

# Historical Abstracts

1775-1945

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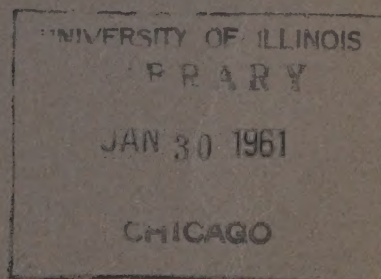
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1775 - 1945

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INDICE HISTORICO ESPAÑOL (IHE)  
 Abstracts from the following persons are contained in this number:

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 Dolores Beltrán Carrión (D. B.)  
 Sergio Beser Ortí (S. B.)  
 Juan Cabestany Fort (J. C.)  
 Rocío Caracuel Moyano (R. C.)  
 Concepción Fort Meliá (C. F.)  
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 Jorge Rubió Lois (J. Ró.)  
 E. Serrafma Cirici Sch. P. (E. S.)  
 Bella Aurora Torres Marín (B. T.)  
 Jaime Vicens Vives (J. V. V.)

The initials in parentheses following the names are used in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS to identify the authors of those abstracts translated from IHE.

The English translations of the IHE abstracts were prepared by Frank C. Ashbee, London



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Readers are advised to consult categories 1 - 5 and the "General History" sections of each of the chronological categories (A - F) to complete their search in the respective country and area sections.

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## NOTES:

- [1] Includes Malaya and the Malayan Archipelago (except the Philippines, which are included under "Pacific Area")
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See "Habsburg Empire" in categories A - D
- [4] See "B General History" for all articles on the Napoleonic Era and Napoleonic Wars
- [5] "Austria" in categories E and F
- [6] See "Russian Empire" for articles on the Baltic provinces in categories A - D

- [8] Abstracts on the wars of independence, even though they may deal with the years before 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." Abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions
- [9] Includes the Near East in categories E and F
- [10] "Pacific Area" includes Australia, New Zealand, Philippines and Oceania



# Historical Abstracts

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## 1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 6:831, 859, 866, 867, 868, 878, 1004, 1032, 1092, 1121, 1223, 1233, 1242, 1348, 1558, 1709, 1828, 1889

6:801. Agulló Cobo, Mercedes. ESCRITORES CONTEMPORANEOS: ALFONSO GARCIA GALLO [Contemporary writers: Alfonso García Gallo]. Libro Español (Spain) 1958 1(12): 59-643. A biographical note on this lawyer and historian born in Soria in 1911), followed by a list of his published works. M. Ll. (IHE 29100)

6:802. Becerra, Berta. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE FERNANDO ORTIZ [Bibliography of Fernando Ortiz]. Revista Bimestre Cubana 1958 74(2): 141-165. A select bibliography of the works of this Cuban historian that appeared between 1895 and 1956. The bibliography is divided into the following sections: 1) books and pamphlets; 2) works of collaboration; 3) articles in periodicals, and 4) prefaces and introductions. The titles are arranged chronologically by year and thereunder alphabetically. C. Ba. (IHE 30129)

6:803. Börger, Paul. NEUERE KIRCHENGESCHICHTE [Modern religious history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11(2): 124-128. Critically reviews twelve books and one yearbook published in German between 1957 and 1959 and concerned with religious history from the Reformation. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:804. Bussmann, W. NEUE LITERATUR ZUM BISMARCK-PROBLEM [New literature on the Bismarck problem]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11(3): 7-190. Critically reviews five books published in Germany and England between 1957 and 1959, analyzing particularly closely: Otto Becker, Bismarcks Ringen um Deutschlands Gestaltung (Heidelberg, 1958); G. A. Rein, Die Revolution in der Politik Bismarcks (Göttingen, 1957); W. Frauendienst, ed., Die Geheimen Papiere Friedrich von Holsteins (vols. 1 and 2, Göttingen, 1956-57). F. B. M. Hollyday

6:805. Chaves, Alfredo. FUENTES PRINCIPALES DE LA BIBLIOGRAFIA ECUATORIANA [Principal sources of bibliography in Ecuador]. Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana 1957 1(19): 291-308. Information about the chief bibliographies published in Ecuador from the end of the 19th century to the present. E. Rz. (IHE 30100)

6:806. Díez Poyatos, Tomás. ALGUNOS LIBROS ESPAÑOLES SOBRE ITALIA Y EL VATICANO [Some Spanish books on Italy and the Vatican]. Libro Español (Spain) 1958 1(10): 4-510. A selection of original and translated works on Italy and the Vatican published in Spain during the last twenty years. M. Ll. (IHE 29093)

6:807. Fabian, Bernhard (Marburg/Lahn). HENRY ADAMS. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1959 41(2): 218-259. Report on research concerning Henry Adams, considering literature published since 1918. The works of the last decade are appraised in greater detail. The author attempts to give as complete a listing of all relevant publications as possible. A (t)

6:808. Hutt, Allen, and James Klugman. ISSLEDOVANIYE ISTORII RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIYA I KOMMUNISTICHESKOY PARTII VELIKOBITANII [Research on the history of the

workers' movement and the Communist Party of Great Britain]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (3): 179-181. A review of the publications in this field since 1923. The footnotes give title and place and date of publication in English. Jean Jull

6:809. Kuczyński, Stefan Krzysztof. BIBLIOGRAFIA PRAC MARCELEGO HANDELSMAŃA WYDANYCH PO R. 1928 [Bibliography of the works of Marceł Handelsman published after 1928]. Przegląd Historyczny 1959 50(1): 116-121. A bibliography of the works of Handelsman published prior to 1928 was published in Księga Pamiątkowa ku uczczeniu 25-letniej działalności naukowej prof. Marcelego Handelsmana [Commemorative volume on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Prof. Marceł Handelsman's scholarly work] (Warsaw, 1929). The present bibliography lists an additional 100 items, excluding his contributions to the Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences. A. F. Dygnas

6:810. Loewenberg, Bert James (Sarah Lawrence College). DARWIN SCHOLARSHIP OF THE DARWIN YEAR. American Quarterly 1959 11(4): 526-533. A review article surveying the Darwin centennial (Origin of the Species, 1859) literature and rebuking critics of the biologist. The author deplores a humanist-inspired trend associated with such writers as Himmelfarb, Fitch and Darlington "which belittles Darwin, demeans his character and denigrates natural selection." He concludes with an endorsement of Darwin's Century by Loren Eiseley, who asserts that Darwin's theory of evolution through natural selection remains "the most important component of the theory of evolution and has become the cornerstone of the modern, synthetic theory of evolution." W. M. Armstrong

6:811. M. R. PRACE I PUBLIKACJE HISTORYKÓW RADZIECKICH W ROKU 1958 I W I POL. 1959 [Works and publications of Soviet historians in the year 1958 and the first half of 1959]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1959 66(4): 1369-1376. Enumerates the most important historical works which appeared in the USSR and the most important historical meetings and conferences organized by Soviet historians. A. F. Dygnas

6:812. Norwood, Frederick A. (Garrett Biblical Institute). METHODIST HISTORICAL STUDIES, 1930-1959. PART II. Church History 1960 29(1): 74-88. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 6:8]. The author presents a bibliographical essay on the literature of American Methodism (including biography, theology, regional studies, and sociopolitical aspects) and world Methodism and missions. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:813. Ryszka, Franciszek. KILKA UWAG NA TEMATY NIEMIECKIE (PRACE NIEMIECKIE I POLSKIE NA TEMAT HITLERYZMU I III RZESZY) [Some remarks on the subject of Germany (Polish and German works on Hitlerism and the Third Reich)]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1959 66(3): 829-850. Lists and describes the works on this subject written by German exiles to the West and Anglo-Saxon and French scholars. This literature, especially in the early part of the 1940's, touched also on the guilt of Germany as a nation and caused dialectically a reaction in Germany, where several



currents of thought emerged. Books, personal recollections, and articles have been published which represent a simple justification and eulogy of both Nazism as a system and the Nazis as individuals or a group and which are rather insignificant from a scholarly point of view. But there is also a body of scholarly works of value, which, condemning the system, try to distinguish between it and the German nation. Thus, for example, the "ideology of the 20th of July" has developed. In Poland there are many valuable works on the subject of Polish-German relations during the Nazi era, but comparatively few dealing with Nazi Germany as such. From the latter group the author singles out and severely criticizes two works: Aleksander Rogalski's *W kręgu Nibelungów* [In the sphere of the Nibelungen] (Poznań, 1958) and Jerzy Sawicki's *Od Norymbergi do układu paryskiego* [From Nürnberg to the Paris agreement] (1956). The first is criticized for its search for the sources of Nazism in the German character and in German history from the early Middle Ages, and the second, for its oversimplified attitude toward contemporary German literature on Nazism.

A. F. Dygnas

6:814. Schlenger, Herbert (Kiel). *SCHRIFTTUM ÜBER DIE DEUTSCHEN OSTGEBIETE UND IHRE NACHBARRÄUME: TEIL I* [Writings about the German eastern territories and neighboring areas: Part I]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(4):236-253. Critically reviews a number of books, articles and periodicals published between 1956 and 1959 in Germany. Article to be continued.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:815. Schnabel, Franz (Univ. of Munich). *DAS 19. JAHRHUNDERT* [The 19th century]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(12):771-780. Reviews forty-two works newly published or reprinted in Germany or England between 1956 and 1959 on 19th-century European and American history.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:816. Shukman, Ann. *THE MUSLIM REPUBLICS OF THE U.S.S.R.* *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1960 47(2):106-116. A survey of recent literature. In Central Asia there has recently been a re-examination of the Soviet nationalities policy by a Kirghiz intellectual, A. Altmishbayev, along orthodox Marxist-Leninist lines. A new study has been made of the effect of the 1905 Revolution on the population of Bokhara, and there has been some writing on 19th-century Azerbaïdzhān and on the Afghanistan of Ahmad Shah.

E. Wright

6:817. Stahl, Friedrich Christian (Beuel, Rhein). *MILITÄR-UND KRIEGSGESCHICHTE* [Military and war history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(12):780-789. Reviews twenty-five works on military history published in Germany between 1950 and 1959.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:818. Treue, Wilhelm (Univ. of Göttingen). *WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE* [Economic history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(1):56-62. Reviews twenty-three books on economic history published in German or English between 1957 and 1959.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:819. Trifilo, S. Samuel (Marquette Univ.). *A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRITISH TRAVEL BOOKS ON ARGENTINA: 1810-1860. The Americas (USA)* 1959 16(2):133-143. A list of thirty-eight titles, preceded by brief general comment on the role of travel books in history and literature and followed by critical discussion of the more noteworthy items.

D. Bushnell

6:820. Unsigned. *WARSZAWSKIE ŚRODOWISKO HISTORYCZNE* [Warsaw's historical milieu]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(3):960-985. Enumeration of historical works in progress (or already published) in various academic schools and research institutes of Warsaw.

A. F. Dygnas

6:821. Vogt, J. *UNIVERSALGESCHICHTE -- GESCHICHTSPHILOSOPHIE* [Universal history -- philosophy of history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(1):45-56. Reviews twenty-seven books published in German between 1956 and 1959 on the philosophy of history and universal history.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:822. Willging, Eugene P., and Herta Hatzfeld (Both Catholic Univ. of America Library). *CATHOLIC SERIALS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN TENNESSEE (PART IX)*. *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia* 1959 70(1/2):18-31. Continuation from previous bibliographies [See abstracts 1:19, 2:677, 3:9, 2107, 4:8, 21 and 6:10]. This part presents a complete list of 19th-century Catholic periodicals in Tennessee.

C. G. Hamilton

6:823. Wilson, Patrick (Librarian, Center for South Asian Studies, Institute of International Studies, Univ. of California, Berkeley). *A SURVEY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON SOUTHERN ASIA*. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1959 18(3):365-376. A selective guide to bibliographies concerning Southern Asia divided into three main divisions: 1) periodically published bibliographies; 2) bibliographies by geographical regions of Southern Asia, and 3) bibliographies by subject: humanities, archaeology, history, geography, social sciences and natural sciences, government publications, periodicals and newspaper theses, and bibliographies of bibliographies. Informative notes follow each section.

Catherine Koumariānoū

## 2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 6:906, 915, 1015, 1191

6:824. Barbieri, Gino. *GLI ARCHIVI ECCLESIASTICI E LA STORIOGRAFIA ECONOMICO-SOCIALE* [The ecclesiastical archives and socioeconomic historiography]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1959 19(2):189-196. Closing address of the second congress of ecclesiastical archivists, held in Milan in September 1958. The author calls the attention of historians to the fact that Church archives have uses far beyond exclusively ecclesiastical studies; that they can be used in studying secular institutions and the particular life of a period. The study of Church property, for example, has numerous relations to the study of property in general, and the division of Church property into parishes at the end of the Middle Ages shows some of the important changes occurring in society at the time. Another example is the value of Church records in the history of credit. Parish records, kept almost everywhere after the Council of Trent, provide opportunities for important demographic studies.

S. E. Humphreys

6:825. Daumard, Adeline (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris), and François Furet (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris). *METHODES DE L'HISTOIRE SOCIALE: LES ARCHIVES NOTARIALES ET LA MECANOGRAFIE* [Methods of social history: notarial archives and the application of office machines]. *Annales, Economies Sociétés Civilisations* 1959 14(4):676-693. Notarial archives are a key source for quantitative social history. They furnish exact monographs which have statistical value because of their number; they give evidence on wealthy circles and, by means of marriage contracts, even on the greater part of the youthful population of the 18th century. Marriage contracts, inventories made after death, settlements of inheritance and testaments give a summary of each individual's social position and make it possible to connect ideas relating to profession, wealth and family, which are ordinarily dispersed and heterogeneous, and by bringing together the documents pertaining to a single person.



to reconstruct individual and family history. These are elements of a statistical study of structure, social mobility, and certain aspects of social psychology. The length of time required for abstracting this material makes desirable the application of mechanical methods, whose norms the author describes. A (t)

6:826. Dutkiewicz, Józef. W SPRAWIE HIPOTEZ HISTORYCZNYCH. (UWAGI NA MARGINESIE ARTYKUŁU ERZEGO GIEDYMINA) [On hypotheses in history (remarks on the article of Jerzy Giedymin)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 6(4):1220-1222. Criticism of some formulations contained in an article published in *Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu im. Mickiewicza*, Poznań, 1958. Dutkiewicz enlarges on two points: the multifariousness of the reply to the question "why?" and the role and significance of great hypotheses in learning. A. F. Dygnas

6:827. Gol'denberg, I. A. (Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow). ZUR FRAGE DER ALLGEMEINEN ORDNUNGSPRINZIPIEN FÜR KARTOGRAPHISCHES MATERIAL IN DEN HISTORISCHEN ARCHIVEN DER UdSSR [Concerning the question of the general principles of classification for cartographic material in the historical archives of the USSR]. *Archivmitteilungen* 1959 9(6):189-195. Old charts, maps and plans are of considerable interest, not only for the history of cartography, but primarily for history in general, as well as for several branches of science in which a cartographic method of study is applied. A special value of these historical sources lies in the fact that it is possible with their aid to show the occurrence of various processes and phenomena with a precision which is unattainable in any description. The author considers the classification of cartographic material from philosophical-logical, scientific-theoretical and practical points of view. The maps preserved in state historical archives should be considered not only as the object of classification, but also as historical sources, as products of the creative work of a definite historical period. Study of the elements constituting the content of geographic maps, as well as of the historical conditions of the formation of cartographic collections and of the character of the possible utilization of old cartographic works makes it possible to determine the fundamental principles of classification: 1) territorial-geographical; 2) chronological, and 3) according to specialization of contents. A

6:828. Gonnet, Paul. ARCHIVES FISCALES ET HISTOIRE SOCIALE [Fiscal archives and social history]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1958 36(4):432-443. Indicates, by means of three examples, how tax records can be used to reconstruct the class structure of localities. The examples chosen are the small town of Puget-Théniers in 1934 (two examples) and Dijon in 1826. R. E. Cameron

6:829. Górski, Janusz, Aleksander Łukaszewicz and Witold Sierpiński. NIEKTÓRE METODOLOGICZNE PROBLEMY HISTORII EKONOMII [Some methodological problems of history]. *Ekonomista* 1960 (1):84-108. The definition of political economy as the "science dealing with the relationship between production and social structure in the various stages of historical development of society" gives a greater scope to Marxist economic historians than to followers of the bourgeois method. The authors devote much attention to the views of Z. Zakrzewski ("Problemy metodyczne w historii ekonomiki") [Methodological problems in the history of economics], in *Ruch Prawniczy i Ekonomiczny* 1959 (1):139-162 and J. A. Schumpeter (*History of Economic Analysis*). The problems discussed are: 1) the difference between Marxist and bourgeois methods; 2) the scope of economics and the history of economic doctrines and their relationship to the social background, and 3) the influence of ideology on science. The authors conclude that although the bourgeois historians claim a "pure" approach, they nevertheless judge the past from the point of view of contemporary bourgeois theory. Marxists, on the other hand, judge the past in the historical context, but they must remember to place each theory in its proper period. J. Lewartowski

6:830. Hillgruber, Andreas (Darmstadt). DIE ZEIT DER WELTKRIEGE. EINE STELLUNGNAHME ZUM BAND 4 DES HANDBUCHES DER DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE [The period of the World Wars. A comment of Vol. 4 of the "Handbook of German History"]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1960 0(1):53-56. Although recognizing the great difficulties involved in describing the period 1914-1945 in manual form

within the framework of the Gebhardt *Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte*, criticizes the fact that the text does not always reflect the state of research as of the year of publication (1959). This applies particularly to the section on the Second World War. Hillgruber cites examples of the weaknesses and calls for the formation of a working team of specialists in various fields under the direction of a general historian for the compilation of a handbook of this type. In view of the high expectations with regard to this volume, a complete revision of the second edition is absolutely necessary. A (t)

6:831. Juillard, Etienne (Univ. of Strasbourg). ETUDES RURALES: DES ECONOMISTES AUX GEOGRAPHES [Rural studies: from economists to geographers]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1959 14(4):766-776. Reviewing various publications, reveals the complexity of the agricultural problem. The most exhaustive economic study does not suffice in this field. The significance of the important demographic factor varies radically, depending on whether the country considered is developed to a greater or a lesser degree. The distribution of property in cultures is explained more by facts of social structure than by conditions of sun, climate, or even markets. The psychology of the rural world, finally, is a determinant factor in the success of agrarian reforms. It is much more difficult to develop and carry out an agricultural policy than a policy of industrial development. A (t)

6:832. Laprade, W. T. (Duke Univ.). OBSTACLES IN STUDYING HISTORY. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1960 59(2):204-214. Notes a number of obstacles to a real understanding of the past, including language changes, and the paucity or overabundance or inferior quality of the records. The author then devotes attention to the human element: the failure of the historian to ask all the questions, or even the proper ones, of the documents he has at his command. He concludes: "We need to cultivate more intensively our facilities for looking backward...if we are to go forward with a surer step. . . ." C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:833. Pargellis, Stanley (Newberry Library). CLIO IN A STRAIT JACKET. *American Quarterly* 1959 11(2):225-231. One reason for the decline in the study, writing and reading of history in the United States in the 20th century is that history has come too much under the influence of social scientists who seek to limit it to measurable facts only. Most that interests the historian is unique, unmeasurable by comparative methods. While history can profit from social science techniques, it remains and should again be recognized as a separate discipline, complete in itself. A

6:834. Rosset, Edward. TABLICE WYMIERALNOŚCI JAKO BAROMETR POSTĘPU SPOŁECZNEGO [Mortality tables as a criterion of social progress]. *Ekonomista* 1959 (4/5):807-831. A plea for wider use of mortality tables by economists as a research tool. The author refers to the work of the U.S. sociologists Hart and Hertz and of the Soviet demographer Novosielski and then uses this method to analyze Poland's social progress, 1931-1956, concluding that the gap in the standards between Poland and richer countries is disappearing. J. Lewartowski

6:835. Šebánek, J. POMOCNÉ VĚDY HISTORICKÉ [Auxiliary historical sciences]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1959 7(3):464-473. Analyzes the basic concepts of auxiliary sciences of history. There are nine such scientific disciplines which have been traditionally recognized as such. In addition, German and Soviet science recognize two other disciplines belonging to this category: source criticism and source publication. Only diplomatics, paleography and numismatics have reached a high level of development and have thus become independent disciplines. All other auxiliary branches are in a stage of gradual development, but all can open new methodological paths for modern historical science. F. Wagner

6:836. Simiand, François. METHODE HISTORIQUE ET SCIENCE SOCIALE [Historical method and social science]. *Annales, Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations*. 1960 15(1):83-119. Reprint of an article published originally in 1902 in *Revue de Synthèse historique*, founded by Henri Berr. The author, a great sociologist, resumes in this long study the theme of passionate discussions between French historians and sociologists. Simiand argued in 1902 in favor of a sociological history. This attempt at clarification has been reprinted in order to show young historians the path traveled in the past half



century by the two sciences of man, which are so closely related and so different in many respects. Journal (R. Mandrou)

6:837. Ware, Caroline F. THE HISTORY OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF MANKIND: SOME PROBLEMS OF INTERPRETATION. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1959 5(1):270-277. An address delivered before the American Historical Association in 1958. The author discusses the project of the UNESCO History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, "where the problem of interpretation takes on special meaning," with reference to Vol. 6, on the 20th century, written by the author in collaboration with Professor J. M. Romein of the University of Amsterdam and Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Indian ambassador to France. Particular difficulties discussed are: 1) scope and organization; 2) vocabulary and choice of words; 3) conceptualization, and 4) interpretation. The work approaches the vast scientific development of this period by focusing on the development and application of scientific knowledge in Part 1, and the transformation of societies in Part 2. Part 3, on "The self-image and aspirations of the peoples of the world," reflects more than any other section the international character of the project. In Part 4, "Expression," dealing with literature, the arts and philosophy, "we are anxiously conscious of our world audience" of "people who are still alive and very able to protest against a lack of understanding." The author concludes that the relation between knowledge and understanding is one of the most elusive problems. "If we can cope with the kinds of problems which involve understanding, failure of minds to meet, problems of language, of perspective, of intelligibility, we shall have cleared the way for exposing the genuine differences which now divide scholars around the world." Jean Detiere

#### PEDAGOGY

See also: 6:1497

6:838. Beer, Georg (Würzburg). DAS DIA-BILD IM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT DER HOHEREN SCHULEN [Slide projection in high school history teaching]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(4):229-232. Praises the showing of slides to classes as the most convenient and interesting way to present illustrations and deals with problems of technique and discussion. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:839. Bruchey, Stuart (Northwestern Univ.). AN APPROACH TO THE TEACHING AND WRITING OF AMERICAN BUSINESS HISTORY. *Business History Review* 1959 33(2):210-212. Suggests that the problem of discriminating between economic history and business history is practical rather than abstract, and that it is a question of emphasis rather than actual distinction. A plan is outlined for the adaptation of this approach to the study of specific areas of American economic life as a possible basis for teaching methods. The author suggests six chronological periods. Barbara Waldstein

6:840. Burghart, Heinz (Editor, Münchner Merkur). DIE JUGEND UND DAS DRITTE REICH [Youth and the Third Reich]. *Stimmen der Zeit* 1959/60 165(5):343-352. German youth has no conception at all of the National Socialist era based on personal experience and generally possesses only little knowledge of it through talks at home or through school instruction. Yet young people in Germany come into contact almost daily with direct consequences of this period, and many political decisions are determined by it. It is therefore essential that German youth concern itself with the recent past, in order to understand the present. The author tries to describe the difficulties of such a task as they arise in the schools but above all in the contact between home tradition and the results of research on recent history. A (t)

6:841. Hillgruber, Andreas. PHILOSOPHIE UND GESCHICHTE [Philosophy and history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(1):2-11. Reprint of a lecture given on 26 August 1959 in the Reinhardswaldschule near Kassel. The author emphasizes that philosophies have had the greatest influence on the writing and interpretation of history. In historical instruction in high schools the varying influences of development, decision, freedom and necessity can best be studied through specific incidents, rather than through broad generalizations. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:842. Ross, Earle D. (Ames, Iowa). CONTRIBUTIONS OF LAND-GRANT EDUCATION TO HISTORY AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. *Agricultural History* 1960 34(2):51-61. The great presidents of the early land-grant colleges, Daniel C. Gilman, Andrew D. White and Francis A. Walker, were distinguished historians and social scientists, who did much to establish these subjects in the land-grant institutions. However, the place of the social sciences was sharply limited, since technical studies received primary emphasis. The influence of history and the social sciences declined from about 1890 to after World War I, although agricultural specialties in economics, history and sociology developed during the last part of the period. In recent years, the emphasis upon the university aspect of the former land-grant colleges has brought increasing recognition to the general studies. W. D. Rasmussen

6:843. Rudolph, Ludwig Ritter von. ZEITGESCHICHTE IM SCHULBUCH [Recent history in the textbook]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1960 86(2):142-145. Presents a brief survey of six history textbooks for primary and secondary schools. Following the example of historiography, less space is devoted to description of the Weimar Republic than to that of the Nazi era and the Second World War. The "Dolchstoß" legend, anti-Semitism and the demagogic interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919 are not emphasized according to their real importance. The characterization of Hitler is correct, but not sufficiently deterrent. Textbooks alone, however, are not responsible for the inadequate knowledge of recent history among young people in Germany, particularly as those books discussed by the author deserve praise rather than censure. A (t)

6:844. Rybicki, Paweł. PROJEKT PODRECZNIKA HISTORII NAUKI POLSKIEJ [Project of a textbook on the history of learning in Poland]. *Nauka Polska* 1960 8(1):119-130. The Committee for the History of Learning of the Polish Academy of Sciences held in December 1958 a meeting devoted to the problem of preparing a university textbook on the history of learning in Poland. The work will have about 1,300 pages, and a detailed conspectus accepted at the meeting is published here. A. F. Dygnaś

6:845. Schilling, Konrad. BEITRAG ZUR BEHANDLUNG VON JUDENTUM UND ANTISEMITISMUS IM OBERSTUFENUNTERRICHT [Contribution to the treatment of Judaism and anti-Semitism in the senior class of high school]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(3):132-154. Describes the reasons for the prevalence of anti-Semitism in Germany, the existing treatment of the Jewish question in high schools, the relationship of the Jews to religion, culture, law and nationalism in history, the basis for anti-Semitism, and the reaction of German high-school students to such instruction. The author recommends that instruction on this subject be part of the regular history curriculum, rather than of political education, where it tends to provoke resentment. A bibliography of relevant works in German is appended. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:846. Schüddekopf, Otto-Ernst. ZEITGESCHICHTE IM UNTERRICHT: EIN EUROPÄISCHES PROBLEM. ZUR 5. DEUTSCH-ITALIENISCHEN HISTORIKERTAGUNG IN ERICE VOM 3. BIS 5. SEPTEMBER 1959 [Recent history in teaching a European problem. The Fifth German-Italian Historical Conference at Erice, 3-5 September 1959]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(2):105-107. This conference agreed on 200 theses on seven periods, the last being 1918-1945, all of which will be published in a special number of the *Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht*. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:847. Supple, Barry E. (Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration). BUSINESS HISTORY AT THE HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL. *Business History Review* 1959 33(4):575-579. Describes the content and pedagogical methods of the Business History course, which emphasizes the functions, techniques and social position of businessmen in selected periods from the ancient world to the 20th century. This course uses case-discussions and lectures to prepare potential executives for the complex phenomenon of change. A

6:848. Sutor, Bernhard (Ahrweiler). GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT UND POLITISCHE GEMEINSCHAFTSKUNDE: EIN DISKUSSIONSBEITRAG AUS DER PRAXIS ZUM VERHÄLTNIS DER BEIDEN FÄCHER IN DER ABSCHLUSSKLASSE.



History teaching and political sociology: a contribution, based on experience, to the discussion of the relation of both subjects in the final classes in high school]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(4):211-215. History can contribute a sense of objectivity and give a sense of the past to illuminate the present, but cannot deal with contemporary problems to the same degree as political sociology. The author supports a combination of the two as the best solution, giving an outline of such a project for high-school seniors.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:849. Thomas, Max-Hervé. *LE SERVICE EDUCATIF DES ARCHIVES DU FINISTÈRE* [The educational service of the Finistère Archives]. *L'Information Historique* 1959 21(4):81-182. Discusses the recently organized educational service of the Finistère Archives. Documents dealing with certain selected problems in the political and economic history of France are made available for study and discussion by small groups of pre-university students.

G. Iggers

6:850. Wilson, K. *MUSEUMS AND EDUCATION*. *Amateur Historian* 1959/60 4(6):242-244. Explains the ways in which Abbey House Museum at Kirkstall in the outskirts of Leeds has been used in teaching local history to schoolchildren.

T. L. Moir

6:851. Żurawicki, Seweryn (Univ. of Warsaw). *ROLA WSPÓŁCZESNEJ MYŚLI EKONOMICZNEJ W WYKŁADACH Z HISTORII EKONOMICZNEJ* [The role of contemporary thought within the framework of lectures on the history of economic thought]. *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* 1960 8(4):55-61. Abridgment of a paper delivered at a conference of historians of economic thought on 19 February 1960. The author proposes a new arrangement of lectures on economic doctrines which could put more stress on the present and its critical analysis. He outlines the scope and division of the proposed lectures.

A. F. Dygnas

### 3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 6:801, 807, 809, 811, 910, 941, 1040, 1061, 1064, 1106, 1107, 1111, 1126, 1186, 1225, 1244, 1279, 1358, 1624, 1632, 1669, 1769

6:852. Besson, Waldemar (Univ. of Tübingen). *FRIEDRICH MEINECKE UND DIE WEIMARER REPUBLIK. ZUM VERHÄLTNISS VON GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG UND POLITIK* [Friedrich Meinecke and the Weimar Republic. On the relationship of historiography and politics]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1959 7(2):113-129. Shows, on the basis of his political development, that Meinecke's advocacy of the Weimar compromise was not accidental. From 1910 on Meinecke's activity as a publicist had already aimed at social compromise as a fundamental requirement of a modern German state. He regarded the Weimar Republic as the safety valve for the class struggle; he became a "Vernunftdemokrat." However, a development can be traced in Meinecke's publicist activity of the twenties which in a way corresponds to the political development, and which certainly has some relation to the basic characteristic of Meinecke's historical thought. After the revolution he strongly emphasized continuity with prerevolutionary Germany. Revolutionary new beginning and continuity entered into a strange state of tension, and as in the political development of Brüning and Hindenburg, the need for continuity emerged ever stronger. The union of workers and bourgeoisie, which he had in 1918-19 held to be imperative as a vital principle of the republic, was no longer as absolutely or urgently affirmed as before. The aspect of continuity thus obscured the idea of the new start. All that Meinecke always demanded was: as much of the old as possible, and, without examining the other side closely, as much of the new as necessary. The author finally suggests that in a radically changing world, there are necessarily limits to the insight of historical perception with respect to politics.

A (t)

6:853. Besson, Waldemar. *GORDON A. CRAIG UND JÜNGSTE DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTE: DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTE VON DRAUSSEN GESEHEN. II* [Gordon A. Craig and recent German history: German history as seen from abroad. II]. *deutsche Rundschau* 1960 86(1):35-42. Craig belongs to that group of American historians who in spite of historical circumstances, have maintained impartiality with respect to German history. Distrust of all attempts to discern oversimplified trends of development in German history is an important characteristic in all of his work. Craig's view of German history may be summed up as follows: it is true that aggressive trends have been a decisive factor in German political life in recent years; these are not, however, inherent in the German character, but, rather, the result of a structure which developed historically. This structure has prevented German democracy from becoming viable. Craig regards German history of the 19th and 20th centuries as a protracted struggle concerning the constitution. The constantly recurring question is: Why is the weight of reaction and reform distributed unequally in this process? Craig has investigated this question in two ways: he has analyzed 1) the role of the military element in German history, and 2) the foreign policy components. His judgment of the generals is far more negative than that of the diplomats. Craig takes a high view of the professional qualities of the latter group, whereas in the case of the former, these very qualities seem to be a burden politically.

A (t)

6:854. Bilas, Lev. *HOW HISTORY IS WRITTEN IN SOVIET UKRAINE*. *Ukrainian Review* 1958 5(4):39-47. Commenting on V. A. Holobutsky's book *The Zaporozhian Cossacks* (Kiev, 1957), Bilas first gives his views on historical method. He maintains that in the last decades "... a form of historiography which has no individual characteristics... and is impersonal and inhuman..." and which permits very limited personal interference, has been developed, and that it is followed by Soviet historians in their works. This applies in the case of Holobutsky, who, obliged as he is to follow this method, omits stresses, or explains historical facts accordingly.

Catherine Koumarianoû

6:855. Callcott, George H. (Univ. of Maryland). *HISTORIANS IN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA*. *New England Quarterly* 1959 32(4):496-520. Discusses American historians in the first half of the 19th century. Nearly all were amateurs, and very few of them expected or received any income from their writings. Historians included men of leisure, professional men, journalists and fiction writers and some professional archivists, editors and collectors. The historians shunned national themes, but their writings included local histories, biographies, social and cultural histories, and edited collections of documents.

L. Gara

6:856. Dymnicka, Hanna. *MATERIAŁY MARCELEGO HANDELSMANA W ARCHIWUM POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK* [Materials of Marcelego Handelsman in the archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(1):93-115. Inventory of the Handelsman papers (426 items) with a descriptive introduction. The papers are divided into the following categories: 1) manuscripts of Handelsman's works; 2) materials for his academic, political and social activities; 3) biographical materials; 4) correspondence; 5) materials relating to Handelsman; 6) papers of other persons which came into Handelsman's possession.

A. F. Dygnas

6:857. Ghisalberti, Alberto M. *GAETANO DE SANCTIS*. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento*. 1957 44(2/3):3-11. An appreciative study of the character and writings of Gaetano de Sanctis, who was responsible for the rebirth of the Istituto per la storia del Risorgimento. De Sanctis saw history as the story of liberty.

Elisa A. Carrillo

6:858. González de Amezua, Agustín. *MENÉNDEZ Y PELAYO, HISTORIADOR* [Menéndez y Pelayo, historian]. *Revista de Literatura* (Spain) 1956 9(17/18):9-19. A note showing Menéndez y Pelayo's activity and fruitful work in the field of history.

J. M. R. (IHE 29866)

6:859. González Paredes, Ramón. *PERSPECTIVA DE MARIO BRICEÑO IRAGORRY* [Perspective of Mario Briceño Iragorry]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1958 20(128):28-40. Biographical sketch and bibliography of this historian of America and Venezuelan politician (died 1958). Special attention is paid to his costumbrista work *Mi infancia y mi pueblo* and the historical essays *La tragedia de Peñalver* and



Las furias desatadas, as well as the novel *Los Ribera*. Extracts from these works are included. B. T. (IHE 30108)

6:860. Griebel, Alexander (Wetzlar, Lahn). *GESCHICHTE -- OHNE GEHEIMSSCHUTZ (DAS WELTKRIEGSENDE UND DAS REICHSARCHIV)* [History -- without protection of secrecy (the end of the World War and the Reichsarchiv)]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1957 83(6):587-595. The German work on the First World War was concluded with Vols. 13 and 14, both of which were originally marked "For official use only." These two volumes were not made available to the public until 1956-57. The dispute in Germany after 1918 about the causes of the defeat was reflected in this publication of the Reichsarchiv: in two places in Vol. 14 the "Dolchstoß" is advanced as supposed cause of the defeat. A description of the actual events, however, disproves this reproach (this is also the view of the Bundesarchiv). Germany had to surrender in November 1918 because it had been defeated. Based on *Der Weltkrieg, Vol. 14: Die Kriegführung an der Westfront im Jahre 1918, mit 53 Beilagen in besonderem Band* (Berlin: Kriegsgeschichtliche Forschungsanstalt des Heeres, 1944). The present publication of Vol. 14 is a photo-mechanical reprint of the 1944 draft. A (t)

6:861. Hirn, Marta. *HUR SÅG FREDRIK CYGNAEUS UT?* [What did Fredrik Cygnaeus look like?]. *Historiska och litteraturhistoriska studier* 1959 (34):17-85. Examines the physical appearance and the behavior of the Finnish historian, poet and orator Fredrik Cygnaeus (1807-1881) on the basis of contemporary descriptions, portraits, sketches and sculptures, with many reproductions of original pieces. Roberta G. Selleck

6:862. Holotfk, L'udovft. *POSŁANIE HISTORICKEJ VEDY V NAŠEJ SPOLOČNOSTI* [Mission of historical science in our society]. *Historický Časopis* 1960 8(1):10-25. An introductory address delivered at the Congress of the Slovak Historical Association on 30 June 1959. The author discusses the development of Marxist historical science in general and the relevant Slovak achievements of the years 1948-1959 in particular. It is now imperative for all Slovak historians, even those working on ancient or medieval problems, to be in close contact with present-day issues in order to serve the future of socialism. F. Wagner

6:863. Jansson, Jan-Magnus. *POLITIILKAN TUTKIMUS SUOMESSA* [Political research in Finland]. *Politiikka* 1959 1(1/2):1-6. Reviews political research in Finland in the last forty years. Formerly predominantly historical and legal in approach, Finnish scholars have recently adopted Anglo-American and French methods for study of political behavior. The author surveys neglected topics, concluding that knowledge of Finnish political life still resembles "the map of Africa in the days of Livingstone and Stanley." Roberta G. Selleck

6:864. Juva, Einar W. *KAARO JÄNTERE, 1885-1957*. *Turun Historiallinen Arkisto* 1958 (14):5-14. An obituary notice concerning the Finnish historian Kaarlo Jäntere (1885-1957), professor at the Finnish University at Turku (Turun yliopisto), with a summary of his life and major research works. Roberta G. Selleck

6:865. Kon, I. S. *FILOSOFSKII RELIATIVIZM V SOVREMENNOI AMERIKANSKOI BURZHUAZNOI ISTORIOGRAFI* [Philosophical relativism in modern U.S. bourgeois historiography]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoria* 1958 (5):125-138. Reviews the attitudes of H. S. Commager, F. J. Teggart, S. Ratner, E. N. Saveth, Jacques Barzun, John Dewey, Carl Becker, B. J. Loewenberg, F. A. Hayek, S. E. Morison, C. Read, M. Mandelbaum and other American historians and concludes that they represent the bankruptcy of bourgeois historiography, which, since it dare not recognize the "immutable laws of history," is driven to denying the possibility of history as a science (relativism), to believing that history is only "true" for the time at which it is written (presentism) or for the particular historian who wrote it (subjectivism), or to the deliberate falsification of history to suit the current political needs of the bourgeoisie. Jean Jull

6:866. Kula, Witold. *ANDRZEJ GRODEK (1901-1959)*. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(4):1388-1392. Obituary of a librarian, archivist and economic historian, who was, more recently, rector (president) of the Szkoła Główna Planowania i Statystyki [Higher School of Planning and Statistics] in Warsaw. In addition to a short biography the author lists and analyzes all

of Grodek's more important historical works.

A. F. Dygna

6:867. Löbl, Árpád. *A VAJDASÁGI TÖRTÉNETÍRÁS TÍZ ÉVE* [Ten years of historiography in Voivodina]. *Századok* 1959 93(2/4):616-626. Summarizes the more important historical works on Voivodina published since the second half of the 18th century. Until recently there was no discussion of either economic or social aspects of the history of Voivodina except for that by the Serb Vasa Stajić. Contemporary monographic and periodical literature on Voivodina's history (labor movement, agriculture, Serb national movements, etc.) is reviewed from a Marxist point of view. F. Wagner

6:868. Lopera, Alberto Marfa, O. F. M. *EL P. GREGORIO ARCILA ROBLEDO, O. F. M. (1890-1958)* *Archivo Ibero-Americano* 1959 19(73/74):229-239. A biographic and bibliographical review of Padre Gregorio Arcila Robledo, who was born in Cali, Colombia. Although he performed various functions within the Franciscan Order, his literary activity represented his main work. Arcila Robledo's most important publications were historical in character. Included is a list of 137 works and articles for periodicals. Sources are not indicated, but the place of publication of each item is given. Pedro Borges, O. F. M.

6:869. McLachlan, Herbert. *EARL MORSE WILBUR, SCHOLAR AND TRAVELLER*. *Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society* 1956 9(2):54-68. A biographical study by a friend and fellow-historian of E. M. Wilbur (1866-1955), the veteran American historian of Unitarianism. Wilbur was for many years president and librarian of the Pacific School for the Ministry, Berkeley, California. He was author of several books on liberal Christian themes, his major work being the two-volume *History of Unitarianism* (1945 and 1952). McLachlan gives personal reminiscences of Wilbur's visits to England and the Continent in 1925 and 1933-34. H. John McLachlan

6:870. Manteuffel, Tadeusz (Univ. of Warsaw). *ROLA MARCELEGO HANDELSMANA W ŻYCIU NAUKOWYM WARSZAWY* [The role played by Marcelli Handelsman in the scientific life of Warsaw]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(1):4-12. Sketches the activities of Handelsman in various fields, ranging from professorial and editorial activities (he was an editor of *Przegląd Historyczny* and *Przegląd Polityczny*) to purely political ones. Special attention is devoted to his scholarly achievements and the work he did for the International Committee of Historical Sciences, especially in connection with the Seventh International Congress of Historical Sciences in Warsaw (1933). The author concludes with observations on the psychological changes undergone by Handelsman during the war. A. F. Dygna

6:871. Nerman, Birger. *FRÅN UPPSATS TILL TE- GELSTENSAVHANDLING* [From essay to massive dissertation]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1959 46(9):475-482. Discusses the nature and scope of Swedish doctoral dissertations in the humanities from 1860 to the present. A century ago such dissertations were short and included relatively little original research. Since that time, and especially after 1900, theses have become works involving extensive research and writing, containing much of scholarly value, but they have seriously lengthened the period of doctoral preparation. Roberta G. Selleck

6:872. Oțetea, A. *A ROMÂN TÖRTÉNETTUDOMÁNY FEJLŐDÉSE 1944. AUGUSZTUS 23. UTÁN* [Development of Rumanian historical sciences after 23 August 1944]. *Századok* 1959 93(5/6):914-926. Between 1944 and 1948 the character of Rumanian historiography was transformed from a bourgeois to a Marxist one under the leadership of the Rumanian Communist party. The author gives a description of the reorganization of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences in 1948 and the founding of some other scientific research institutions in line with the Soviet pattern as well as publishing activity up to about December 1955, when the second Congress of the Rumanian Workers [Communist] Party gave a critical account of the past and outlined the new Marxist-Leninist tasks for Rumania's historical and social sciences. F. Wagner

6:873. Petree, J. Foster. *A SURVEY OF SPECIALIST HISTORICAL JOURNALS -- IV*. *Amateur Historian* 1959/60 4(6):245-250. Description of the contents of *Transactions of the Newcomen Society*, Vols. 1-29, 1920-1955. The society was formed in London in 1920 by a number of engineers interested in engineering history. The papers in the society's



Transactions deal with the origin and development of local industries, handicrafts, and mechanical transport. Among the subjects covered are iron and copper smelting and steelmaking. Particular emphasis has been placed on the industrial development of the borders of Worcestershire and Staffordshire, the site of Thomas Newcomen's first steam engine, erected in 1712. Windmills, water mills, early railways, and the development of coke are some of the subjects which have received attention in the Transactions. T. L. Moir

6:874. Płoski, Stanisław. JERZY KIRCHMAYER (1895-1959). Kwartalnik Historyczny 1959 66(4):1186-1187. An obituary note on a general, historian and publicist. The author sketches his military career, his participation in activities of the Armia Krajowa [Polish Home Army], his postwar service, terminated in 1948 by imprisonment, and his release and rehabilitation in 1956. The author enumerates Kirchmayer's writings, dating from 1929, on military subjects, including military history. Special stress is laid on works on the Second World War and the Warsaw Rising. A. F. Dignas

6:875. Pobóg-Malinowski, Władysław. SKORO NIE SZABŁA, TO PIÓREM [When not with a sword, then with a pen]. Kultura 1960 14(5):99-134. Personal recollections of a historian, who in 1929 was appointed to the staff of the Instytut Najnowszej Historii Polski [Institute of Contemporary Polish History] and became secretary of the committee editing Marshal Piłsudski's collected works. The author recounts details of his work on this edition and on other historical works, throws light on sources relating to Piłsudski's biography, and gives an account of personal meetings with Piłsudski and of the political difficulties encountered in his historical works. Excerpts from letters of Piłsudski, 1890-1893, to Leonarda Lewandowska, whom he met as an exile in Siberia are published here for the first time. A. F. Dignas

6:876. Pruck, Erich (Goslar). KRIEGSGESCHICHTE IN SOJWJETISCHER SICHT [The Soviet view of military history]. Osteuropa 1959 9(11):748-753. The theories of such traditional military writers as Clausewitz, Molte and Schlieffen were accepted in Russia even as late as World War II. After this victory in that conflict Stalin felt called upon to formulate a new military history based on the superiority of Marxism-Leninism over the Western approach to military questions. The military histories written in the USSR depreciate the part played by the Western powers in achieving victory and in general express a strongly ideological viewpoint. E. C. Helmreich

6:877. Rodriquez, José Honorio. LA HISTORIOGRAFIA BRASILEÑA Y EL ACTUAL PROCESO HISTORICO [Brazilian historiography and the actual historical process]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos (Spain) 1957 (14):425-447. Describes the need to modernize historiography, which should serve in the resolution of the many modern problems of the nation. Within this framework the author discusses the advances and shortcomings of Brazilian historiography. He sees a correlation between the resurgence of a strong historiographic movement in the 1930's and the political, social and economic changes of the same period. C. W. Arnade

6:878. Unsigned. NECROLOGIA. DON ENRIQUE JUAN PALACIOS MENDOZA [Obituary. Don Enrique Juan Palacios Mendoza]. Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala 1956/58 29(1/4):131-139. Biographical data on and bibliography of this Mexican historian (1881-1953). D. B. (IHE 30130)

6:879. Unsigned. OD REDAKCJI [From the editors]. Przegląd Historyczny 1959 50(1):1-3. This is a jubilee volume of Przegląd Historyczny. In view of the facts that publication was interrupted by two World Wars and two postwar crises and that the periodical has not always appeared regularly and with the scheduled number of issues, a list is given here, with dates of publication, of all volumes and issues of this periodical that have appeared since its foundation in 1905. A. F. Dignas

6:880. Unsigned. PUBLIKATSIJA ISTOCHNIKOV I NAUCHNAIA RAZRABOTKA ISTORII MEZHDUNARODNOGO KOMMUNISTICHESKOGO I RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIA [The

publication of source material and the scientific study of the history of the international Communist and workers' movement]. Voprosy Istории KPSS 1959 (3):173-179. A résumé of the report given by G. D. Obchikin at the Fourth International Conference of Institutes of Marxism-Leninism, and Institutes and Historical Commissions for the History of Communist and Workers' Parties. The report was entitled "Ob izuchenie istorii mezhdunarodnogo rabocheho i kommunisticheskogo dvizheniia" [On the study of the history of the international working-class and Communist movement] and was delivered in Berlin in October 1958. The author deals with publications in both Communist and non-Communist countries. Place and date of publication are not always given in detail. Attention is drawn to the new series Cahiers du Communisme, published by a special commission of the French Communist party. Similar commissions have been set up by the Austrian and British Communist parties. Jean Jull

6:881. Unsigned. REZOLÚCIA III. SJAZDU ČESKO-SLOVENSKÝCH HISTORIKOV [Resolution of the Third Congress of Czechoslovak Historians]. Historický časopis 1960 8(1):7-9. This congress, held in Prague between 16 and 19 September 1959, unanimously adopted a resolution in which the participants stressed that Czechoslovak historiography has obtained great results in Marxist orientation and set, inter alia, the following tasks: 1) to fight for the purity of Marxist-Leninist historiography; 2) to concentrate on topics of recent history; 3) to select those problems from older periods of history that have current political significance, and 4) to develop closer relations between Czechoslovak and Russian as well as other Communist-oriented historical sciences. F. Wagner

6:882. Walsh, J. D. (Jesus College, Oxford). JOSEPH MILNER'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH HISTORY. Journal of Ecclesiastical History 1959 10(2):174-187. Analyzes Milner's History of the Church of Christ (6 vols., 1794-). Walsh asserts that the author concentrated on true evangelical piety rather than on single ecclesiastical institutions, thus excluding much of the matter in standard works, such as heresies and dissensions. He describes the work's popularity among late 18th-century evangelicals and outlines 19th-century criticism of Milner by which the work was eventually discredited. P. H. Hardacre

6:883. Weisberger, Bernard A. (Univ. of Chicago). THE DARK AND BLOODY GROUND OF RECONSTRUCTION HISTORIOGRAPHY. Journal of Southern History 1959 25(4):427-447. Since 1939 a revision has been going on in historical thinking regarding the Reconstruction period of American history, 1865-1877. Yet the revision has been reflected entirely in articles, and the only full-length scholarly treatment of the period in the last two decades has rejected the revisionist point of view. Most textbooks likewise hold to the stereotypes regarding the "scalawags" and "carpetbaggers" and the evil of Negro enfranchisement. The author argues that: 1) white historians have avoided grasping the nettle of the race conflict fearing their own emotional involvement; 2) it is time to take a fresh look at the image of "abnormal corruption" of the period; 3) the period should be studied as an episode in the decline and fall of American states, rather than as a conspiracy to overthrow sound constitutional arrangements; 4) historians should escape from obsolete ideas of economics and see the period as one in which a new agrarian-industrial capitalism emerged, and 5) more sociological and psychological insights should be applied to the study of Reconstruction. S. E. Humphreys

6:884. Wright, Arthur F. (Yale Univ.). THE STUDY OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION. Journal of the History of Ideas 1960 21(2):233-255. The Chinese literati between 1750 and 1840 accepted a self-image of Chinese civilization which was transmitted to Japan and the West. The "Romantic sinophilia" of the Jesuits and of the Enlightenment persisted long after the first serious study of China began in the early 19th century in Western Europe. Not until the 1890's was the concept of a Chinese civilization with changeless institutions successfully challenged in China itself, in Japan, and in the West. Yet in the 20th century the analytical method of studying Chinese civilization still has to be asserted against a persistent simplified image of it. W. H. Coates



## 4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 6:821, 841, 957, 976, 1507

6:885. Accame, Silvio (Univ. of Naples). DE L'HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE [On universal history]. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1958 4(2):464-470. Stimulated by recent articles on the legitimacy or the possibility of a universal history, attempts to analyze the various components of such a concept. Not discounting the Marxian interpretation, ideas of culture or civilization, or composite regional histories, the author evokes "the human being in his totality" as the essence of history and the common denominator of any universal history. The declaration of the rights of man as espoused by the United Nations is cited as progress in composing such historical differences as East vs. West, or ancient vs. modern. Only by starting in such terms can one validly view a universal history that progresses beyond the merest generalities. H. Emery

6:886. Mañach, Jorge. DUALIDAD Y SINTESIS EN ORTEGA [Duality and synthesis in Ortega]. *Papeles de Son Armadans* (Spain) 1957 5(13):13-32. Interpretative analysis of Ortega y Gasset's philosophy. Starting from an inborn dualism, his philosophy became integrated into a general metaphysical relativism, through the key concept of "relation." Ortega placed "razón física" and "razón vital" face to face by antonomasia, namely "razón histórica." After this metaphysical transfusion he aimed at an autonomous philosophy of man and history. "Ortega is above all a philosopher of culture." J. Ms. (IHE 29900)

6:887. Muller, Herbert J. (Indiana Univ.) MISUSES OF THE PAST. *Horizon* 1959 1(4):4-12, 128. Supports the view that "history shows" a great deal more and somewhat less than men usually declare when they use this phrase. "The author rejects the familiar interpretations of history and the idea that history can predict or explain man's destiny. He denies that man is bound to progress, or, on the other hand, that he is 'inevitably doomed or damned,' and stresses the real achievements of mankind as 'partial successes, relative goods, mixed fruits,' coming 'out of the historic failures.' He accepts the idea of basic uncertainty as 'an extraordinary adventure in freedom' and 'the essential condition of possibility, aspiration, idealism.'" Millicent B. Rex

6:888. Reisner, Erwin (Kirchliche Hochschule, Berlin). KRITIK DER HISTORISCHEN VERNUNFT [Critique of historical reason]. *Neue Deutsche Hefte* 1960 (68):1104-1115. Draws a sharp distinction between the author's own concept of "Critique of historical reason," and that of Alois Dempf, in terms of intellectual history, and the psychological concept of W. Dilthey. The author presents an epistemological critique of the formation of historical concepts, by means of an analysis of the phenomenon of "past." The decisive principle stated by the author is: "The 'how' of a historical phenomenon depends mainly on its degree of pastness [Vergangenheitsgrad]." The so-called facts of history are "established" by the intellect reconstructing the past, i.e., this intellect is responsible for their being what they are. There is no existence of historical phenomena as such that is independent of this. Historical research means, a priori and unalterably, shaping of history [Geschichtsgestaltung], not arbitrarily, but strictly within the categories at the disposal of the mind in the formation of an objective past. A (t)

6:889. Schröder, Hans, and Johannes Schildhauer. BEMERKUNGEN ZU EINIGEN VON J. KUCZYNSKI AUFGEWORFENEN PROBLEMEN DES HISTORISCHEN MATERIALISMUS [Remarks on some problems of historical materialism raised by J. Kuczynski]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität Greifswald* 1958/59 8(4):331-334. Though proceeding from a correct general definition of terms ("making history" means bringing about the development of society to a higher level), Kuczynski makes contradictory statements in his discussion of the way in which man makes history. The authors dispute the contention that man

can only intervene in the course of history as an element of the superstructure. They show that Kuczynski's assertion that the rise of the bourgeoisie as the ruling class was a "kind of history-making of the masses" (possible, according to Kuczynski, only as class struggle) is incorrect. Kuczynski's characterization of the relation between the bourgeoisie and the masses during and after the revolution of 1789-94 is not always precise. The difference between this revolution and the one in China does not receive adequate treatment, and Mao Tse-tung is misinterpreted. A (t)

6:890. Vogt, Joseph. AUSTRISS AUS DER GESCHICHTE? [Withdrawal from history?]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(3):165-171. Reviews Ernst Jünger, *An der Zeitmauer* (Stuttgart, 1959), which states that man must withdraw from history. Vogt closely summarizes the book's arguments, notes philosophic objections to them, and criticizes the stress on the surrender of man's individuality, but he praises the skilled use of historical examples and the emphasis on the continuity of history. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:891. Wenke, Hans. "BEWÄLTIGTE VERGANGENHEIT" UND "AUFGEARBEITETE GESCHICHTE" ["Mastered past" and "elaborated history"]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(2):65-70. Disputes the contemporary German idea that the past must be overcome, with its implications concerning the lessons of history. The author insists that history must serve truth. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:892. --. [POLITICAL IDEAS IN THE 19TH CENTURY]. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1959 5(1). Zvorikine, A. A., SOME REMARKS CONCERNING HEINZ GOLLWITZER'S ARTICLE, pp. 257-265. Gollwitzer, H., LETTER TO THE EDITOR, pp. 266-269. Zvorikine considers Gollwitzer's attitude (in "Esquisse d'une histoire générale des idées politiques au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle et plus particulièrement du nationalisme et de l'impérialisme," *Ibid.* 1957 4(1):83-120 [See abstract 5:2677]) toward Eastern countries Europocentric, running "counter to the facts of the history of the world's culture," and an anachronism. Gollwitzer's accusation of dogmatism in Marxism, which is in reality hostile to all dogmas, is absurd, and the meaningless assertion that "Marxism always upholds the priority and qualitative superiority of the basis" can not be substituted for the "dialectical solution of one of the most complex problems of the philosophy of history offered by historical materialism." The author accuses Gollwitzer of taking his knowledge of Marxism and Leninism from crude sources, and of defending a naïve idealism. He concludes that Gollwitzer's method of lumping together "realism in art, realism in history, and realism in politics" and "his treatment of such vital problems as those of nationalism and imperialism" do not constitute "grounds for considering that Herr Gollwitzer's method and conclusions have any relation to science." Gollwitzer refutes Zvorikine's accusation of Europocentrism by reiterating the conclusion of his book *Europabild und Europagedanke*, where the superiority of a universal concept is unequivocally stated, and points out that Zvorikine failed to "observe my introductory remarks indispensable for understanding the complete context." The contrast between East and West will however recede as in India, so that interested parties will "profit less from sensibilities . . . whenever the strong influence of Western political ideologies in the 19th century" is discussed. Zvorikine's quotation from Engels and the theory that the "socio-economic conditions form the basis of the other factors" only serve to prove Gollwitzer's point that the Marxist view is a naïve "key to all phenomena of social life," when a "plurality of explanations" is indicated. "Obsolete positions of imperialism and colonialism" and "German and American colonialism" have not been defended. The impact of ideologies on universal history, not their moral rehabilitation, was the subject of Gollwitzer's essay. Jean Detiere



## 5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES

including

### MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS

See also: 6:824, 827, 849, 850, 856, 857, 1026, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1102, 1119, 1184, 1185, 1272, 1309, 1472, 1623, 1808

6:893. Altman, Henryk (Director General of the State Archives, Warsaw). *ARCHIWA W SŁUŻBIE BADAN HISTORICZNYCH* [Archives in the service of historical research]. *Archeion* 1960 32:3-10. Enumerates various facilities for and ways of co-operation between archival administration and the historian. A. F. Dydnas

6:894. Arató, Endre (Lóránd Eötvös Univ., Budapest). *AZ "ARANY PRÁGA" SZLÁV INTÉZMÉNYEIBEN; BESZÁMOLÓ CSEHSZLOVÁKIAI TANULMÁNYUTAMRÓL* [A visit to the Slavic institutions of the "Golden Prague"; an account of my Czechoslovak study trip]. *Századok* 1959 93(2-4):547-549. In May 1958 the author performed some research work on 19th-century Slavic relations in Prague's three important Slavic institutions: the Slavic Library; the Slavic Section of the Library of the Czech National Museum; the Literary Archives of the Czech National Museum. He gives a summary report of their holdings from the Hungarian point of view. F. Wagner

6:895. Barfkowski, Piotr (Polish State Archives, Warsaw). *VERLUSTE DER POLNISCHEN ARCHIVE UND HANDSCHRIFTENABTEILUNGEN DER BIBLIOTHEKEN IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG* [Losses of the Polish archives and manuscript departments of the libraries during the Second World War]. *Archivmitteilungen* 1960 10(1):22-26. Military operations as well as the policy of annihilation of the Nazi government which aimed at the extermination of the Polish people, were responsible for the heavy losses suffered by the Polish archives during the Second World War. Not only numerous smaller public and private collections, but also some of the largest Polish archives and valuable library manuscript collections were destroyed. The catastrophe affected most of all Warsaw, where six central archives and four large libraries were located. These collections were destroyed by fire or were deliberately burned by Nazi incendiary detachments after the defeat of the Warsaw rising in 1944. Only remnants were saved. Part of the material was removed to the West by German authorities, and only fragments were returned. A (t)

6:896. Bazin, Louis (Ecole des Hautes Etudes). *TURKOLOGY: A PRELIMINARY REPORT*. *Diogenes* 1958 (24):94-127. Aims to show the importance of Turkology for the national, political and cultural life of Asiatic and European peoples. A sketch is given of the historical background of Turkish-speaking peoples, who have lived in various regions of Asia and Europe from very early times, emphasizing the history of the Seljuk and Ottoman empires. The studies of the latter two constitute a very significant branch of Turkology. The author enumerates sources, i.e., inscriptions, documents, archives, works of art as first-hand material, at the disposal of Turkologists. In conclusion he points out that Turkology is for many peoples basic for the study of their history, language, religion, civilization. Turkish studies must therefore occupy a very high position in humanistic studies and even more be the subject of international collaboration, because of their great significance, variety and scope. As a sign of the appreciation by scholars devoted to Turkish studies all over the world of the need for collaboration, the author mentions the publication of an international compendium of Turkology, the *Philologiae Turcae Fundamenta*, prepared by a team of scholars on the initiative of the International Union of Orientalists, the International Council of Philosophy and Human Sciences, with the help of UNESCO. Catherine Koumarianoû

6:897. Bell, Whitfield J., Jr. (Associate Editor, The Papers of Benjamin Franklin). *ARCHIVES AND AUTOGRAPHS IN THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY*. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1959 103(6):761-767. That the American Philosophical Society should become a great repository of historical manuscripts was probably not part of its founders' design. Yet inevitably a library and archives accumulated, and formal organization began in 1808. Since then, many individual items and collec-

tions have been added, some of which are briefly described. After 1936, as a result of a critical review, the library chose to specialize in a limited number of areas: Benjamin Franklin, history of 17th and 18th century America, Indian archaeology and linguistics, and Darwin and evolution. The society is doing much to make its collection known and makes research grants to scholars to work in it. Documented. N. Kurland

6:898. Berthe, Jean-Pierre. *EL ARCHIVO MUNICIPAL DE COLIMA* [The municipal archives of Colima]. *Historia Mexicana* (Mexico) 1958 8(30):222-225. Gives information on the contents of these Mexican archives (16th-18th centuries), of interest for the history of the western part of New Spain, on the archives' organization and on the state of preservation of the holdings. B. T. (IHE 30085)

6:899. Biernat, Czesław (Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe [State Voivodeship Archives], Danzig). *SPRAWOZDANIE Z PODRÓŻY ARCHIWALNEJ DO HOLANDII* [Report from the archival trip to the Netherlands]. *Archeion* 1959 31:115-123. Description of the organization and administration of Dutch state, communal and business archives. A. F. Dydnas

6:900. Bond, Maurice F. *RECORDS OF PARLIAMENT: I. ACTS OF PARLIAMENT*. *Amateur Historian* 1959/60 4(6):219-226. A bibliographical study of materials on Acts of Parliament in the House of Lords' Record Office. Records here cover the period from 1497 on. As there is no comprehensive guide to the House of Lords' Records Office, the author attempts to provide a brief summary of its holdings. Included is a table of manuscript and printed sources of both Public Acts (Statutes) and Private Acts. Few of the latter before 1798 have been printed. In addition to the Acts, the collection contains many ancillary documents such as proceedings, bills and petitions. The bulk of these for the period before 1834 relate to the House of Lords, most of the Commons' documents having been destroyed in the fire of that year. Article to be continued. T. L. Moir

6:901. Borges, Pedro, O. F. M. *DOCUMENTACION AMERICANA EN EL I ARCHIVO GENERAL O. F. M. DE ROMA (I)* [American documentation in the Franciscan General Archives of Rome (I)]. *Archivo Ibero-Americano* 1959 19(73/74):5-119. The numerous Franciscan documents on Spanish America were formerly preserved in the "Indies Room" of the Convent of San Francisco el Grande de Madrid. In the 19th century this material disappeared without, as one would have expected, passing to the General Archives of the Order in Rome. In spite of these circumstances, these archives contain considerable material on America. Following a brief description of the holdings of these archives, the author examines one by one twenty-eight volumes of Collection 9: *Crónicas y otros papeles*, the richest collection of documents on Spanish America. The examination includes the external description, title, author, date and page numbering of the volume and a summary of the contents of each document, as well as notes indicating the various editions, where applicable. The documents are listed in the order of their position within the volume. The greater part of the documents pertain to the 17th and 18th centuries. Many of the documents are copies, but the originals of a large number are also preserved, most of them unpublished. Almost all pertain to various aspects of the Franciscan mission in America. Article to be continued. A (t)

6:902. Bruce, J. W. G. *MICROREPRODUCTION OF HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS AND RECORDS, UNIVERSITY THESES AND OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS*. *Amateur Historian* 1959 4(4):162-164. A brief account of modern methods of microreproduction with some indication of the range of research material available in Great Britain in this form. The commonest form of reproduction is the reel of microfilm, most useful for reproducing self-indexing material. Six hundred folios of manuscript material can be reproduced on one reel of microfilm.



Other forms are the flat opaque microcard and the flat transparent microfiche. These three forms require a microreader, but this instrument is widely available in Great Britain. There is also available the full-sized xerographic copy cut into pages and bound like a book. T. L. Moir

6:903. Butterfield, L. H. (The Adams Papers). "WHAT-  
EVER YOU WRITE PRESERVE." *American Heritage* 1959  
10(3):26-33, 88-93. A description of the Adams family  
collection of papers, their preservation, and the projected edi-  
tion of the papers in microfilm (complete) and in abbreviated  
form in a new printed edition. Illustrated. Undocumented.  
C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:904. Guerra Deben, Ana. BREVE ENSAYO SOBRE  
D. DOMINGO FIGAROLA CADENA [Short essay on Don Do-  
mingo Figarola Cadena]. *Revista Bimestre Cubana* (Cuba)  
73(2):64-76. Examines the life and work of this Cuban  
(1852-1926), who was outstanding in the field of bibliography  
and was director of the Biblioteca Nacional of Cuba.  
E. Rz. (IHE 30121)

6:905. Hartmann, Karl (Marburg, Lahn). ARCHIVE  
UND BIBLIOTHEKEN IN POLEN [Archives and libraries in  
Poland]. *Osteuropa* 1959 9(12):832-835. It is estimated  
that 73.7 per cent of the pre-World War II archival material in  
Poland was destroyed. Immediately after the war the recon-  
struction of the Polish archives was begun. Scattered archival  
material was brought together again, much former East Ger-  
man material was acquired, and gradually Polish and German  
material was also returned from the USSR. In 1951 a separate  
Office of the Director General of State Archives was established.  
In 1956 it was placed under the Ministry of Culture and Arts,  
and there was a certain return to decentralization. Today the  
archival sources are three times greater than before the war.  
Tables showing the content in meters of the various provincial  
archives are presented. Storage space has not expanded fast  
enough, nor has the classification and indexing kept pace with  
acquisition of material. Of the 8 million volumes in scholarly  
libraries in prewar Poland 76 per cent were lost in World War  
II. In 1956 Polish scholars had at their disposal 247 libraries  
and 13 million volumes, of which 550, 100 were printed before  
1800. All libraries are under the direction of a Central Bureau  
for Libraries within the Ministry of Culture and Art.  
E. C. Helmreich

6:906. Henderson, L. O. PARISH REGISTERS.  
*Amateur Historian* 1959/60 4(6):232-234. A discussion  
of the development and uses of parish registers as historical  
sources. Parish registers of vital statistics began to be kept  
regularly in 1598, with copies being made of older registers,  
though of few prior to 1558. Civil registration replaced parish  
registers in 1837. Parish registers are often incomplete or  
incorrect, and many of them have been destroyed or lost. They  
contain not only records of births, deaths and marriages, but  
often material on the financial affairs of the parish as well.  
Great Britain was until 1837 far behind Spain, Switzerland,  
Austria, Prussia and France in the registration of vital statis-  
tics. T. L. Moir

6:907. Iatsunskii, V. K. (Moscow). O POSZUKIWANI-  
ACH I PUBLIKACJI ŹRÓDEŁ DO HISTORII SPOŁECZNO-  
GOSPODARCZEJ ROSJI XVII-XIX W. [On the search for, and  
publication of, the sources for social and economic history of  
Russia in the 18th and 19th centuries]. *Archeion* 1960  
32:83-99. Polish translation of a paper published in 1957  
in *Arkheograficheskii Ezhegodnik* [Archaeographical yearbook].  
The author states that there has been considerable stress in the  
Soviet Union on the publication of sources pertaining to social  
and economic history prior to the 18th century, but that hardly  
any sources for the 18th and 19th centuries have been published.  
He mentions the most important existing publications, enumer-  
ates the most important source material preserved in various  
archives, and submits suggestions on the need for, and form of,  
their publication. A. F. Dygnas

6:908. Ihnatowicz, Ireneusz (Office of the Director Gen-  
eral of State Archives, Warsaw). Z POBYTU W ARCHIWACH  
CZESŁOWACKICH [On the visit to the Czechoslovak arch-  
ives]. *Archeion* 1959 31:109-113. A description of  
the organization, state, tasks and methods of work of Czecho-  
slovak archives and archivists. A. F. Dygnas

6:909. Jaros, Jerzy (Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe  
[State Voivodeship Archives], Katowice). REGISTRATURY I  
ARCHIWA GÓRNOŚLĄSKICH KONCERNÓW GÓRNICZO-  
HUTNICZYCH [Registries and archives of mining and metal-  
lurgical concerns of Upper Silesia]. *Archeion* 1959  
30:123-136. Historical sketch of the industrial archives of  
Upper Silesia and description of the method of their present  
arrangement. Among others the author mentions the concerns  
belonging to the Pszczyński (von Pless) princes and the Schaff-  
gotsch and the Ballerstrem counts. A. F. Dygnas

6:910. Kamiński, Adam (Archiwum Państwowe m. Kra-  
kowa i Województwa Krakowskiego [State Archives of the City  
and Voivodeship of Cracow]). EUGENIUSZ BARWIŃSKI.  
HISTORYK, BIBLIOTEKARZ I ARCHIWISTA (1874-1947)  
[Eugeniusz Barwiński. Historian, librarian and archivist (1874-  
1947)]. *Archeion* 1959 30:95-121. Biography of a noted  
archivist, for twenty-six years director of the State Archives  
in Lvov. The author gives information about the contents of  
these archives, and on the Polish-Austrian and Polish-Czecho-  
slovak archival agreements necessitated by the territorial  
changes after the First World War. A bibliography of Bar-  
wiński's writings (107 items) is appended. A. F. Dygnas

6:911. Kolankowski, Zigmunt (Warsaw). ARCHIWUM  
POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK 1954-1959 [The archives of the  
Polish Academy of Sciences, 1954-1959]. *Nauka Polska*  
1960 8(1):131-146. Describes the organization and col-  
lections of these archives, whose activities are directed along  
three main lines: 1) preserving records of the Academy itself;  
2) collecting and preserving records of other Polish academies  
and learned societies; 3) collecting (mostly by purchase) papers  
of prominent Polish scholars. In the latter group the archives  
already possesses the papers of more than one hundred persons,  
including such prominent historians as Marcelli Handelsman and  
Adam Skalkowski. In some cases (e.g. the Skalkowski papers),  
where only part of the papers were acquired by the archives,  
the rest were microfilmed in order to make the collection com-  
plete. Microfilms have also been made in some instances of  
papers of great scholars whose collected papers are not in the  
possession of these archives (e.g. Joachim Lelewel's papers  
from Vilna or those of Ignacy Domeyko from Chile).  
A. F. Dygnas

6:912. Korn, Bertram W. (President, American Jewish  
Historical Society). PRELUDE TO PROGRESS: ADDRESS OF  
THE PRESIDENT. Publication of the American Jewish His-  
torical Society 1960 49(3):147-156. After almost seventy  
years of existence in cramped rented quarters, the American  
Jewish Historical Society will finally move into adequate offices  
and will be in a position to increase its scholarly staff. The  
future task of the society will be to develop and carry out poli-  
cies for the augmentation of printed and manuscript resources.  
The preservation of the historic records of American Jewry is  
a task representing a race against time. Analysis of raw  
source materials and training of scholars will become ever  
more important. F. Rosenthal

6:913. Lewandowicz, Leszek (Lieutenant Colonel, Cen-  
tralne Archiwum Wojskowe, Warsaw). ORGANIZACJA I  
DZIAŁALNOŚĆ CENTRALNEGO ARCHIWUM WOJSKOWEGO  
[Organization and activities of the Army Central Record Office].  
*Archeion* 1959 31:65-81. Presents an outline of the his-  
tory of the Polish military records during the Second World  
War, an account of the history of the Army Central Record  
Office from 1944, and a fairly detailed enumeration of the lat-  
ter's contents. The archives contains records from 1914 on  
only. A. F. Dygnas

6:914. Lötze, Helmut (Potsdam). BERICHT ÜBER  
DIE VON DER UdSSR AN DIE DDR SEIT 1957 ÜBERGEBE-  
NEN ARCHIVBESTÄNDE [Report on the archival material  
handed over by the USSR to the German Democratic Republic  
since 1957]. *Archivmitteilungen* 1960 10(1):12-15.  
Since 1948 the USSR has transferred German archival holdings  
to German administrative authorities or, since 1950, to the  
government of the German Democratic Republic. Particularly  
large transfers occurred in 1955, 1957 and 1959-60. This ma-  
terial comprises a total of about 2.5 million archival units from  
the 15th to the 20th century. Most of it falls within the province  
of the Deutsches Zentralarchiv at Potsdam and Merseburg,  
but the Landeshauptarchiv in Dresden, Potsdam and Schwerin,



he Thuringian Landesarchiv, municipal archives and archives of scientific institutions also received material. The archival material pertains mainly to public administration of the German Reich (1871-1945), in particular that of Prussia and Saxony, as well as to political, cultural and economic organizations, institutions and enterprises. Apart from this, the papers or part of the papers of about three hundred politicians and scholars of the 19th and 20th centuries have been transferred. Work is being done to make this material available for scientific research. A (t)

6:915. Maddalena, Aldo de (Univ. of Parma). *LES ARCHIVES SAMINIATI: DE L'ECONOMIE A L'HISTOIRE DE L'ART* [The Saminati archives: from economy to history of art]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1959 4(4):738-744. In the first part describes and catalogues the archives of the Tuscan families Saminati and Pazzi, containing about 1,000 books and registers and tens of thousands of commercial letters from the 15th to the 19th century. These archives are preserved in the Istituto di Storia Economica of the Luigi Bocconi University of Milan. The author then briefly examines the possibilities offered by these materials for study: for research on economic history, and also for investigations on the historical aspects of politics, literature, art, etc. The important role played by these archives in the field of art history, for example, is shown by the documentation which establishes that Donatello built the tomb of Giovanni Chellini da Saminati (1461), a monument which recently still was attributed by art critics and historians to Bernardo Rossellino. A (t)

6:916. Marszałek, Franciszek (Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe [State Voivodeship Archives], Danzig). *BRAKOWANIE I INWENTARYZACJA PONEMIECKICH AKT SĄDOWYCH* [Sifting and preparing inventories of judicial records inherited from Germany]. *Archeion* 1960 32:11-30. Deals with the problem of appraising the records created by German courts between 1773 and 1945 in territories now belonging to Poland and assigning the most important for permanent preservation, sending the rest to paper mills for pulping. These records, many of which were destroyed during the last war, now amount to 20,000 linear meters. The author sketches the organization of the German courts during the period in question, outlines their office routine, publishes and analyzes German and Polish principles of records appraisal, and draws conclusions. A. F. Dygnas

6:917. Meyrat, Walter (Bern). *DIE MANUSKRIPTE UND ABSCHRIFTENSAMMLUNG DES BUNDESARCHIVS* [The collection of manuscripts and copies of the Federal Archives]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1959 9(2):214-237. The Swiss have always liked working in the field of history, a fact which is proven by the many local histories. The central location and the small size of the country led the federal authorities at an early date to enrich their own historical sources with those of the surrounding countries and to provide funds for this purpose. The Federal Archivist still has to obtain documents pertaining to Swiss history from foreign archives and libraries. Swiss historiography has been so greatly stimulated by the Federal Archives' collection of copies, which now comprises about 100,000 items, that significant sections of such well-known general national histories as that of Dierauer are in need of thorough revision. The author gives a survey of the material collected. A (t)

6:918. Nawrocki, Stanisław (Archiwum Państwowe m. Poznań i Województwa Poznańskiego [State Archives of the City and Voivodeship of Poznań]). *ORGANIZACJA I PROBLEMY SŁUŻBY ARCHIWALNEJ W WIELKIEJ BRYTANII* [Organization and tasks of the archival service in Great Britain]. *Archeion* 1960 32:115-132. Description of the structure of British archives and the organization and activities of British archival associations. A. F. Dygnas

6:919. Palarczykowa, Anna (Archiwum Państwowe m. Krakowa i Województwa Krakowskiego [State Archives of the City and Voivodeship of Cracow]). *ARCHIWUM SIEDLISZOWICKIE ZAŁUSKICH* [The Żakowski of Siedliszowice archives]. *Archeion* 1960 32:57-77. Description of the family records now preserved in the State Archives in Cracow. These records consist mostly of economic papers of the various estates and families connected with General Żakowski. The records are from the 17th to the early 20th century, but in substance reach back to the 15th century. The largest and most important section is formed by the personal papers of

General Józef Żakowski (1787-1866), a Napoleonic officer and for a time chief of the intelligence service in the Polish uprising of 1830-31. A. F. Dygnas

6:920. Pańków, Stanisław (Archiwum Państwowe m. Krakowa i Województwa Krakowskiego [State Archives of the City and Voivodeship of Cracow]). *ARCHIWA BELGIJSKIE* [Belgian archives]. *Archeion* 1959 31:125-137. Description of the organization and administration of the Belgian state and municipal archives. A. F. Dygnas

6:921. Pietrzak-Pawłowska, Irena. *LA SOCIÉTÉ HISTORIQUE POLONAISE* [The Polish Historical Society]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1958 57(8/9):20-23. Capsule history of the Polish Historical Society from its founding in 1886 to the present, tracing its aims and purposes, publications, periodic conferences, and foreign influences. Following World War I there was a great resurgence of historical activity only to be eclipsed by World War II. Post-war rebuilding of the organization has led to resumption of contacts with both Eastern and Western historical circles, to a division into seven regional sections, and to a broad program of research and publication. H. Emery

6:922. Rachal, William M. E., ed. (Editor, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography). *EARLY RECORDS OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1831-1838*. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 1959 67(1):3-29, (2):186-206, (3):332-360, (4):450-469, and 1960 68(1):92-103. The Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society (now the Virginia Historical Society) was organized 29 December 1831 in the Capitol at Richmond. For nearly eight years it was vigorous, but after 1838 it was dormant until reorganized in 1847. Chief Justice John Marshall was the first president. Other officers included Jonathan P. Cushing, John Floyd, Henry St. George Tucker, William Maxwell, Conway Robinson, James E. Heath and Gustavus A. Myers. Addresses delivered at the annual meetings and letters addressed to the secretaries showed keen interest in both the history and the natural history of Virginia. Books and manuscripts were collected for the library, and minerals and artifacts for the cabinet. All available records, manuscript and printed, for the first decade (except some addresses) are printed here. A

6:923. Ramsay, G. D. (St. Edmund Hall, Oxford). *THE PUBLICATION OF ENGLISH RECORDS: SOME REFLECTIONS ON MR. MULLINS' TEXTS AND CALENDARS*. *Archives* 1960 4(23):138-148. Reviews E. L. C. Mullins, *Texts and Calendars: An Analytical Guide to Serial Publications* (London: Royal Historical Society, 1958). Ramsay discusses the history and current status of the publication of texts and calendars of British records by the government and by private record societies. B. L. Crapster

6:924. Rosiak, Stefan (Archiwum Państwowe m. Łodzi i Województwa Łódzkiego [State Archives of the City and Voivodeship of Łódź]). *PODRÓŻ DO ARCHIWÓW RADZIECKICH W GRODNIU, WILNIE, LENINGRADZIE I MOSKWIE* [Trip to the Soviet archives in Grodno, Vilna, Leningrad and Moscow]. *Archeion* 1959 31:105-107. This trip had a double purpose: the author went to Leningrad and Moscow in order to visit the archives there and to look at Soviet methods of archival administration and to Grodno and Vilna in order to search for records relating to Poland. Those materials are summarily listed here. A. F. Dygnas

6:925. Romero de Terreros, Manuel. *EL MUSEO OCROULEYANO* [The O'Crouley Museum]. *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia* (Mexico) 1958 17(4):454-455. Notes on the collection formed in Cádiz by Pedro Alonso O'Crouley, which is known through a catalogue published in 1794. The collection contains many coins of New Spain as well as almost all the medals coined there on the occasion of proclamations and commemorations. E. Rz. (IHE 30086)

6:926. Saint Juste, Laure (Director, National Archives of Haiti). *LOS ARCHIVOS DE LA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA* [The archives of the Dominican Republic]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Dominican Republic) 1959 22(99/100):6-8. Sketch of the organization, facilities and contents of the Dominican Archives, lauding their present status as an achievement of the Trujillo regime. D. Bushnell



6:927. Savours, Ann M. (Cambridge). THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION OF THE SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CAMBRIDGE. *Archives* 1959 4(22):102-108. A description of the special collections and of other items relating to the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Almost all the material postdates 1800. B. L. Crapster

6:928. Schmidt, Gerhard (Sächsisches Landeshauptarchiv Dresden). ORDNUNGSARBEITEN AM BESTAND DES SÄCHSISCHEN MINISTERIUMS FÜR VOLKSBILDUNG [Arrangement work on the holdings of the Saxon Ministry of Education]. *Archivblätter* 1960 10(1):15-21. In arranging the records of the Ministry of Education in the Sächsisches Landeshauptarchiv Dresden a strict registry principle was applied at first. The records were arranged in very broad subject groups and thereafter chronologically. In the arrangement work done after 1945, however, the material in each subject group was rearranged under subject subheadings. The principle of administrative structure and the fonds principle were thus combined. These holdings, whose arrangement has been completed, comprise 26,000 record units, constituting sources pertaining to the history of education in Saxony and of churches, art collections and scholarly institutions in the years 1831-1945. A (t)

6:929. Schumann, Hans. DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR OSTEUROPAKUNDE 1949-1959 [The German Society for East European Studies, 1949-1959]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(1):1-4. A summary of the activities of the Society on the tenth anniversary of its founding (18 November 1949) as the successor to the German Society for the Study of Eastern Europe. The society publishes the periodicals *Osteuropa* (founded in 1951), *Osteuropa-Recht* (1955), *Osteuropa-Wirtschaft* (1956) and *Osteuropa-Naturwissenschaft* (1957), as well as a series of monographs on East European affairs. With headquarters at Stuttgart, it has established branches in various other German cities and has arranged numerous conferences of specialists on East European affairs. E. C. Helmreich

6:930. Silva Castro, Raúl. BREVE RESEÑA HISTÓRICA DE LA BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL DE SANTIAGO (1813-1957) [Short historical review of the National Library in Santiago (1813-1957)]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* 1958 58:50-68. Historical sketch of this Chilean library, referring to the decrees establishing it, the work of its various directors, and its functioning, sections, publications, etc. D. B. (IHE 30087)

6:931. Stojanowski, Józef (Warsaw). KARTA Z DZIEJÓW ARCHIWUM AKT NOWYCH W WARSZAWIE W OKRESIE OKUPACJI, W LATACH 1939-1944 [Leaf from the history of the Archives of New Records in Warsaw during the occupation years, 1939-1944]. *Archeion* 1959 30:69-94. Outlines the organization and activities of the archival service of the German occupation and the attitude of the Germans toward the Polish archives and archival material in general and the Archives of New Records in particular. The author quotes from numerous German archival conferences and memoranda bearing on the subject. A. F. Dygnas

6:932. Tobias, Henry J. (Univ. of New Mexico). THE ARCHIVES OF THE JEWISH BUND: NEW MATERIALS ON THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1958 17(1):81-85. Traces the history and growth from 1899 to the present of the archives of the Jewish Bund, an organization which played a significant role in the Russian revolutionary movement. The author describes the Russian, Yiddish and Polish holdings in general terms as well as the conditions the researcher may encounter in working with them. A

6:933. Turon, Wanda (Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe, Wrocław [State Archives of the Voivodeship of Wrocław]). MATERIAŁY KARTOGRAFICZNE W ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWYM WE WROCŁAWIU JAKO ŹRÓDŁO DO HISTORII ŚLĄSKA [The collection of maps in the Wrocław (Breslau) State Archives as a source for the history of Silesia]. *Archeion* 1959 30:31-41. Gives a general outline of the contents of this collection of several tens of thousands of maps and plans from the 18th to 20th century, for the most part not yet properly catalogued, and describes in greater detail the maps belonging to the "Regierungsbezirk Oppeln" (Opole), which have already been completely catalogued. The author indicates their value as a source mostly for economic and social history. These maps also constitute a valuable source in establishing

the ethnic structure of the population. A. F. Dygnas

6:934. Unsigned. ARCHIVO LUIS FILIPE BORJA [The Luis Felipe Borja Archives]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1958 38(92):229-234. Inventory of the documents donated to the Academia Nacional de Historia in Ecuador by a relative of Luis Felipe Borja. The list comprises almost two hundred documents on widely varied subjects (1642-1896). E. R. (IHE 30081)

6:935. Vargas Ugarte, Rubén. ADICIONES A LA BIBLIOTECA PERUANA [Additions to the Peruvian Library]. *Boletín Bibliográfico* (Peru) 1958 31(1/4):13-19. In the first part describes thirty-six Peruvian works published abroad (1610-1827) and in the second part thirteen published in Lima (1651-1825). The date of some works is not given. D. B. (IHE 30102)

6:936. Welch, C. E. (Plymouth). THE PRESERVATION OF ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS. *Archives* 1959 4(22):75-80. Brief history and survey of the contemporary status of parish, episcopal and capitular records of the Church of England. A check list of diocesan record offices, their location, and types of records deposited therein is given. B. L. Crapster

## MEETINGS

See also:6:846

6:937. Daumard, Adeline. L'HISTOIRE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE A LA SOCIÉTÉ D'HISTOIRE MODERNE [Economic and social history in the Society for Modern History]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1958 36(4):464-470. Six of the twelve subjects dealt with at the monthly meetings of the Society for Modern History in 1957 concerned economic and social history. The topics included lifetime leases in the 16th century, the effects of war in the Cambrésis in the 18th century, commercial jurisdiction in Dijon in the 18th century, ministerial personnel of the French government in the 18th century, social mobility in Paris in the 19th century, and workers and employers organizations in the coal basins of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais from 1884 to 1891. Brief summaries of the papers and discussions are given. R. E. Cameron

6:938. González Rubio, Carlos. COLOMBIA CELEBRA SU SEGUNDO CONGRESO BOLIVARIANO NACIONAL [Colombia celebrates its second National Bolívar Congress]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1958 17(56):383-389. Gives details of a congress devoted to Simón Bolívar held in the Colombian city of Santa Marta from 4 to 6 July 1958. R. C. (IHE 30415)

6:939. Grantham, Dewey W., Jr. (Vanderbilt Univ.). THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING. *Journal of Southern History* 1960 26(1):71-90. A report on the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association, held in Atlanta, Georgia, from 12 to 14 November 1959. The author briefly discusses each paper read. H. E. Reed

6:940. Herzfeld, Hans. INTERNATIONALER KONGRESS ZUR ZEITGESCHICHTE IN MÜNCHEN VOM 25. BIS 27. NOVEMBER 1959 [International congress on recent history in Munich from 24 to 27 November 1959]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(3):174-177. Reports on the lectures and discussions, which covered a wide range, but centered upon the origins and history of National Socialism. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:941. Höss, Irmgard (Nürnberg). TRIER -- UND WIE WEITER? [Trier -- and the future?]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(12):725-734. Discussion Ernst Engelberg (with Werner Berthold and Rolf Rudolf), *Trier und wie weiter? Materialien, Betrachtungen und Schlussfolgerungen über die Ereignisse auf dem Trierer Historikertag am 25. September 1958* (Berlin, 1959), which presented the views of East German historians on the split at the meeting of historians in Trier in 1958. The brochure is attacked for its omissions, distortions and falsifications of fact and documentation. Four corrective documents are included. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:942. Kende, László and Bálint Surányi. "A KAPITÁLIZMUS FELLOPÖRÉSE AZ EGYKORI OSZTRAK-MAGYAR MONARCHIA ORSZAGAIBAN." NEMZETKÖZI MUNKAKONFERENCIA.



UDAPEST, 1958. DECEMBER 10-13 ["Development of Capitalism in the Countries Formerly Belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy"; an international conference held in Budapest 10-13 December 1958]. *Századok* 1959 93(5/6):927-950. The first conference on the "Development of Capitalism in the Countries Formerly Belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy," held in 1955 in Prague, instructed the Hungarian Academy of Sciences to convoke a second international conference on the same subject. This second conference was held by the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in December 1958 in Budapest. Besides the Hungarians, Czech, Slovak, Austrian, Polish and Rumanian historians participated. Erik Molnar, head of the Historical Institute, outlined in his opening address the relationship between the question of national independence and social progress as the main problem for the conference. Three topics were on the agenda: 1) the question of the socioeconomic structure of the Monarchy; 2) problems connected with the system of Dualism; 3) problems of the nationality and labor movements. The final communiqué stated the following results: 1) significant progress has been made in economic and social history; 2) the application of the comparative method was successful; 3) important advances have been made in several disputed problems, e.g. the analysis of the system of Dualism and nationality and labor questions from a Marxist-Leninist point of view; 4) a more correct concept of modern Hungarian history has been formulated by means of collaboration among various Marxist specialists. The next conference on the subject will be held in 1961 in either Czechoslovakia or Poland. F. Wagner

6:943. Kovács, Endre (Section Chief, Historical Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences). A LENGYEL TÖRTÉNESEK NYOLCADIK KONGRESSZUSA [The eighth Congress of Polish Historians]. *Századok* 1959 93(2-4):542-546. Detailed account of the congress of the Polskie Towarzystwo Historyczne [Polish Historical Association] held in Cracow from 4 to 17 September 1958. Several lectures dealt also with modern Polish history. The papers of Professors Henryk Hreczycki and Henryk Jabłoński on the Polish national upris-

ings were of especially great significance. Research work on economic and social history of Poland highlighted the achievements of the developing Polish historiography. Besides the Poles, Russian, East German and Hungarian guest historians participated. F. Wagner

6:944. L. Nagy, Zsuzsa. BESZÁMOLÓ A TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG 40. EVFORDULÓJÁRA RENDEZETT TUDOMÁNYOS ÜLÉSSZAKRÓL [An account of the scientific meeting on the fortieth anniversary of the Hungarian Soviet Republic]. *Századok* 1959 93(2-4):697-714. Between 16 and 21 March 1959 twenty-four lectures were delivered on the history and international significance of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic (21 March - 2 August 1919) in a series of scientific meetings organized in Budapest by the Institute of Party History of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and several other leading institutions. The author gives brief evaluative summaries of the lectures. Russian, Chinese, Austrian, French, Bulgarian, East German, Czech, Slovak, Polish and Rumanian Marxist historians also contributed to the appraisal of the first Hungarian proletarian dictatorship. F. Wagner

6:945. Rudolf, Philipp (Bremen). DIE 9. DEUTSCH-FRANZÖSISCHE GESCHICHTSLEHRERTAGUNG 29. JULI - 7. AUGUST 1959 IN GOSLAR [The ninth German-French Historical Conference in Goslar, 29 July - 7 August 1959]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(12):766-769. Lists and summarizes the ten lectures given on themes of French and German history. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:946. Zapata Gollán, Agustín. PRIMER CONGRESO DE HISTORIA DE CATAMARCA [First Historical Congress of Catamarca]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1958 4(14):142-144. A note on the constitution and activities of this congress held in 1958. The author enumerates the works on various subjects that were approved at the meetings. C. Ba. (HIE 30071)

## NOTE

The attention of the reader is called to the Notes and News Section of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS for other information on meetings of interest to historians.

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## A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

## GENERAL HISTORY

## Political, Social and Economic History

See also: 6:892, 896

6:947. Bāse, Hans-Jürgen (Stenographischer Dienst, Deutscher Bundestag). KURZSCHRIFT IN SLAWISCHEN LÄNDERN -- EINST UND JETZT [Shorthand in Slavic lands -- then and now]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(6):397-403. Two conditions are necessary for the development of a system of shorthand: 1) the existence of a grammatically established language, and 2) the need for stenographic reporting. Attempts at shorthand systems were made in Russia at the end of the 18th century, but the first real system was that of M. I. Ivanin (1801-1874). The advances made by Gabelsberger (1789-1849) in Germany influenced greatly the systems in Slavic lands. In the Habsburg territories the need for reporting the proceedings of local diets developed with the October Diploma of 1860 and the February Patent of 1861. As the same reporters often had to take down speeches in various languages, one system with suitable adjustments for each language became the rule, and the basis for this was the Gabelsberger system. In Russia the judicial reform of 1864 led to the establishment of a commission to work out a system of shorthand. Up to 1927 there were forty-one different systems of shorthand used in Russia; in 1933 a single system was adopted for the RSFSR, and in 1938 this was adopted for all the languages of the USSR. Shortly before this the Cyrillic alphabet had been adopted for the Turkish languages of Russia. Bulgaria in 1902 was one of the first countries to adopt a uniform state shorthand system. Attempts at the development of uniform state systems in all the Slavic lands after World War I have tended to decrease the influence of the Gabelsberger system. Slowly the use of shorthand -- at first restricted almost entirely to governmental service -- has been extended to industry. Some of the systems are still very difficult and need further simplification. E. C. Helmreich

6:948. Berry, Brewton (Ohio State Univ.). THE MYTH OF THE VANISHING INDIAN. *Phylon* 1960 21(1):51-57. Whether commentators have assumed the Indians to be brutish or noble, they have assumed that with other primitive and underdeveloped peoples, they were doomed to extinction. Time has not borne out these anticipations. The inhabitants of China, India, Ceylon, Java, Egypt, Algeria and the Philippines have increased in number, rather than diminished, following their contact with Westerners. The Indian population, too, has done more than merely survive. Today there are more South American Indians than before the arrival of Europeans. There were about 800,000 North American Indians at the time of the discovery; there are now about 350,000 Indians, a substantial gain over previous census figures. The figure varies according to definitions provided by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of the Census, and Public Health Service. There are, in addition, many more individuals and whole communities with an Indian heritage. The Lumbee Indians of North Carolina, for example, caused a national sensation in the USA by dispersing in 1958 a gathering of members of the Ku Klux Klan who resented one of them "dating" a white man. Yet the 30,000 Lumbee Indians are not noticed as such in the United States census. L. Filler

6:949. Birembaut, Arthur (Paris). L'INDUSTRIE DU PETROLE AU XIX<sup>e</sup> SIECLE (1780-1900) [The petroleum industry in the 19th century (1780-1900)]. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1959 5(1):149-181. Reviews the significant stages in the development of the petroleum industry from the end of the 18th century, when the principal use was still for lighting purposes, through the end of the 19th century, when following the discovery of Drake's drilling system and the invention of the automobile and Diesel motor, the need for gas and oil led to great capital investment and technical advances. The author discusses in detail: petroleum chemistry; uses of its products; structure and production of mines; characteristics and advances reflected in patents; the bituminous schist industry; public interest and support (such as that of Napoleon III); the dilatation coefficient of petroleum products; safety aspects; theories of the origin of petroleum (Israel

Charles White's anticlinal theory superseded the theory of animal or vegetable base); techniques of boring; refining, methods of transport by rail, boat and pipeline; and various methods of analysis. Jean Detiere

6:950. Blue, John T., Jr. (Virginia State College). PATTERNS OF RACIAL STRATIFICATION: A CATEGORIC TYPOLOGY. *Phylon Quarterly* 1959 20(4):364-371. European imperialism and world capitalism were preconditions for racial typology. Resources and market conditions created the racial patterns. Vast numbers of European and non-European peoples were transported from their historic lands, and their contacts created varied social configurations. Acculturation markedly involves the upper stratum of the natives and a few hybrids who maintain unequal, ceremonial relations with the imperial class. Native efforts toward independence operate in terms of nationalism, rather than race. A second pattern involves the reservation system. Race relations follow the segregated racial pattern, based on racial inferiority. The "buffer" pattern assumes a dominant, a subordinate and an in-between racial element. The apartheid system, like the bi-racial system, assumes only two elements, but apartheid is more consciously determined to keep them separate. The population factor is important, often determining racial policy; thus, it is fear of a growing native population which has made for stringent segregation in South Africa. Study of such patterns and factors can help sociologists better understand changing social relations in the world. L. Filler

6:951. Braunthal, Julius (London). DIE MORALISCHE KRISE DES COMMUNISMUS [The moral crisis of Communism]. *Zukunft* 1958 (12):337-342, and 1959 (1):15-19. Investigates the ideological origin of the crisis of Communism. Communism professes Marxism as a state ideology, but through the application of the anti-Marxist principle of the dictatorship of a revolutionary elite, formulated by Lenin in 1904, it inevitably developed a type of state and society denying the vital substance of Marxism and socialism. Stalin was the consistent administrator of Lenin's legacy, and Stalinism the necessary result of Leninism. In rejecting Stalinism the twentieth Congress of the Russian Communist Party basically condemned Leninism. Based on writings of Marx, Engels and Lenin and on the resolutions of the congresses of the Russian Communist Party. A (t)

6:952. Chlepner, B. S. (Free Univ. of Brussels). LUTTES SOCIALES, JADIS ET A PRESENT [Social strife, then and now]. *Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques* 1959 45(5):212-228. Traces the history of social struggles "resulting from inequalities (particularly economic) between the various groups of which society is composed." The author finds them originally sporadic, unco-ordinated and devoid of class consciousness, although they began to assume an organized character in the 16th century. Labor and socialist party organization developed in the 19th century, particularly under Marxian inspiration. Recently, however, there has been noticeable amelioration, though by no means abolition, of social inequalities in Western nations and a consequent drift of the organized proletariat away from violent conflict and toward negotiation, compromise and reformist political action. Continuation of this pacific tendency depends upon economic and political stability, a stability currently threatened by the struggles of ex-colonial peoples against international inequities. A. H. Kittell

6:953. Contreras de Gandía, Sara. AMERICA EN LA CULTURA UNIVERSAL [America in world culture]. *Revista de Educación (Argentina)* 1958 3(6):477-481. Considerations on the contribution of America to world culture, to which it introduced new ways of life and thought, and, in the political field, the defense of liberty. E. Rz. (IHE 30184)

6:954. Dobrska, Zofia. EKSPORT KAPITAŁU A ROZWÓJ GOSPODARCZY KRAJÓW ZACOFANYCH [Export of capital and the economic development of underdeveloped countries]. *Ekonomista* 1959 (3):608-633. Discussion of the influence of private foreign investment on the economic development of "backward countries." Starting with an analysis of the period 1870-1914, the author maintains that since the First



World War, the real value of foreign investment has decreased. The origin of investment has also changed: the share of the USA has increased. Finally, there has been a shift from investment in raw materials to that in industries. Because of the political risks, the increase of investment in underdeveloped countries is unlikely. J. Lewartowski

6:955. Droulers, Paul, S.J. (Gregorian Univ., Rome). CATHOLICISME DANS LE MONDE AU XIXE SIECLE [Catholicism in the world of the 19th century]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1959 5(2):375-401. This study of Catholicism in the world highlights the impact of modern liberal tendencies, and concludes that despite "a century of sometimes tragic vicissitudes," the church emerged "reinvigorated in its soul." Particular attention is paid to national attitudes and aspirations and to the "characteristic movement of the 19th century" which led to the "growing vitality and prestige of the pope," culminating in the statement of papal infallibility in 1870. Jean Detiere

6:956. Fellner, William (Yale Univ.). MARXIAN HYPOTHESES AND OBSERVABLE TRENDS UNDER CAPITALISM: A "MODERNISED" INTERPRETATION. Economic Journal 1957 67(265):16-25. Marx expected that wages and also rates of return on investment would be subject to unfavorable trends under capitalism. He was aware of the fact that both the rate of capital formation and that of technological progress would stay high. The Marxian assumptions can be made logically consistent if we attribute to their author the hypotheses that 1) technological progress tends to be "relatively labor-saving" in a very high degree, and 2) monopoly power is continuously rising. The favorable long-run performance of capitalist systems is a consequence of the fact that the underlying double hypothesis has not proved realistic. A

6:957. Gachon, Lucien. L'HUMANITE AGRICOLE, L'HUMANITE INDUSTRIELLE, L'HUMANITE EN DEVENIR [Agrarian society, industrial society, future society]. Anthèses 1960 14(166):341-385. A sociological essay which considers the change in the nature of Humanité. By studying the demographic, economic and psychic changes, the author searches for the key moment in history when the agricultural society passed into an industrial society. He finds this in the early decades of the 20th century. The evidence is limited largely to France. J. Baughman

6:958. Greene, John C. (Iowa State College). DARWIN AND RELIGION. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1959 103(5):716-725. The modern history of the conflict between science and religion is divided into three overlapping stages, on each of which Darwin is shown to have exercised great influence: 1) the emergence of natural religion as competitor of revealed religion; Darwin helped precipitate rethinking of traditional doctrines on inspiration and revelation; 2) the undermining by science, with Darwin's ideas being of central importance, of the conception of nature as orderly and stable, a view held by deists and some Christians; 3) the application of the methods of science, which were deemed the only source of truth, to the study of man and society; in this development Darwin played a pioneer role. The problems raised by the idea of progress are given particular attention. Documented. N. Kurland

6:959. Heske, F. (Univ. of Hamburg and Univ. of Istanbul). THE HISTORY OF FORESTRY IN THE WORLD: A PORT SURVEY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1960 5(3):33-773. Sketches "the historical evolution of one of the most important branches of soil utilization" -- forestry -- consideration being given not only to forests as a source of raw materials but also to their fundamental contribution to the welfare of countries and peoples. The author examines the achievements in forestry of various countries, providing statistics of the world's forests, and emphasizes the great need for sustaining and increasing the yield of forests to correspond to the enormous increase of population expected by the year 2000. He concludes that an integrated world forest policy is essential, and can only be achieved through international agencies, and reviews the work done in this area by the FAO. The history of forestry -- "a test case of social ethics" -- shows "man is capable of learning how to rise above the sphere of individual interest" and "in this context. . . contributes most validly to man culture." Jean Detiere

6:960. Hippel, Ernst von (Univ. of Cologne). VON STAAT UND GEWALT, VON RECHT UND POLITIK [On state and power, on law and politics]. Stimmen der Zeit 1960 165(5):334-342. According to the view of naturalism in the modern era the state, regarded as a natural force, expresses its "sovereign will" in the form of law and politics. It is the task of science to discern and describe without evaluating the resulting political facts. The author shows the inadequacy of this mode of thought, which takes seriously only the baser nature of man and does not limit arbitrary action, and sketches the true nature of the state in a moral Weltbild. Based on Ernst von Hippel: Geschichte der Staatsphilosophie (2 vols., 2nd ed., 1958) and Mechanisches und moralisches Rechtsdenken (1959). A (t)

6:961. Ihde, A. J. (Univ. of Wisconsin). CHEMICAL INDUSTRY. 1780-1900. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1958 4(4):957-984. A review of changes in the chemical industry from the Chemical Revolution, when it ceased being a part-time activity of pharmacists, to the eve of World War I, when it figured prominently in economic affairs. After showing the nature of chemical production in 1780, special attention is given to the development of production of sulphuric acid, alkali carbonates, hydroxides, salts, soap, fertilizers, explosives, illuminating gas, synthetic dyes, drugs, photographic chemicals, foods, electrochemical cells, electrochemicals, matches, paper, synthetic textiles, and plastics. Based on works on industrial chemicals and historical papers dealing with particular industries. A

6:962. Katz, J. (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem). JEWRY AND JUDAISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1958 4(4):881-900. Describes and analyzes the political and social situation in which Jewry found itself after the aspiration to citizenship in the respective countries arose and achieved partial realization. World Jewry is regarded as an entity, but special emphasis is laid on the Western countries, where political and social changes evinced novel reactions and attitudes. In the first phase Jewry seemed to disintegrate and be absorbed by its environment. But from the middle of the century signs of revitalization became apparent, expressed in the various organizations linking the several parts of Jewry, the last being the Zionist Congress held in 1897. Corresponding to the political and social changes were the religious reform movements, the critical treatment of Jewish tradition by scholars, the exposition of new philosophies of Judaism, the re-establishment of modern orthodoxy, and, finally, national ideologies. All these are presented as expressions of adjustment to new conditions, indicating forces of cohesion prevalent in world Jewry. A

6:963. Kubiiovych, Volodymyr (Free Ukrainian Univ., Munich). THE UKRAINIANS OUTSIDE UKRAINE. A GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SURVEY. Ukrainian Review 1958 5(4):61-77. A detailed account concerning Ukrainians living in diaspora within and outside Russia, from the 19th century to the present. Giving data of emigration of Ukrainians either to countries in the vicinity of their own ethnic territory or to faraway lands, the author also refers to reasons which led Ukrainians to abandon their homeland. He discusses the large-scale Russification of Ukrainians who live in dispersion in the USSR and believes that Ukrainian diaspora in the free world is significant in preserving national Ukrainian feeling. Figures concerning Ukrainian dispersion all over the world are appended. Catherine Koumarianoû

6:964. Kula, Witold (Univ. of Warsaw). METROLOGIA HISTORICZNA (UWAGI O JEJ ZADANIACH BADAWCZYCH) [Historical metrology (thoughts on its research possibilities)]. Przegląd Historyczny 1959 50(2):248-272. Reviews the formation and changes in units of measure. The author believes that the introduction of the metric system represented the first attempt to base measurements on the abstract unit. He is fascinated by S. C. Strumilin's thesis that there was in Russian agricultural measurements a correlation between the unit of land area and the unit of grain capacity, and that these units were related to the amount of human labor needed for sowing. Observing changes of measurements in the course of the centuries the author concludes that they were also the subject of class struggle: the dominant classes tried to enlarge the size of the measure in which they were buying and to decrease the size of the one in which they were selling. A. F. Dygnas



6:965. Lacruz Berdejo, José Luis. LOS CONCEPTOS CLASICOS DE PROPIEDAD Y CONTRATO, ANTE LA LEGISLACION DE ARRENDAMIENTOS URBANOS [The classical concepts of property and contract, before the legislation of urban leases]. *Foro Gallego* (Spain) 1955 13(97):3-18. Lecture on the evolution of these concepts, especially in Spain, from the time of Napoleonic legislation until 1951. The author discusses the principal decrees and laws. C. B. (IHE 29754)

6:966. Latourette, Kenneth Scott (Yale Univ.). DEVELOPMENTS IN THE "YOUNGER CHURCHES" SINCE EDINBURGH, 1910. *Religion in Life* 1960 29(3):352-362. A survey of the history of missions since 1910. The disasters of two World Wars, the growing secularization of Europe, and the decline of colonialism have placed a larger share of missionary responsibility on the "younger churches." A similar situation is found in the Roman Catholic Church. The author concludes with surveys of the developments in Africa, Asia and Latin America. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:967. Mann, Ulrich (Univ. of Tübingen). DER GLÜCKSELIGKEITSSTAAT [The happiness state]. *Zeitwende* 1960 31(3):153-165. Defines the "happiness state" as the modern ideal of state based on individualist or collectivist eudaemonism. The roots of this ideal go back to the teachings of the Sophists. The period of Greek tragedy had still possessed a comprehension of the polis bound more to law than to well-being. This tragic ideal of the state was preached once again by Plato, who maintained a balance between freedom and law. Thereafter extremist individualist and collectivist tendencies were predominant. This development repeated itself in the modern age, from Hobbes and Rousseau to the Marxist collectivist and Western individualist idea of happiness. In both cases the result has been a dangerous growth of ideology. The author advocates instead the ideal of the objective Christian state. A (t)

6:968. Mattei, Rodolfo de (Univ. of Rome). GLI ANTECEDENTI STORICI DELLA "DICHIARAZIONE UNIVERSALE DEI DIRITTI DELL'UOMO" [The antecedents of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights]. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1959 26(4):486-500. A brief survey of historical antecedents of the UN's Declaration of Human Rights, from the teachings of Jesus Christ and ancient philosophers to the various Declarations of Rights and constitutions proclaimed during the American War of Independence and the French Revolution. Special emphasis is given to the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas. F. Fellner

6:969. Mayer, Charles L. ESSAI D'UNE PHILOSOPHIE DE LA BOURSE ET DES AFFAIRES [Attempt at a philosophy of the exchange and business]. *Revue Libérale* 1959 (26):11-226. After recalling the nature of periodic economic crises, which are more serious among rich peoples in the process of expansion than in stagnant economies, examines the repercussions of wars and taxes on the economic cycle. Periodic crises are an inevitable part of a system of free enterprise, but the crises are recognized by the general public only when they have become clearly evident. The author distinguishes three categories of inflation, whose effects differ: 1) inflation of commercial credit; 2) fiduciary inflation, and 3) inflation due to overabundance of gold or silver. Particular attention is devoted to Roosevelt's experience in 1933, to the theories of Keynes, to prosperity through deficit spending and to the distinction which develops between expenditures relating to consumer goods and those relating to production goods. A (t)

6:970. McMaster, John. AVENTURAS ASIATICAS DEL PESO MEXICANO [Adventures in Asia of the Mexican peso]. *Historia Mexicana* 1959 8(31):372-399. A detailed discussion of the geographical diffusion of this coin in transactions of America and Europe with Asia, from the 16th to the 20th century. The author gives, inter alia, data on 1) various coinings of the peso and its monetary competitors; 2) price quotations; 3) fluctuations; 4) the results of the trade carried on by various European and American commercial firms, and 5) taxes. Also included is an appendix on silver production of the principal countries (1493-1900), Mexican exports (1881-1903), the intrinsic value of the peso and its competitors, and coining. Based partly on published and unpublished documents from the Archivo General de Indias in Seville and from private sources. B. T. (IHE 30050)

6:971. Meek, Ronald L. (Univ. of Glasgow). IS ECONOMICS BIASED? *Scottish Journal of Political Economy* 1957 4(1):1-17. A critique of the idea, expressed by Schumpeter in his *History of Economic Analysis*, that the historical development of economic analysis "displays a relatively high degree of autonomy with respect to socio-historical facts. The history of economic analysis, even in the sphere of value theory, cannot in fact be said to display the phenomenon of real and relatively uninterrupted scientific progress. Ideological bias enters into pure theory in a number of subtle ways, which are illustrated with particular reference to the development of the modern approach to the value problem. The ultimate causes of the contemporary movement toward formalism in economic theory must be sought in the changes which have occurred in socioeconomic relationships during the present century. A

6:972. Ogden, Warren G., Jr. EARLY MACHINE TOOLS AND TOOL BUILDERS. *Business History Review* 1959 33(4):571-575. Reports on the first two monographs of a series dealing with the history of metal-cutting tools now being prepared by R. S. Woodbury of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, emphasizing the application of pure science to specialized engineering problems. A

6:973. Pakštas, Kazys (College of Steubenville). THE GROWTH AND DECLINE OF SMALL NATIONS. *Lituanus* 1959 5(4):98-102. A comparative demographic survey of a dozen small nations and ethnic groups of one to eleven million inhabitants (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Ceylon, Slovakia, the French Canadians of Quebec, and the Rhaeto-Romanic group of Switzerland). The author concludes that even though small nations are generally "incapable of producing advanced educational facilities in sufficient quantity and so are dependent on other nations," they are able, if independent or at least autonomous, to survive and grow, "especially if they are distant from Russia." Their greatest danger arises when they are exploited, colonized and denationalized (as in the case of the Baltic States). The author cites the population increase of Ceylon (quadrupled in one hundred years) and the raising of the standard of living and level of education as an example of the Western type of colonial exploitation "which does not destroy." Jean Detiere

6:974. Pardo de Leygonier, G. F. DE COMO FUE NOVELADA AMERICA [How America was depicted]. *Revista Shell* (Venezuela) 1958 7(28):58-64. Essay on the false interpretations of life in America that were current in Europe from the 16th to 19th century. D. B. (IHE 30055)

6:975. Pons, Salvador. ANDORRA FELIZ [Happy Andorra]. *Punta Europa* (Spain) 1958 (36):119-139. Data, partly historical, on the political and economic structure of Andorra. R. O. (IHE 29223)

6:976. Rostow, W. W. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). THE STAGES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH. *Economic History Review* 1959 12(1):1-16. The author "summarizes a way of generalizing the sweep of modern economic history" through a set of stages: traditional society; preconditions for take-off; take-off; drive to maturity; age of high mass consumption; and (a stage apparently just reached by a few states in the West) diminishing marginal utility for real income. Throughout, the "patterns of choice" are influenced by cultural, social and political factors. B. L. Crapster

6:977. Sharif, M. Raihan (Univ. of Karachi). THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION: WHY WESTERN CIVILIZATION HAS DRIFTED AWAY FROM ITS SPIRITUAL BACKGROUND. *Islamic Review* 1959 47(11):9-12. On the basis of a brief appreciation of Moslem culture, holds that Islam provides a cultural matrix capable of infusing "knowledge and technology with faith and dynamic principles for integrating the best of modern science and technology in a social equilibrium." The author suggests that Western ideologies have failed in this respect. N. Rescher

6:978. Shryock, R. H. (Johns Hopkins Univ.). MEDICINE AND SOCIETY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1959 5(1):116-146. Review the significant developments in medicine in Europe and America in the 19th century: the influence of society on health and



medical thought and practice, disease trends, folk practice, religious healing, science, medical institutions and professions, charity, hygiene and preventive medicine. It was not until the end of the century that "medicine was destined. . . to exercise a major influence upon society." Jean Detiere

6:979. Symmons-Symonolewicz, Konstantin. BRONIS-LAW MALINOWSKI: FORMATIVE INFLUENCES AND THEORETICAL EVOLUTION. *Polish Review* 1959 4(4): 17-45. An analytical history of the development of Malinowski's anthropological theories from his initiation to "Frazerian anthropology" to the development of his own "Scientific Theory of Culture," stressing the influences, notably those of Frazer, William James, Emile Durkheim and Clark Hull, upon the development of his method. E. Kusielewicz

6:980. --. INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS IN AN EGALITARIAN AGE. *Journal of Economic History* 1959 19(4). Felix, David (Wayne State Univ.), INDUSTRIALIZATION AND STABILIZATION DILEMMAS IN LATIN AMERICA, pp 584-599. Hoselitz, Bert F. (Univ. of Chicago), SMALL INDUSTRY IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES, pp 600-618. Discussions of industrialization in Brazil, Chile and Mexico, and of the role of small industries in Asia, Africa and Europe. A cost-push thesis is suggested as an explanation for Latin American post-World War II inflation. Unlike Mexico, where the situation is less severe, Brazil and Chile are faced with the dilemma of either continuing an industrialization accompanied by an inflationary spiral, or facing political and social upheaval. After defining and discussing the "small" industries of Europe and Asia, Hoselitz concludes that "in the course of economic growth of the western countries" in the past seventy years "small establishments could fit themselves into the interstices which were left unexploited by larger enterprises," while "the bulk of small enterprises in the poor countries of Asia," with the exception of Japan, "are much less capable of doing this." E. Feldman

6:981. --. TWO CLASSIC CASES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION RECONSIDERED. *Journal of Economic History* 1959 19(4). Krause, John T. (Ohio State Univ.), SOME NEGLECTED FACTORS IN THE ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, pp 528-564. Kisch, Herbert (Michigan State Univ.), THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN SILESIA AND THE RHINELAND: A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN INDUSTRIALIZATION, pp 541-564. Two writers observe how social and political forces affect industrial change. Demographic patterns of 18th and 19th century England are compared to those of 20th century underdeveloped areas such as India and China. The point stressed is that while "pre-industrial western fertility was generally limited by economic considerations especially among the lower classes; most of the populations of the currently less developed areas have not controlled their fertility in the interest of relatively high levels of living." After centuries of development the textile industries of Silesia and the Rhineland had each by the early 19th century met different fates. Unable to free itself of the feudal order into which it was born, the Silesian textile industry succumbed, while that of the Rhineland, nurtured in an atmosphere of commercialism, prospered. E. Feldman

"Neutrality" is a legal as well as a political term, whereas "neutralism" is wholly a political term. In contemporary usage these words are virtually synonymous, though neutralism seems to have a wider range of meanings. Both concepts are much older than the words themselves, and some knowledge of the vicissitudes of neutrality is indispensable in an appreciation of the emergence of neutralism. Political neutrality is historically prior to the recognition of neutrality as a legal status, but increasingly it is this latter aspect that has commanded most attention. "Neutralism" entered political vocabulary in Italy during the First World War, but did not achieve general currency until, with the onset of the Cold War, it was used by French neutralists. Today the meaning of this word is extremely protean. A

6:984. Mansergh, Nicholas (Univ. of Cambridge). THE BUSINESS MAY SEEM PROSAIC. *India Quarterly* 1958 14(3): 269-280. Inaugural address delivered by the author on 17 March 1958, while visiting Professor of Commonwealth History and Institutions in the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi. He discusses the development of the system of Commonwealth consultations from the Colonial Conference of 1887 through the Imperial Conferences to the Meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. He emphasizes the resistance to any development which would impair the autonomy of members. N. Kurland

6:985. Schneider, Fred D. BRITAIN'S LEGACY OF EMPIRE. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1960 59(1): 54-68. A description of the historical development of the British Empire. The author traces the evolution through stages when British settlers came to sparsely settled regions in North America, Australia and New Zealand and established British communities. In early Victorian years increases in responsible governments culminated in regional federalism in Canada, Australia and South Africa. Full Dominion status followed. The author examines the development of these concepts in areas such as Africa and traces the concepts of British imperialism and their consequences. He concludes that "the recognition of former colonies as equal in status with the imperial power itself. . . was inherent in the process of English expansion overseas and has been its unique feature. The British empire is now a commonwealth, with no legal scheme of unity. . . ." Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:986. Wright, Quincy (Univ. of Virginia). SUBVERSIVE INTERVENTION. *American Journal of International Law* 1960 54(3): 521-535. Extreme forms of propaganda, infiltration, and subversion short of military action constitute "subversive intervention"; but they are not direct aggression, and should not be treated as such by the United Nations. Peace can no longer be maintained, as in centuries past, through religious or political "super-organizations," such as the Church, Islam, or the Roman Empire, nor through geographic separation. It must come from peaceful coexistence of sovereign nations, each recognizing the others' rights of self-development under rules of international law. Based on state papers, judicial decisions, digests of international law, and secondary works. G. L. Lycan

### Military History

See also: 6:1883

6:982. Graham, Gerald S. (Univ. of London). MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC IN THE NEW WORLD. *Political Science* 1959 11(1): 3-15. Sketches the historical relations between the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States from the early 19th century. The author discusses the American Constitution as compared with the less systematic and more complex constitution of government in Canada and in Britain, and reveals significant national divergencies between the monarchy and republic in the New World. He traces the gradual development of Canada as an independent Dominion within the British Commonwealth and comments on the temporarily "isolationist" mood of Canada in the thirties as compared with the present-day relations between Canada, the United States and Great Britain as partners bound within the North Atlantic Community. Barbara Waldstein

6:983. Lyon, Peter (Univ. of Leicester). NEUTRALITY AND THE EMERGENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF NEUTRALISM. *Review of Politics* 1960 22(2): 255-268.

6:987. Rosinski, Herbert F. (U.S. Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island). THE TWENTIETH CENTURY REVOLUTION IN WARFARE. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1957/58 4(3): 603-638. Since the Industrial Revolution, technical advance has led to great improvement of war matériel. This advance led to the World War I concept of total war with its mass production which resulted in a postwar depression. For World War II the states attempted to prepare industrially as well as strategically, with a new emphasis on the small highly-trained force, especially in the air. Now the development of nuclear weapons has again revolutionized the whole concept of war. Today two types of war are possible: limited and total, with a battle for arms supremacy a deterrent to the latter. The period with great dangers of total war of a nuclear variety has spawned attitudes of great anxiety as well as indifference. H. Emery



## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

6:988. Arnold, Raymond W. CONGREGATIONALISM IN MADAGASCAR IN THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS. Transactions [of the] Congregational Historical Society 1955 17(4):123-127. Describes the various types of church courts governing the ecclesiastical policy adopted in churches sponsored by the London Missionary Society in Madagascar. The author considers that despite the primary need to seek fellowship with the members of other missions, Congregational principles could well be applied more widely in the Malagasy church.

Barbara Waldstein

6:989. Bascom, William (Univ. of California). URBANISM AS A TRADITIONAL AFRICAN PATTERN. Sociological Review 1959 7(1):29-43. Traces the historical development of towns and cities in Africa. Statistical tables indicate the varying percentage of population in the most important centers. The author describes the cultural, political and sociological evolution of urban settlements and their importance in relation to the expanding African economy. A bibliography is included.

Barbara Waldstein

6:990. Busia, K.A. (Univ. College of the Gold Coast, Accra). WEST AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1957 4(1):203-217. During this century the impact of European technology and ideas has caused significant social, economic and political change in West Africa. Industrialization has led to expansion of communications and development of new skills. Prior to World War II Britain and France trained natives in administration at a leisurely pace; during the conflict the participating natives became aware of Western concepts and their own possible achievements. New world opinion, the United Nations, and increased native education inflamed nationalism, which was an outgrowth of the reaction to colonialism. Since World War II, in accord with growing pressures, Britain has speeded up the process of native self-government and France has accelerated its policy of assimilation in the French Union. As the Gold Coast and Nigeria become independent they are carefully watched by Africa and the world.

H. Emery

6:991. Church, R. J. H. (Univ. of London). WEST AFRICAN URBANISATION: A GEOGRAPHICAL VIEW. Sociological Review 1959 7(1):15-28. Discusses the widely diverse character of West African urban settlements in the light of their geographical features, their political and strategic importance, and their evolution in relation to West African trade and industry (especially mining). The ethnic character of these towns is also considered, supported by recent statistics, as well as their structure and architecture. Urban expansion has been rapid since 1935 in consequence of the world demand for most West African commodities. The author points out some of the geographical disadvantages (insufficient water supply, unfavorable physical features, etc.) and recommends that use should be made of the number of detailed studies which have now been made of West African towns in new town planning schemes. A bibliography is included.

Barbara Waldstein

6:992. Faublée, J. (Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes, Paris). MADAGASCAR AU XIX<sup>e</sup> SIECLE: EXQUISSE D'HISTOIRE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE [Madagascar in the 19th century: outline of economic and social history]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1959 5(2):463-491. Outlines the political, economic and social history of the various provinces of Madagascar, emphasizing the ancestral social unity and patriarchal class structure of the tribes of the southern and central interior (end of the 18th century) as compared to the lack of respect for ancestral customs by the tribes of the coastal areas and ports. The author discusses the policies of royalty, the impact of European civilization and Christianity, migratory influences, the fall of the Mérima Empire and the subsequent creation of the French protectorate.

Jean Detiere

6:993. Gregory, Robert G. (Wake Forest College). CRISIS FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE: THE EAST AFRICAN CHALLENGE TO THE DURHAM TRADITION. South Atlantic Quarterly 1960 59(2):147-162. Traces the development of British Imperial policy from Lord Durham's Report on Canada

(1839), which directed the Empire toward ultimate self-government. This policy, maintained the humanitarians, was good for dominant European groups, such as in Canada or Australia, or dominant native groups, as in the Gold Coast or Burma, but in other areas such as South Africa or Kenya, it enabled an advanced minority to dominate for its own advantage. In the early 1920's an emphasis was placed on native paramountcy. In the White Paper of 1927, a "dual policy" was announced. Sidney Webb, as head of the Colonial Office, 1929-31, proposed a plan of closer union and native paramountcy, which in practice, however, proved little different from the Durham policy. Recent developments indicate a change more favorable to native minorities.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:994. Isaacs, Harold R. THE AMERICAN NEGRO AND AFRICA: SOME NOTES. Phylon Quarterly 1959 20(3):219-233. Based on a paper read in New York, June 1959, at the Second Annual Conference of the American Society of African Culture. American Negroes have long been averse to giving positive recognition to Africa as the continent of their forebears. The present social and political upheaval in Africa is a challenge to American Negroes, as well as to white people. Interviews with American Negroes indicate that their attitude toward Africans -- their acceptance of the stereotypes which white people created about African Negroes -- affected their pride in their color and other attributes. There is only a meager literature on American Negro - African relations, and enormous work is required to comprehend colonization movements, Liberia, Negro missions to Africa, and many other topics, ranging from earliest times to the present. In acquiring a new image of Africa, including the image of themselves which African Negroes are developing, the American Negro will acquire a new image of himself.

L. Filler

6:995. Jäckel, Eberhard (Kiel). GRUNDTATSACHEN DER GESCHICHTE ALGERIENS [Fundamental facts of Algerian history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11(4):216-229. Traces the history of Algeria from ancient times, paying particular attention to the period since the initial French acquisition in 1830, and stressing the differences in religion, language and economic status between the European settlers and the Moslems which have contributed to the rise of the nationalist movement at present led by Ferhat 'Abbas.

F. B. M. Hollyday

6:996. Pant, A. B. (Gangtok, Sikkim, India). NOTES ON CERTAIN PROBLEMS OF AFRICA. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1960 5(3):634-657. Reviews the process of developments in Africa in the "five well-marked zones" (Mediterranean, Nile, West, Congo-Central-East, and South) in terms of the "larger perspective of inter-continental influences" and the "creation of new societies from the ruins of tribal, primitive societies." The "building up of new patterns of social existence in which the African can feel at home and of which he will form an important and valuable part" is the key problem, not the problem of wealth or industrialization. The author suggests that a vital dynamic current moves the course of history as peoples are thrown together and create a world culture and world civilization through "the synthesis created out of divergent forces," although today "with the help of the machine it is rapid and leads to some temporary disastrous results." He is impressed with the great verve in Africa, and predicts "the first half of the 21st century will be the period when Africa will make her positive and most effective contribution to world history" as she "wakes up" and joins the stream of world events.

Jean Detiere

6:997. Thomas, Frederic C., Jr. THE JUHAINA ARABS OF CHAD. Middle East Journal 1959 13(2):143-155. A study of these tribes with emphasis on the methods of government under which they have lived. For 2 1/2 centuries they were subject to the Sultanate of Wadai, which ruled through appointed officials. Such practices weakened tribal authority. After the Sultanate was abolished in 1912, the French rule further weakened tribal ties. When the French gave authority to certain chiefs, they abused it, causing the Arabs to disperse in an effort to escape the authority. In the 1940's the French turned to direct rule, which undermined the tribal chief's rule still more. The author finds a greater sense of individualism emerging from the wreckage of tribalism.

K. Eubank

6:998. --. PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NON-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES. Journal of Economic History 1959 19(4). Bohannan, Paul (Northwestern Univ.),



THE IMPACT OF MONEY ON AN AFRICAN SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY, pp. 491-503. Shea, Thomas W., Jr. (Dhahran, Saudi Arabia). BARRIERS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES: MALABAR, A CASE STUDY, pp. 504-522. Two writers examine the impact of Western trade upon primitive economies of Africa and India. Tiv, a pagan community in central Nigeria in which Bohannan lived for two years, serves as the case study for Africa, while Malabar, a district on the southwest coast of India, is used as the Indian example. The introduction of Western trade and currency into Tiv during the 19th and early 20th century caused considerable social and economic upheaval. The traditional multicentric economy became unicentric, and a special purpose money was replaced by a general purpose money. Economic growth, nevertheless, remained slow. Malabar's economy also, while exposed to a continuing commercial influence from Europe for more than 2,000 years, remained almost stagnant. This was largely due to numerous social and economic barriers. Most important are the rigid caste structure, the pattern of land tenure and inheritance, the absence of systematic government, and the rapid population growth throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. E. Feldman

### Asia

See also: 6: 998, 1040, 1124

6: 999. Ando, Yoshio (Tokyo Univ.). THE EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS OF THE JAPANESE ECONOMY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1959 (1): 182-204. Analyzes the industrial revolution of the late 1880's, the monopoly capitalism of the early 1910's, the postwar economy of the 1920's, and the transition to a war economy and its contradictions in Japan. The national government's importation of heavy industry mainly for defense industries, the role of the cotton industry, which played a leading role in the revolution, the protectionist policies of the government, encouragement and aid to light industries, the expansion of armaments due to the Sino-Japanese War, and the role of government ownership in the first period are cited as key elements in the evolution of Japan's economy. The weakness of the industrial structure was due to unbalanced development caused by lack of spontaneity in the program "introduced from abroad under the State program of encouragement, assistance and protection." Characteristic of Japan's capitalism were the semi-feudal state of agriculture, the inferior working conditions, and the need for overseas markets because the domestic market was limited by the absence of peasant emancipation. The rationalization of industry following the panic of 1927, the suppression of labor and peasants, Japan's expansion and aggressive foreign policy in China led to the establishment of the fascist regime. Japanese capitalism was full of fundamental contradictions which caused Japan's defeat. Jean Detiere

6: 1000. Carnell, Francis (Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Oxford). SOUTH ASIAN NATIONALISM AND THE WEST. *St. Antony's Papers* 1960 (7): 62-87. A study of Asian and British attitudes toward Westernization in India and Pakistan since the mid-19th century. Arguments akin to those between the Russian Slavophiles and Westernizers have taken place. The Westernizers (Macaulay, Maine, Gokhale, Syed Ahmad Khan, Nehru and the Communists) have been prepared to sacrifice Asian values for modernization. The Revivalists (the early British "orientalists," Tilak, Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave) have argued that India would "lose its soul" by acceptance of the Western values inherent in modernization. A third school, the synthesists, represented by Tagore, has tried to compromise. But some leaders like Iqbal are unclassifiable. Based on the writings and speeches of both Asian leaders and British officials. A

6: 1001. Chang, Carsun (Visiting Professor, Univ. of Pennsylvania). KONFUZIANISMUS UND CHINESISCHER KOMMUNISMUS [Confucianism and Chinese Communism]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(4): 228-237. In that part of the article dealing with the pre-Communist period, points out that about halfway through the rule of the Ta Ch'ing (Manchu) dynasty (1644-1912) two movements, originally independent, began to converge. One was the demand of the Western powers for recognition, which led to infiltration of Western ideas; the other was a critical movement among Chinese scholars who questioned the correctness of

classical Chinese texts and thus challenged the authority of the stultified Confucian teachings. To illustrate the latter movement the author discusses the influence of K'ang Yu-wei (1858-1927), Tan Se-tung (1864-1898), Hu Shi (born 1891) and Ch'ên Tu-hsiu (1879-1942). The Communists had only to carry forward the undermining of Confucianism begun by the work of scholars and by political and economic developments. The Communists were careful not to oppose Confucianism directly, accomplishing the same result by denouncing "feudalism," which was interpreted as embracing all traditional aspects of the Chinese social order. While no open theoretical attack was made on Confucianism as such, the establishment of People's Communes has accomplished in practice a direct break with Confucian teachings. E. C. Helmreich

6: 1002. Chiu, Vermier Y. (London). MARRIAGE LAWS OF THE CH'ING DYNASTY, THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND COMMUNIST CHINA. *Contemporary China* 1956/57 2: 64-72. Reviews and compares against the varying historical backgrounds the marriage laws of the Ch'ing Dynasty, the Republic of China and Communist China, revealing the most salient defects of the latter. Barbara Waldstein

6: 1003. Durand, John D. THE POPULATION STATISTICS OF CHINA A.D. 2 - 1953. *Population Studies* 1960 13(3): 209-256. Chinese population statistics are collated from the time of the Western Han Dynasty (A.D. 2) to 1953, including statistics of population and households for provinces as well as for China as a whole. Evidence bearing on the definitions of the statistics, methods of compilation, and reliability of the figures as measures of population size and change, is summarized. An "emended series" of population totals for China proper, A.D. 2 to 1953, is presented, excluding figures which are clearly defective. Journal

6: 1004. Hall, D. G. E. (Univ. of London). LOOKING AT SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORY. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1960 19(3): 243-253. Examines Southeast Asian history before the era of European control, i.e. primarily before the 16th century. The author alludes to some historical developments since that time and discusses major historical studies of this region.

G. A. Lensen

6: 1005. Hang, Thaddäus. DIE CHINESISCHEN INTELLEKTUELLEN UND DAS CHRISTENTUM [The Chinese intellectuals and Christianity]. *Stimmen der Zeit* 1959/60 165(5): 321-334. For more than two centuries the educated Confucians played the leading role in China. Modern China, too, is the work of a new group of intellectuals. At the beginning of the present century, particularly in the twenties (the "Fourth of May movement" in 1919), this group broke with tradition. The Christian mission was handicapped because of the colonial policy of the European powers. Apart from this, antireligious ideas were brought to China by Chinese youth who studied in Europe. The new intelligentsia of China is therefore generally hostile to Christianity. The author calls for more active participation of the Chinese Christians in cultural life, and particularly in the ideological sphere, in order to help China, still in the process of revolutionary change, to a more healthy cultural development. A (t)

6: 1006. Kripalani, J. B. (New Delhi). GANDHIAN THOUGHT AND ITS EFFECT ON INDIAN LIFE. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1959 5(2): 402-420. A study of the salient points of Gandhi's philosophy set against the background of history, emphasizing his role as a revolutionary. According to Gandhi the moral confusion of the present, as contrasted to the optimism of the 19th century, has arisen when individuals have unconsciously betrayed themselves using violence under the guise of patriotism in their relations with foreign nations, conduct of which they would be ashamed in social life. A dedicated common morality for all human activities -- economic, political and international -- "undertaken and performed in a spirit of detachment and higher indifference" based on the universal validity of Truth and Non-Violence and a scrupulous regard for means would make the establishment of world peace less difficult. Evil must however be resisted as a disease, through steadfastness in truth, civil disobedience, non-co-operation and strikes. The author analyzes the effect of Gandhi's thought on Indian life: his program for national purification, decentralized industry co-ordinated with an agricultural system of economic holdings, equality in the social field, and the devolution of political power to small semi-independent democratic republics. Although it is too early to assess the effects completely, "the message of a new non -



violent social order" is kept alive "by such experiments as the Bhoodan Movement, where voluntary gifts of four million acres of land have been given to the landless." "Ghandiji's thought is understood by the humble and the lowly -- who have been in history the backbone of a new thought." Jean Detiere

6:1007. Lingat, R. (Univ. of Hanoi). LA DOUBLE CRISE DE L'EGLISE BOUDDHIQUE AU SIAM (1767-1851) [The double crisis of the Buddhist church in Siam (1767-1851)]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1958 4(2):402-425. Outlines the crises encountered by Siamese Buddhism in the century following the destruction of Ayudhya in 1767. A unified, moral, stable church suddenly found itself strained to such a degree that many ecclesiastics turned to political opportunism under the Lord of Fang. A physical and moral rebuilding was undertaken by the King of Bangkok (Lord of Tak) with trial by water, but he eventually undermined religious authority with his delusions of sanctity. Under his successors morality improved, but the greatest effort was centered on the Ecclesiastical Council of 1788 and its emphasis upon textual law. Periodic scandals occurred in monastic units, and the presence of European missionaries brought a reappraisal of Siamese Buddhism. Prince Mongkut founded a reform sect which revitalized the moral character of Siam's monastic and ecclesiastical Buddhists, and at the same time he paved the way for the Westernization of the country, which he ruled after 1851. In less than a century the Buddhist Church had weathered its internal crises in Siam. H. Emery

6:1008. Rosovsky, Henry (Univ. of California, Berkeley). JAPANESE CAPITAL FORMATION: THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR. Journal of Economic History 1959 19(3):350-373. Assesses the role of the Japanese government in the economic development of the country during the years 1868-1940. This is done by quantitatively observing the role played by government investment in the total domestic investment. The author concludes that throughout the years under consideration government investment played an extremely important role in the development of the Japanese economy, even after the economy had reached relative maturity. Based on numerous Japanese central and local government publications, including "a most valuable and hitherto neglected source": Teikokv Gikai [Imperial Diet], Kakusho Sainyu Saishutsu Kessansho [Statement of account of revenues and expenditures by ministries], 1890-1940. E. Feldman

6:1009. Sarkisyanz, E. (Los Angeles). ÜBER DEN MODERNISMUS DER HOCHRELIGIONEN ASIENS [On the modernism of the great religions of Asia]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10(8):487-492. Discusses the effect of Western technology, science, rationalism, liberalism, democracy, and bourgeois and socialist ideology in general on Eastern religions. The author concludes: Confucian areas broke most sharply with their own cultural traditions, but became most hostile to the West; Buddhism was least affected by Western ideas, which were assimilated with relative ease into Hindu culture; Islam found itself in a spiritual and social crisis as a result of Western ideas and actions. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:1010. Tinker, Hugh. AUTHORITY AND COMMUNITY IN VILLAGE INDIA. Pacific Affairs 1959 32(4):354-375. Examines some of the presuppositions which have accumulated about Indian village society and its role in national development in the light of historical evidence, as well as the ideal of "village democracy" as the foundation of national reconstruction in the light of present-day planning from above by officials and political "bosses." "Today, the ancient tradition of charity and selflessness has become faded and the wealthy Indian. . . is increasingly dazzled by the glittering gadgets of the West. . . . If the nation's elite set an example of service to the community of simple living and refusal to tolerate caste exclusiveness, and in general live up to their own words, then in time their example will have its effect throughout village India." G. A. Lensen

6:1011. Vallauri, Mario (Univ. of Turin). PAST AND PRESENT TIES BETWEEN ITALY AND INDIA. United Asia 1959 11(4):294-299. Establishes a certain physical similarity between the peninsulas of India and Italy. Pre-Christian trade relations between the two countries are examined in the light of the writings of Pliny and other, unknown Roman writers. The author considers the activities of the early Christian missionaries in India and the writings of Marco Polo and mentions the documents of such prominent Italians as Filippo Sassetti

and Francesco Carletti and other explorers, merchants and doctors who visited India between the 16th and 18th century. He reviews the cultural, political and diplomatic relations between India and Italy from the 19th century to the present and, finally, describes the work of the Italian Institute for the Middle and Far East in furthering cultural exchange between Italy and the great countries of Asia. Barbara Waldstein

6:1012. Wint, Guy (Oxford). SOUTH-EAST ASIA IN THE 20TH CENTURY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1959 5(2):495-503. Summarizes the political evolution of Burma, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaya and Indochina from the period of their "unnatural calm, seclusion and stability" around 1900 as willing colonies or protectorates of Britain, Holland, France, or America, to the present, through the transformation which occurred when "Japan struck in Asia" during World War II, humiliating the Western powers, exposing their latent unpopularity, and in retreat presenting them with democratic national Western-type governments striving for independence. "The fierce play of the influences of the outer world" on the region-- "new ideas, new relations with foreign powers, economic change brought about by economic actions of external powers" -- causes the author to wonder "that order has been maintained to the degree which it has" and to speculate on the future of the struggle for "institutions of genuine democracy" in the face of the competitive influence of Communist China and India, and the possibility of a renascent Japan. He concludes that the peoples of Southeast Asia have "joined in the political renaissance of the rest of the continent. . . and have shown a vitality and realism which hold out the hope that a new constructive period is beginning in the region's history." Jean Detiere

## Canada

6:1013. Woodcock, George (Univ. of British Columbia). FRENCH CANADA AFTER 1759. History Today 1959 9(9):617-625. Traces the struggle of French Canada for the survival of its national traditions from the birth of Canada as a British Dominion up to the present. The author gives a brief survey of the principal political, sociological and legal developments within this period. The present threat of cultural assimilation from the United States has been answered by an increasing upsurge of French Canadian literary and artistic activity as an expression of the continued battle for survival. Barbara Waldstein

## Europe

### BALKANS and NEAR EAST

6:1014. Karal, E. Z. (Stanford Univ.). LA TRANSFORMATION DE LA TURQUIE D'UN EMPIRE ORIENTAL EN UN ETAT MODERNE ET NATIONAL [The transformation of Turkey from an Oriental empire into a modern, national state]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1958 4(2):426-445. Maintains that pressures and influence from Europe served as the principal stimulus in transforming Turkey into a modern state. The splendid isolation of the Ottoman Empire, predicated upon the supremacy of Oriental over Occidental life, led to a static and decadent society and government by the 17th century. Political and military defeats at the hands of the European powers stimulated some reforms as Western superiority in specific fields came to be recognized. The isolation of the Ottoman Empire ended by the late 18th century, but the internal weakness persisted and led to a century of European intervention in Turkey's affairs. Since piecemeal reform was slow and unsatisfactory, the 20th-century stage was set for Mustafa Kemal and his wholesale reorganization of Turkish society and government along Western lines, which transformed Turkey into a modern state. H. Emery

## FRANCE

See also: 6:937

6:1015. Jackson, Michael (Senior Chaplain, Sheffield Industrial Mission). AN ACCOUNT OF RELIGIOUS SOCIOLOGY IN FRANCE. Sociological Review 1959 7(2):197-212. A summary of work in religious sociology since 1931 by French Roman Catholics. The author deals with 1) religious practice in rural France as affected by geographical, historical and



cial factors; 2) religious practice in French towns: census technique (first used in 1953), surveys of urban life and the distribution of religious sociology to urban sociology; 3) other signs of religious vitality: ordination and baptism figures and statistics of religious bodies other than the Roman Catholic Church. The author also discusses the theological bases of French religious sociology and prospects of religious sociology in England. Based on a map of religious practice in rural France (1952), urban census reports and a variety of studies in this field, in particular the work of G. Le Bras and F. Boulard. A

6:1016. Jones, Philippe. LA LIBERTE DE LA CARICATURE EN FRANCE AU XIX<sup>e</sup> SIECLE [Freedom of caricature in 19th-century France]. *Syntheses* 1960 14(165): 1-230. A brief discussion of the history of French political caricaturing precedes a detailed discussion of 19th-century "wings." The author shows the relationship between the nature of the French regime, the ferocity of the caricature, and the need for government regulation and censorship.

J. Baughman

6:1017. Vaultier, Roger (Captain). LES SOCIETES VETERANIENNES COMBATTANTES A TRAVERS LES AGES [Veterans' organizations through the ages]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(1): 39-43. A general outline of French veterans' organizations between the American Revolution and 1914.

H. J. Gordon, Jr.

6:1018. --. LES TRANSPORTS MILITAIRES [Military transportation]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(1): 1-115. (General). LES TRANSPORTS MILITAIRES DANS L'HISTOIRE [Military transport in history], pp. 63-80. (General). L'EVOLUTION DU TRAIN DEPUIS 1807 [The evolution of the train since 1807], pp. 81-91. (General). LES TRANSPORTS MILITAIRES PENDANT LA GUERRE D'INDOCHINE [Military transportation during the Indochina war], pp. 93-98. Unsigned. LES UNITES DU TRAIN SPECIALISEES [Specialized train units], pp. 99-110. Unsigned. L'ECOLE D'APPLICATION DU TRAIN [The Practical Train School], pp. 111-115. Bondil (General). LE CHEMIN DE FER 1871 A LA GUERRE 1914-1918 [Railroads, 1871-1914, and the war, 1914-1918], pp. 117-132. Laurent. L'ASPECT TECHNIQUE DU RESEAU FERRE FRANCAIS. LES POSTES DE COMMANDEMENT [Technical aspects of the French railroad system. The command posts], pp. 133-142. Walter. LES STATIONS D'AIGUILLAGE [The switching stations], pp. 145-151. Bureau. LA TRACTION ELECTRIQUE [Electric powered trains], pp. 152-160. These articles deal with the history of the present state of military transportation in France, with very emphasis on the period since 1939. They include technical discussion of those aspects of the French railway system most important for military operations. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

#### GERMANY

Also: 6: 853, 909, 916, 1037

6:1019. Germann, Dietrich (Weimar). DIE ANFÄNGE DER DEUTSCHEN ANGLISTIK UND DIE ENTWICKLUNG DES VERHÄLTNISS AN DER UNIVERSITÄT JENA [The beginnings of English studies in Germany and the development of this discipline at the University of Jena]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1959 41(2): 183-200. English studies as a scholarly field, product of the positivist age. There was no "founder" of the discipline, as there had been in the case of Germanic philology (the Grimm brothers) or Romance philology (Friedrich Schlegel); instead, it developed slowly out of Germanic philology, became separated from the general field of modern-language study. It had, further, genetic relations to Indo-Germanic studies. The author gives a detailed survey of the development of this discipline at German universities generally (1810-1924) and at the University of Jena in particular (up to 1870). Article to be continued. A (t)

6:1020. Lougee, Robert W. GERMAN ROMANTICISM AND POLITICAL THOUGHT. *Review of Politics* 1959 21(4): 645-645. Identifies and analyzes four elements of romantic thought (c. 1775-1825) having political significance as "roots" of modern totalitarianism: romantic epistemology and philosophy of history, a concept of the unique individual in organic harmony with the whole society, and a spirit of protest and individualism, or *Zeitkritik*. Although the prevailing tendency of

German romantic literature supports a conservative world view and while modern totalitarianism is able to draw upon elements of romanticism for theoretical support, the theories and concepts characteristic of Nazism and Fascism -- dictatorial organization, disregard of established morals and institutions, racist doctrine, etc. -- are clearly diversions.

D. R. Millar

6:1021. Petry, Ludwig. DIE JOHANNES-GUTENBERG-UNIVERSITÄT IN MAINZ [The Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz]. *Neue Deutsche Hefte* 1959 (59): 232-239. Gives a survey of the main periods of the history of the university, founded in 1477 by the Elector Dieter as compensation for the loss of municipal freedom, closed around 1800 at the time of Napoleon, and revived in 1946. The three periods in which the university flourished were based respectively on humanism (the university had connections with Leipzig, Wittenberg, Frankfurt on the Oder and Breslau), on the activity of the Jesuits after 1500 (connections with Belgium, Alsace, Main-Franconia and Vienna) and on the large-scale restoration in 1781-84, when three municipal monasteries were abolished in favor of the university by the last Elector, Erthal. Based on works by W. Diepenbach and H. Metzner and on the series *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Universität Mainz*, begun in 1954. A (t)

6:1022. Quante, Peter (Kiel). DIE BEVÖLKERUNGS-ENTWICKLUNG DER PREUSSISCHEN OSTPROVINZEN IM 19. UND 20. JAHRHUNDERT [Population development of the eastern provinces of Prussia in the 19th and 20th centuries]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1959 8(4): 481-499. A study of population trends since 1819 in the Prussian provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Posen and Silesia, as well as the governmental district of Frankfurt an der Oder. The author measures statistically population increase, geographical migration, and change in the economic activity of the people. He explains the developments in agriculture that caused migration from country to city and comments on false conclusions of earlier researchers. G. H. Davis

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 6:808, 900, 936, 993, 1000

6:1023. Checkland, S. G. (Univ. of Glasgow). GROWTH AND PROGRESS: THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY VIEW IN BRITAIN. *Economic History Review* 1959 12(1): 49-62. An examination of how far and in what terms 19th-century Britons believed in growth. At the beginning of the century, there was little emphasis on man's ability to innovate and to harness nature, but some confidence that man could "avoid or resolve the stresses within and between men." By the end of the century this was reversed: the feeling that man could not control nature had spread, but the concept of a social harmony had considerably weakened. B. L. Crapster

6:1024. Cowper, Julia M. REGIMENTAL RECORDS. *Amateur Historian* 1959 4(4): 143-152. A discussion and evaluation of sources for British regimental histories. Examples are drawn from the history of the Queen's Regiment, 1680-1746, and of the King's Own Regiment, 1774-1848. The old official regimental histories by Richard Cannon are inadequate. The author regards personal diaries as more useful and reliable than personal letters. While diaries and letters of officers exist for the 18th century, the first published material of this type by the rank and file are the letters of Private Wheeler written during the Peninsular War. Reminiscences tend to be exaggerated and unreliable. Although war diaries of the two World Wars are useful, they are often sketchy and incomplete, or were compiled some time after the event. T. L. Moir

6:1025. Hart, P. E. (Univ. of Glasgow), and E. H. Phelps Brown (London School of Economics and Political Science). THE SIZES OF TRADE UNIONS: A STUDY IN THE LAWS OF AGGREGATION. *Economic Journal* 1957 67(265): 1-15. A statistical study of trade unions in the United Kingdom, 1906-54. A large proportion of membership has become concentrated in a few giant unions, but this is due not to large unions growing more quickly than small unions, but to very many forces operating randomly on unions of all sizes. The growth of trade unions since 1906 is similar to that of firms: both fit the theoretical lognormal distribution, as do unions in Germany, Sweden, Iceland and many other economic variates. Based on Ministry of Labour records from which bivariate size distributions of trade unions, showing



the sizes of the same unions at two dates, were compiled for 1906-14, 1914-24, 1924-32, 1932-40, 1940-48, 1948-54. A

6:1026. Hobsbawm, E. J. (Univ. of London). RECORDS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. Archives 1960 4(23): 129-137. Considers only records of, and those owned by, individual trade unions in Britain. Types of such records are listed and examples given of availability. In the last section the author discusses the kind of information to be gleaned from union records. B. L. Crapster

6:1027. Jones, J. Clement. QUAKERISM IN AN INDUSTRIAL TOWN. SOME NOTES ON WOLVERHAMPTON MEETING, 1704-1903. Journal of the Friends' Historical Society 1957 48(4): 170-174. Gives data on the foundation of Quakerism in Wolverhampton, indicating as the real founder of the meeting in this town Charles Osborn, a prosperous businessman, who was closely connected with other distinguished Friends in Black Country and Wales. Members of his family continued to participate in monthly meetings; in the year 1767 the first period in the history of Wolverhampton Meeting came to an end. In the late 19th century Friends of Wolverhampton revived monthly meetings in this town, and on 4 March 1903 a meeting house was inaugurated. Catherine Koumariadou

6:1028. Maywald, Karel (Univ. of Glasgow). THE CONSTRUCTION COSTS AND THE VALUE OF THE BRITISH MERCHANT FLEET, 1850-1938. Scottish Journal of Political Economy 1956 3(1): 44-66. The total value of the fleet is arrived at by a separate evaluation of the registered tonnage of sailing vessels and that of steamers or motor vessels. The average export value of new vessels for the years 1910-1938 was available, but for 1850-1910 the construction costs (separately for hulls and for machinery) had to be reconstructed from changes in technology, prices and wages. The value of the fleet is given in three variants: at current prices (replacement costs of each year), at 1930 prices, and at historical prices (i.e. as actually shown in business records). The author's concept of the tension from past prices, elaborated in his other work, is then presented in the form of three indicators covering the whole period: one computed from the first cost values of the fleet, one from its depreciated values and the third from imputed capital charges. A

6:1029. Musgrove, F. (Univ. of Leicester). MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Economic History Review 1959 12(1): 99-111. After 1830 expansion of education for middle-class boys was not matched by expansion of opportunities for middle-class employment. The public services tended to follow, rather than dictate, the changing pattern of middle-class education. The public school was useful in promoting class change for those who already had wealth. B. L. Crapster

6:1030. Musgrove, F. MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS 1780-1880: INTERACTION AND EXCHANGE OF FUNCTION BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS. Sociological Review 1959 7(2): 169-178. Domestic education in middle and upper class families flourished in the half century before 1830 and perished in the half century thereafter: it yielded to the expanding public and proprietary schools. Domestic tuition was appropriate to a comparatively static social order, ensuring the maximum transmission of parental mores; it could not meet the needs of a rapidly changing industrial society with its higher rate of social mobility. The public and middle-class proprietary schools showed after 1830 that they could prepare children for a world in which their parents' experience was irrelevant or misleading. Based on contemporary accounts of domestic education and family chronicles. A

6:1031. Phillips, A. W. (London School of Economics and Political Science). THE RELATION BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE RATE OF CHANGE OF MONEY WAGE RATES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1861-1957. Economica 1958 25(100): 283-299. A survey of the relation between unemployment and the rate of change of money wage rates in the United Kingdom between 1861 and 1957, illustrated by considerable statistical data. Barbara Waldstein

6:1032. Pollard, Sidney. SOURCES FOR TRADE UNION HISTORY. Amateur Historian 1959 4(5): 177-181. A discussion of the sources for British trade-union history, concentrating on 19th-century sources. While national trade-

union records are valuable, local trade-union records are even more significant, but difficult to locate. Newspapers and periodicals designed for a trade-unionist audience are also valuable. On the national level the author mentions the records of the Trade-Union Congress and the Labour Department. There is also the material collected by the Webbs, now in the library of the London School of Economics and Political Science, as well as other collections in the Bishopsgate Institute. Reports of Royal, Parliamentary and Departmental committees should not be overlooked, nor should judicial records involving important trade-union cases. T. L. Moir

6:1033. Stern, E. H. (London). INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND PROFITS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES. Economic Journal 1955 65(259): 485-497. Finds a close correlation between volume of industrial production and profits, examining the years 1908-1953 for the United Kingdom and 1919-1950 for the United States, excluding war years. Changes in volume of production are independent variable and profits dependent, despite changes in prices, exchange rates, wage levels, social security payments, rates of taxation, etc. In the period reviewed both countries, though experiencing changing money values, were not subject to wild inflations. There were periodic breaks in the trend of profit margins and amplitudes coinciding with major business cycles. In the United States, amplitudes were larger and breakeven points higher than in the United Kingdom, where amplitudes were persistently increasing and breakeven points rising after 1919. Based on British and U. S. statistics. A

6:1034. Weber, B. (Univ. of Glasgow). A NEW INDEX OF RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AND LONG CYCLES IN HOUSE-BUILDING, 1838-1950. Scottish Journal of Political Economy 1955 2(2): 104-132. Combines data from local authorities in an index of house-building. For the years 1838-50 the index relates to Liverpool. Beginning 1856 four other towns including London, are added. By the year 1900 the index covers thirty-four towns. In 1924 the index is spliced to one covering the whole of Great Britain after adjustment for the different patterns of urban and rural building. The final index, which reveals long cycles, is compared with alternative indices. Fluctuations in different towns are examined, and several are tabulated or graphed. A revised index with wider coverage will appear in B. Weber (posthumous) and J. Parry Lewis, British Building Activity. J. Parry Lewis

6:1035. Winn, William E. TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF "MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY." Church History 1960 29(1): 64-73. Discusses the effect of Thomas Hughes' book on Christian life and thought. Hughes developed Thomas Arnold's idea of continuous moral conflict, had no intellectual aims, and was a "pugliophile." The book, rather than the real Rugby, influenced later developments. It promoted sanitation, the good features of physical education, and opposition to Christian escapism, but also set the pattern for Bruce Barton, Norman Vincent Peale, and for an overemphasis on sports. The author also notes the position of Charles Kingsley and the influence of Thomas Carlyle. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

## HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 6:942, 1046

6:1036. Krejčí, K. LA LUTTE POUR LA LIBERTATION NATIONALE DES TCHEQUES ET DES SLOVAQUES AU XIX<sup>e</sup> ET AU COMMENCEMENT DU XX<sup>e</sup> SIECLE [The struggle for the national liberation of the Czechs and the Slovaks in the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1960 5(3): 700-733. Reviews the complex process of intellectual evolution of the Czechs and Slovaks under the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, a consequence of the "European social evolution," and its relationship to the history of Europe, with emphasis on the similarities and differences of "a whole series of similar movements which present striking analogies" and which "constitute a characteristic element of the historical evolution of the 19th Century." The author cites the decisive stages in the creation of a nation in the center of Europe which "few people at the beginning of the 19th Century even suspected of existing," but which succeeded in menacing the Habsburg Monarchy: the progressive decadence of the nobility, the rapid development of the bourgeoisie, the gradual eman-



icipation of the peasants, and finally the birth, expansion and social struggles of the workers. The defeat in 1620 of Ferdinand I was the turning point in Czech history, in that it led to the exile of non-Catholics and the emigration of German-speaking "masters," thus giving the impulsion to "the national question." The role and growth of the use of language, the resurrection and glorification of a national past, the developments in poetic and historical literature, the political and economic situation during the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, and the international role of the European countries during the 19th century and through World War I are covered in great detail. Jean Detiere

6: 1037. Mráz, Andrej (Bratislava). STAND UND AUFGABEN DER ZEITGENÖSSISCHEN FORSCHUNG AUF DEM GEBIETE DER BEZIEHUNGEN DER SLOWAKEN ZUM DEUTSCHEN BILDUNGSGUT, INSBESONDERE ZU HALLE [The state and tasks of contemporary research in the field of the relations of the Slovaks to German culture, especially with reference to Halle]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1958/59 8(2): 243-249. The relations between the history of Slovakia and that of other European countries, particularly Germany and Russia, need investigation. Between 1750 and 1812 there were 244 Slavs at the Universities of Wittenberg and Halle. Jan Kollár, Jonáš Záborský, Štúr, Andrej Sládkovič and Kalinčiak were transmitters of German culture to Slovakia. The author indicates fruitful areas of research. C. S. Meyer

6: 1038. Poche, Emanuel (Umělecko-prumyslové Museum [Museum of Industrial Art], Prague). LE VERRE DE BOHEME [Bohemian glass]. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1959 5(2): 434-462. This outline of the historic development of the production of Bohemian glass highlights its adaptability and constant prosperity despite political, social or economic change. Significant economic, technical and artistic aspects (materials available, their sources, talents, foreign influences -- Venetian competition, and German immigration -- court customs, royal support, introduction of mass-production methods, markets, social changes, etc.) are discussed in terms of their impact on this "most famous" art, centralized for generations in a single territorial region. Jean Detiere

6: 1039. Strhan, Milan. EŠTE K EKONOMICKÉMU VÝVINU SLOVENSKA ZA KAPITULIZMU [Once again on the economic development of Slovakia during the period of capitalism]. *Historický Casopis* 1959 7(2): 290-306. Deals with the basic problems of P. Rapoš' book *Priemysel Slovenska za kapitalizmu* [Slovakia's industry during the age of capitalism] (Bratislava, 1957). Rapoš' neglected fundamental facts and all-important data on Slovakia's economic history. Instead of making a factual survey he theorized the country's economic development. F. Wagner

# IRELAND

See: 6: 1031

# ITALY

See also: 6: 1011

6: 1040. Daffina, Paolo (Univ. of Rome). ITALIAN STUDIES ON INDIA. *United Asia* 1959 11(4): 339-341. Discusses the study of India and Indian civilization which has flourished in Italy from the early years of the 19th century. While in no way minimizing the value of the documents of early traders, missionaries and other travelers who contributed toward a wider appreciation of Indian civilization during the Renaissance era, the author draws special attention to later scholars of Sanskrit and Tamil. Professor G. Tucci is acclaimed as the greatest contemporary authority on India. The most prominent Italian works on India are listed. Barbara Waldstein

6: 1041. Giorgi, Giacomo (Univ. of Perugia). LAND RECLAMATION AND REFORM. *United Asia* 1959 11(4): 313-320. Discusses the legislation introduced to cover land reclamation and land reform in Italy and examines the program envisaged, together with some of the economic and social results of work already undertaken. The author notes some of the problems accompanying the laws governing expropriation

and comments on the four basic features of the land reform program: 1) land transformation; 2) settlement; 3) co-operation, and 4) industrialization. In a final section he deals with irrigation and artificial lakes. Barbara Waldstein

6: 1042. Lucia, Guido de. SAGGI SULLO STATO ECONOMICOMICO DELLA PROVINCIA DI TERAMO [Essay on the economic state of the province of Teramo]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 341-349. Surveys the economic condition of Teramo from 1700 to 1900. Three distinct periods are discernible: 1700-1820; 1820-1850; 1850-1900. Unification did not hurt the economic activities of the province. Elisa A. Carrillo

6: 1043. Marinotti, Franco. L'INDUSTRIA TESSILE NEL RISORGIMENTO ITALIANO [The textile industry in the Italian Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 454-465. Traces the development of the textile industry in Italy from the middle of the 18th century to the present. The author shows the relationship between the development of this industry and the adoption of protectionist legislation, which represented a departure from the traditional principles of the Risorgimento. Elisa A. Carrillo

# POLAND

See also: 6: 875, 909, 943

6: 1044. Boldyrev, Zyrill. POLNISCHE LEITGESTALTEN [Leading Polish personalities]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(5): 300-306. Biographical notes on Edward Ochab, Józef Cyrankiewicz, Adam Rapacki, Stefan Jędrzychowski, Edward Gierek, Aleksander Zawadzki and Roman Zambrowski. E. C. Helmreich

6: 1045. Jankowska, Jadwiga (Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych, Warsaw). O TAK ZWANEJ METRYCE LITEWSKIEJ W ZASOBIE ARCHIWUM GŁÓWNEGO AKT DAWNYCH W WARSZAWIE [On the so-called Metryka Litewska in the Central Archives of Old Records in Warsaw]. *Archeion* 1960 32: 31-47. Sketches the story of the archival material of Poland after the partitions, its evacuation to Russia and the consequent rearrangements. Two collections were formed: the Archives of the Kingdom of Poland and the "Metryka Litewska." Before the partitions the Metryka Litewska and the "Metryka Koronna" had been the two main sections of the archives of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland. But after the Russian archivists had changed the arrangement of the old Polish records, many of them properly belonging to the Kingdom of Poland found their way into the Metryka Litewska. Some of the Polish records were later withdrawn from the Metryka Litewska and were sent to Warsaw already before the First World War. After the Polish-Soviet war of 1920 the rest of the Polish records, excluding the Lithuanian ones, were also returned to Warsaw. Thus while there are no Lithuanian records, the name, petrified in old printed catalogues, persists, causing confusion among scholars. To end the confusion the author enumerates all the extant Polish records formerly included in the Metryka Litewska and gives their present location. A. F. Dygnas

6: 1046. Kiełbicka, Aniela (Archiwum Państwowe m. Krakowa i Województwa Krakowskiego [State Archives of the City and Voivodeship of Cracow]). POZOSTAŁOŚĆ AKTOWA PO KAMERALNYCH URZĘDACH GOSPODARCZYCH ZACHODNIEJ CZĘŚCI GALICJI [Surviving records of the Chambers' economic offices in Western Galicia]. *Archeion* 1959 31: 37-53. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 6: 204]. The author summarizes the contents of the records of twenty-one Chambers' economic offices, now preserved in the State Archives of Cracow and the subsidiary District State Archives in Nowy Sącz. These records are an important source for the study of peasant problems in 19th-century Galicia. A. F. Dygnas

6: 1047. Majewski, Wiesław, Andrzej Piber, and Helena Żeglicka. MATERIAŁY I. J. PADEREWSKIEGO W ARCHIWUM AKT NOWYCH W WARSZAWIE [Materials of I. J. Paderewski in the Archives of New Records in Warsaw]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(4): 1335-1354. Description of the contents of the Paderewski papers, with special stress on political material from the years after 1915. Summaries of sections of these papers and abstracts of many individual documents and letters are given. A. F. Dygnas



6: 1048. Szymańska, Halina and Józef Śmiałowski (Łódź). AKTA NOTARIALNE Z TERENU KRÓLESTWA POLSKIEGO I ICH WARTOŚĆ NAUKOWA [Records of public notaries from the territory of the Polish Kingdom and their value for scholars]. Archeion 1959 30:43-67. Gives a general description of these records and their contents and indicates which problems of 19th century history (mostly economic or social) can be studied with their help. A. F. Dygnas

## PORTUGAL

See: 6:1075

## RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 6:907

6: 1049. Gimbutas, Jurgis (Boston). THE OUTLINE OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS FROM THE 16th CENTURY TO THE PRESENT. Lituanus 1959 5(4):114-117. Outlines the four principal land reforms in Lithuania: 1) the "compact village" reform of the 16th century; 2) the conversion from village to farmstead from the 19th century to 1940; 3) the distribution of large estates after 1919, and 4) the establishment of collective farms during the present occupation. The author describes the architecture of the village and the farmstead, and the policies of the various governments regarding the system of land tenure. Jean Detiere

6: 1050. Halajczuk, Bohdan T. THE UKRAINIAN STATE--A LEGALLY CONSTITUTED ENTITY. Ukrainian Quarterly 1958 14(4):357-362. An outline of the diplomatic activities of the Ukrainian state from the 17th century, which were carried on through the following centuries and found their greatest expansion in recent years, especially after the re-establishment of the Ukrainian state, forty years ago. The fact that the Ukrainian state had exchanged diplomatic representatives with foreign countries for so many centuries proves that it is a legal entity. Catherine Koumariou

6: 1051. Krusius-Ahrenberg, Lolo (Svenska Handelshögskolan [Swedish University of Economics], Helsingfors). FINNISCHER SEPARATISMUS UND RUSSISCHER IMPERIALISMUS IM VORIGEN JAHRHUNDERT [Finnish separatism and Russian imperialism in the last century]. Historische Zeitschrift 1959 187(2):249-288. A study of the unique position of Finland as an autonomous state within the Russian Empire during the 19th century. The author discusses the cult of the Finnish language and the development of Finnish national thought. Separatism in Finland is shown as a trend varying to a greater or lesser extent according to the degree of pressure of Russian imperialist measures. Barbara Waldstein

6: 1052. Pipes, Richard. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN TRANSCAUCASIA, 1897-1956. Middle East Journal 1959 13(1):41-63. Using census reports and historical information, studies the nationality question in Transcaucasia and the capacity of the peoples to weather upheavals of the period 1897-1956. Of the four main ethnic groups -- Azeri Turks, Armenians, Georgians and Russians -- the greatest urbanization growth up to 1939 was found among the Russians. After 1939 there was a decrease of overall population growth. In the period studied, Georgians fared best, Azeri Turks worst. Russians have not gained firm foothold and have actually declined in numbers because they were primarily urban. Demographically, Transcaucasia is Georgian. K. Eubank

6: 1053. Rastenis, Vincas (President, Association of Lithuanian Journalists). THE RUSSIFICATION OF NON-RUSSIAN PEOPLES IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE: UNDER THE CZARS AND UNDER THE SOVIETS. Lituanus 1959 5(4):103-107. Compares the two Russian occupations of Lithuania: the unsuccessful tsarist "system of unconcealed pressure" (1795-1915), which revived Lithuanian nationalism, and the Communist regime of a "coating of freedom," which the author concludes "may be much more dangerous to a people interested in preserving its ethnic individuality and national identity." Although these regimes are in many respects diametrically opposed, "they are similar in seeking to assimilate absorbed populations, to destroy national individuality and to Russify subjugated nations." Jean Detiere

6: 1054. Snellman, Kaj. SVENSKA KULTURFONDEN 1908-1958 [The Swedish Cultural Fund, 1908-1958]. Historiska och litteratur-historiska studier 1959 34:201-318. An official history of the Svenska Kulturfonden [Swedish Cultural Fund] "for the promotion of Swedish education and other general Swedish cultural projects in Finland." Established by the Swedish People's Party, the fund has since 1908 been administered by the Svenska litteratursällskapet i Finland [Swedish Literary Society in Finland]. Awards have been made by a party committee to schools, voluntary cultural organizations, the press, and, from 1940, to individual scholars and artists. The author includes a list, with biographical notes, of all major donors, as well as a record of all recipients of awards, of capital growth and expenditure of income. Roberta G. Selleck

6: 1055. Vucinich, Alexander (San Jose State College, California). MATHEMATICS IN RUSSIAN CULTURE. Journal of the History of Ideas 1960 21(2):161-179. "The conditions which influenced the creation of the great mathematical tradition in Russia are to be sought in a combination of events and developments and not in any peculiarities of the Russian 'psyche'." Mathematics, imposed by Peter the Great, and given "a highly honored place" by Leonhard Euler (who died in Russian in 1783), was developed indigenously by Euler's students and their successors in the 19th century. Since mathematics "carried no strong ideological overtones," it did not suffer from the severe restrictions placed on the other sciences. W. H. Coates

6: 1056. --. AMERICA AND RUSSIA. American Heritage 1960 11. Part I: Wolfe, Bertram D., THE HARVARD MAN IN THE KREMLIN WALL, (2), pp. 6-9, 94-103. Recounts the role of the American Communist John Reed, author of *Ten Days that Shook the World*, in Russia and his subsequent disillusionment. Part II: Temko, Allan (Univ. of California), RUSSIANS IN CALIFORNIA, (3), pp. 4-9, 81-85. Records the movement of the Russians down the Pacific coast of North America, to the settlement of Fort Ross in California, from which they withdrew in 1839. Part III: Davidson, Marshall B., A ROYAL WELCOME FOR THE RUSSIAN NAVY, (4), pp. 38-43, 107. In 1863 the Russian navy visited America, which the U.S. interpreted as a demonstration of the tsar's friendship for the Union cause. When the Russian archives were opened in 1915 it was discovered that the visit had really represented a planned naval strategy, to prevent the fleet from being bottled up in the Baltic in case of a European war. Part IV: Halliday, E. M. (North Carolina State College), BREAD UPON THE WATERS, (5), pp. 62-69, 104-105. Recounts two episodes, 1892 and 1920-21, when the USA brought material aid to famine-stricken Russia. All articles illustrated and undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

## SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 6:1049, 1053, 1054

6: 1057. Åhrén, Per-Olov. KYRKOMÖTETS VETORÄTT [The veto right of the Church Convocation]. Svensk Tidskrift 1960 47(4):217-223. Discusses the concept of Church-State relations underlying the establishment in 1858 of Sweden's Lutheran State Church Convocation, with a veto over clerical legislation passed by parliament. Official toleration of non-Lutherans, and their entry into parliament after 1863, made it impossible for parliament to act as a representative Lutheran body. This function was fulfilled by the Convocation thereafter. Increasing separation of Church and State continues to justify the veto power of this distinct organ over Church Law. Roberta G. Selleck

6: 1058. Eskilsson, Per. RIKSKANDIDATER I FÖRSTA KAMMAREN 1938-1958 [National candidates in the First Chamber, 1938-1958]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1959 62(5):411-422. Examines trends in the election to the Swedish First Chamber of rikskandidater [national candidates], i.e. those resident outside of their constituencies, from 1866 to the present. Due to a high income census for candidacy, the percentage varied up to 1921 from one-third to one-quarter of the First Chamber members. Extension of the suffrage and removal of restrictions on candidacy led thereafter to a decline. Intensive examination of the situation after 1938 shows that the Social Democrats have, because of the large number of their



ndates, more national candidates than the smaller bourgeois-  
ties. Strong local party organization tends to discourage  
resident candidates. Professional party men and teachers  
in the Stockholm area are outstanding among the national  
candidate group. Roberta G. Selleck

6: 1059. Heckscher, Gunnar (Stockholm Univ.). RE-  
RINGSFORMEN OCH FÖRFATTNINGSSUTVECKLINGEN  
[Constitutional law and constitutional development]. Stats-  
enskaplig Tidskrift 1959 62(2/3):226-243. Traces the  
major changes which have occurred in the Swedish constitution  
from its adoption in 1809 to the present, through both amend-  
ment and established practice. The author examines the de-  
velopment of parliamentarism, reforms in representation and  
reduction of a democratic franchise. The constitution has  
proved remarkably adaptable to basic shifts in the social struc-  
ture of power. Roberta G. Selleck

6: 1060. Mossé, Fernand. LA FORMATION DES  
LANGUES COMMUNES EN GERMANIQUE: LE CAS DU NOR-  
VÈGE [The formation of common languages in Germanic: the  
case of Norway]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1957 4(1):  
183-202. Because of historical foreign influence Norway  
has no common language today. Early rural - court speech  
distinctions were complicated by Swedish and Danish domina-  
tion. Epidemics caused loss of life and literary degeneration.  
The 19th-century romantic intellectual revival created a move-  
ment for a common national language, and two schools of  
thought evolved: one sought to "Norwegianize" Danish and Euro-  
pean elements in speech, the other sought to create pure Nor-  
wegian from rural dialects. The latter school produced Ivar  
Aasen, who evolved Landsmaal from the western dialect, which  
was officially recognized, along with Dano-Norwegian, in 1897.  
Twentieth-century efforts to reform and conform the two lan-  
guages failed to end distinctive spelling and grammar.

H. Emery

6: 1061. Wasberg, Gunnar Christie. UNIONSHISTORISK  
ORIENTERING [Reorientation in union history]. Svensk  
Tidskrift 1960 47(3):182-187. Discusses the re-evalu-  
ation by present-day Norwegian historians of the 19th-century  
Swedish-Norwegian union. The earlier nationalist approach of  
Ottobien Ernst Sars (1835-1917), highly critical of the union, is  
being modified in the light of new research, such as the recent  
study by Magnus Mardal, Norge, Sverige og den engelske tre-  
ttholl, 1817-1850 [Norway, Sweden and the English timber  
treaty, 1817-1850] (Oslo: Universitetsforlaget, 1957). It is im-  
portant to continue studies of the neglected area of pro-unionist  
union, leadership and policy. Roberta G. Selleck

## SPAIN

See also: 6: 1073

6: 1062. Alzina Caules, Jaime. INVESTIGACION ANA-  
LITICA SOBRE LA EVOLUCION DEMOGRAFICA DE CATA-  
LUNYA [Analytical investigation of the demographic evolution of  
Catalonia]. Cuadernos de Informacion Economica y Socio-  
logica (Spain) 1957 (5):11-50. Concluded from previous  
studies [See abstracts 3: 1169, 4: 2343, and 5: 1350]. The  
author analyzes vital statistics for the province of Barcelona,  
1771-1950. J. V. V. (IHE 30005)

6: 1063. Bustelo [Vázquez], Francisco. NOTAS Y  
COMENTARIOS SOBRE LOS ORIGENES DE LA INDUSTRIA  
NITROGENADA EN ESPAÑA [Notes and commentaries on  
the origins of the nitrogen industry in Spain]. Moneda y Crédito  
(España) 1957 (63):23-40. Supplements an article published  
in the November 1949, p. 651, on the nitrogen industry in  
Lérida from the first attempt to establish it, in Lérida in 1912,  
to 1952. C. B. (IHE 29876)

6: 1064. Garcé Sabell, D. AMÉRICO CASTRO EN SU  
HISTORIA [Américo Castro in his history]. Papeles de Son  
Ambrosio (Spain) 1958 10(28):11-31. Outline of Améri-  
co Castro's thesis on the historical self-realization of Spain,  
the doctrinal assumptions that support it, and the masterly way  
in which it is formulated. In a concluding postscript the nega-  
tive attitude of the Spanish toward Castro's thesis is considered  
yet another consequence of the country's intellectual indepen-  
dence. J. Ms. (IHE 29043)

6: 1065. Martín Uriz, Lucía. NOTAS SOBRE DEMO-  
GRAFIA DE LA PROVINCIA DE PALENCIA [Notes on the  
demography of the province of Palencia]. Revista Internacional  
de Sociología (Spain) 1958 26(63):531-532. Data from  
1900 to 1950 on the demographic evolution and distribution of  
population in Palencia. E. G. (IHE 29871)

6: 1066. Ortega Grau, Carlos, and Juan Rafart Febrer.  
ESTUDIO SOBRE LA DEUDA DEL ESTADO ESPAÑOL [Study  
of Spain's national debt]. Cuadernos de Información Económica  
y Sociológica (Spain) 1957 (5):134-185. Systematic study  
of the Spanish national debt in the 19th and 20th centuries, re-  
ferring briefly to historical precedents and including many leg-  
al and statistical data. The author establishes the face value  
and the real value of the debt, weighting the data with the index  
of prices. He concludes that there has been a noticeable re-  
duction of the real debt as a whole, as well as of the per capita  
debt. These data are compared with those for other countries.  
J. V. V. (IHE 30029)

See also: 6: 193

6: 1067. Riviere, Jorge A. UNA HISTORIA SIN COM-  
PLETAR. LA FORJA CATALANA EN LA EVOLUCION  
HISTORICA DE LA METALURGIA [A history without end. The  
Catalan forge in the historical evolution of metallurgy].  
Técnica Metalúrgica (Spain) 1959 (121):3 p. Short histori-  
cal notes on the Catalan forge which constitute an invitation to  
historians and technicians to collaborate in the study of this  
subject proposed by the Asociación Técnica Española de Es-  
tudios Metalúrgicos and the Centro de Estudios y Asesoramiento  
Metalúrgico. J. Ró. (IHE 29170)

6: 1068. Sanz García, José. ESPAÑA: SUS ELEMENTOS  
PENINSULARES Y EXTRAPENINSULARES [Spain: its peninsular  
and extra-peninsular elements]. Boletín Pedagógico de la Insti-  
tución de Formación del Profesorado de Enseñanza Laboral  
(Spain) 1959 (21):45-63. Develops various geographical,  
geopolitical and geohistorical themes along very general lines.  
Maps and graphs are included. J. V. V. (IHE 29152)

## SWITZERLAND

6: 1069. Schindler, Dietrich (Univ. of Zurich). ENT-  
WICKLUNGSTENDENZEN DES SCHWEIZERISCHEN FÖDERA-  
LISMUS [Trends in the development of Swiss federalism].  
Schweizer Monatshefte 1959 39(8):697-709. A strong  
centralistic tendency has asserted itself in Switzerland, as in  
all federal states. It is revealed by the steady increase of fed-  
eral responsibilities and by the growing financial dependence  
of the cantons on the federal government. A process of econ-  
omic concentration has paralleled this state centralism. The  
business enterprises and trade associations have settled pri-  
marily in Zürich and several other places in German Switzer-  
land. The influence of the trade associations on the state has  
grown stronger, to the detriment of federalism. Internal mi-  
gration, furthermore, has obscured the individuality of the  
cantons. However a strong sense of self-awareness has re-  
mained in the cantons, most pronouncedly in Valais and the  
mountain cantons. [The author discusses the growth of central-  
ization from 1848 to the present]. A (t)

## Latin America

See also: 6: 901, 1119

6: 1070. Barón Castro, Rodolfo (Ministro Consejero,  
Embajada de El Salvador, Madrid). EL DESARROLLO DE  
LA POBLACION HISPANOAMERICANA (1492-1950) [The de-  
velopment of the Spanish American population (1492-1950)].  
Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1959 5(2):325-343. Sum-  
marizes and brings up-to-date earlier works of the author, who  
rejects the once widely held theory of the extermination of the  
Indians of South America by the Spanish, which was based on  
the estimates of early writers, notably Bartolomé de Las Casas.  
Modern research shows that although various factors attendant  
on the conquest, particularly intermarriage, change in living  
habits and such external influences as new diseases, caused a  
sharp drop in the Indian population, this had, except in the An-  
tilles, been made up by 1950, while total population had al-  
ready reached pre-conquest level by the end of Spanish domination



in 1825. With certain exceptions, mixed blood and immigrant elements, both White and Negro, predominate, and the proportion of Indians follows a downward curve.

Aileen de Boursac

6:1071. Batista Ballesteros, Isafas. EXTRACTO DE LA TESIS DOCTORAL "PROYECTOS DE CANALES INTER-OCEANICOS EN AMERICA" [Extract from the doctoral thesis "Plans for interoceanic canals in America"]. Guadalupe (Spain) 1958 (6):85-90. A summary of this work, covering the period from the 16th century to the construction of the Panama Canal. Based on documents from Spanish archives.

E. Rz. (IHE 30174)

6:1072. Biro de Stern, Ana. THE RE-EVALUATION OF THE AMERICAN ABORIGINE. Américo Indígena (Mexico) 1958 18(3):237-245. A summary of the various valuations from the 16th century on, made of the natural capacity of the Indians, comparing especially those by Sepúlveda and Las Casas. On the whole, the author considers these views to have been biased, in that they dealt with controversial problems (lawful titles, encomiendas, communal property, etc.). He re-evaluates the Indian capacity for all forms of cultural creation, which was as much apparent in the pre-Spanish and the colonial eras as it is today.

D. B. (IHE 30169)

6:1073. Corts Grau, José. GLORIA Y CRUZ DE LA HISPANIDAD [The glory and cross of hispanidad]. Abside (Mexico) 1959 23(1):49-58. Speech dealing with the work of Spain in America.

D. B. (IHE 30049)

6:1074. Delgado, Jaime. EL PROBLEMA DE LA CULTURA AMERICANA [The problem of American culture]. Revista de Estudios Políticos (Spain) 1957 (92):177-233. After examining the various interpretations that have been made of [Latin] American culture, analyzes and evaluates the elements which constitute it (Spanish, Indian, Negro and Latin). The author concludes that a combination of these produces Latin American culture and lends to it a markedly mixed coloring, which is its most outstanding feature. The author refers to various manifestations of this culture.

E. Rz. (IHE 30182)

6:1075. Freyre, Gilberto. IMPACT OF THE PORTUGUESE ON THE AMERICAN TROPICS. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1957/58 4(3):582-602. A eulogy of Portuguese colonization. Unlike the northern European colonizers, the Portuguese attracted to the tropics tended to amend rather than transplant their national culture. In Asia, Africa and America they founded a luso-tropical culture oriented toward Christian beliefs -- an outgrowth of the Iberian tendency to fulfill an ultra-European destiny by renouncing their own culture in favor of mixed forms. Having a predilection for Negro women and a more harmonious racial background, the Portuguese integration was on a permanent basis. While they did not found universities, the practical Portuguese provided centers for research and introduced new crops, crafts and values to their tropical populations.

H. Emery

6:1076. Mörner, Magnus. INDIANKOLLEKTIV OCH LATAFUNDIER -- OM ÄGANDERÄTTEN TILL JORDEN I LATINAMERIKA FRAM TILL VÅRA DAGAR [Indian collectives and latifundia -- land ownership rights in Latin America down to the present day]. Svensk Tidskrift 1959 46(5/6):294-302. Describes the development of the two major forms of landholding in Latin America, the Indian collectives and the large private estates following the European conquest. Both forms were encouraged by colonial policy, but since the wars of independence private ownership has been encouraged. In the 20th century these forms are beginning to yield to smaller individual ownership.

Roberta G. Selleck

6:1077. Mörner, Magnus. LATINAMERIKANSK INDUSTRIALISERING I HISTORISKT PERSPEKTIV [Latin American industrialization in historical perspective]. Svensk Tidskrift 1960 47(3):166-178. An examination, with historical background, of the trends of industrialization in Latin America. Export of raw materials in the earlier 19th century was modified after 1870 by introduction of protective tariffs and growing local consumer goods industry. A widespread shift toward heavy industry, motivated more by political nationalism than by economic interests, began around 1930. Current conditions for further industrialization are discussed at length.

Roberta G. Selleck

6:1078. Mörner, Magnus. STAT OCH KYRKA I LATINAMERIKANSK SAMHÄLLSUTVECKLING [State and Church in Latin American social development]. Svensk Tidskrift 1959 46(8):417-427. Discusses the history of Church-State relations in Latin America from the European conquest to the present. During the colonial period, the State occupied a position of supremacy. Since the wars of independence the position of the Church has been determined largely by cycles of conservative and liberal rule in the individual states. The trend has been toward disestablishment and restriction of clerical privileges, but there are great differences in detail among the modern republics.

Roberta G. Selleck

6:1079. Patiño, Víctor Manuel. EL CACHIPAY O PIJIBAY (GUILLIELMA GASIPAES BAILEY), Y SU PAPEL EN LA CULTURA Y EN LA ECONOMIA DE LOS PUEBLOS INDIGENAS DE AMERICA INTERTROPICAL [The cachipay or pijibay [palm] (Guillielma gasipaes Bailey), and its role in the culture and economy of the Indian peoples of intertropical America]. América Indígena (Mexico) 1958 18(4):299-332. An account of the warlike and peaceful historical and traditional uses of the palm tree, to which there are numerous references in the works of the chroniclers. Nomenclature (16th-19th century) of the various classes of palm is given.

D. B. (IHE 30178)

6:1080. Pereira Salas, Eugenio (Univ. of Chile). BREVE HISTORIA DE LA LITERATURA HISPANO-AMERICANA, 1775-1905 [A brief history of Spanish-American literature, 1775-1905]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1959 5(1):94-115. Traces the development of literature in the Spanish American countries from the Enlightenment, through the revolutionary and patriotic period, romanticism, post-romanticism and realism, to modernism, showing how these movements were colored by the special local conditions. The principal writers of each period are briefly reviewed, and certain outstanding figures such as Ruben Dario at somewhat greater length.

Aileen de Boursac

## CENTRAL AMERICA

See also: 6:1083

6:1081. Monteforte Toledo, Mario. EL PROCESO DE ACULTURACION ECONOMICA DE GUATEMALA. EL REGIMEN DE LA TIERRA Y EL TRABAJO [The process of economic growth in Guatemala. The system of land and work]. Revista Mexicana de Sociología 1958 20(1):97-109. Historical summary covering the 16th-20th century, which indicates the most outstanding features of this process.

E. Rz. (IHE 30173)

6:1082. Susto, Juan Antonio. HISTORIA DE LA ACTIVIDAD HOSPITALARIA EN PANAMA (1514-1924). EL HOSPITAL DE SANTO TOMAS DE VILLANUEVA [History of hospital activity in Panama (1514-1924). The Hospital of St. Tomás of Villanueva]. Lotería (Panama) 1958 3(34):30-54. Historical data on the founding of hospitals on the isthmus of Panama, with special reference to the hospitals of San Juan de Dios (17th century) and Santo Tomás (18th-20th century). Included are copies of documents, published and unpublished, from the Archivo General de Indias in Seville and the Archivo Nacional in Panama.

B. T. (IHE 30176)

## MEXICO

6:1083. Sepúlveda, César. HISTORIA Y PROBLEMAS DE LOS LIMITES DE MEXICO. II. LA FRONTERA SUR [History and problems of the boundaries of Mexico. II. The southern frontier]. Historia Mexicana 1958 8(30):145-174. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 5:2817]. The author makes reference to the conflicts during the 19th century between Mexico and Guatemala over the province of Chiapas and the Soconusco [mountain peak] (with a very short historical note on the colonial era), and between Mexico and England over the occupation of Belize. He also gives some information on English settlement in this territory from the 17th century on. A chronological table is included.

R. C. (IHE 30334)



## SOUTH AMERICA

6: 1084. Bustamante, Manuel E. LA REAL Y PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD DE HUAMANGA [The Royal and Pontifical University of Huamanga]. Anuario del Museo Histórico Regional de Ayacucho (Peru) 1958 9(9):1-3. A summary of the history of this Peruvian university from its foundation in 1777 to the present. R. C. (IHE 30187)

6: 1085. Bustamante y Rivero, José Luis. EL PENSAMIENTO Y LA OBRA IGNACIANOS EN EL CAMPO RELIGIOSO-SOCIAL Y EN EL PROCESO DE LA CULTURA [Jesuit thought and work in the religious - social field and in cultural development]. Mercurio Peruano (Peru) 1957 38(357):5-23. Speech. General considerations on the structure, development and functions of the Society of Jesus. Special reference made to its educational and missionary work, and a short account is given of this work in Peru from the 17th century to the present. R. C. (IHE 30255)

6: 1086. Castro Guevara, Julio. NOTICULAS DE HISTORIA CARAQUEÑA [Short notes on the history of Caracas]. Crónica de Caracas (Venezuela) 1958 7(35):455-458. Notes about various events in the life of Caracas between 1624 and 1943. D. B. (IHE 30194)

6: 1087. Filho, A. Venancio (Rio de Janeiro). L'EVOLUTION POLITIQUE DU BRESIL [The political evolution of Brazil]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1960 5(3):734-747. Traces the political evolution of Brazil from its discovery in 1500 by Portuguese explorers to the present. Particular attention is given to an analysis of the political system and economic questions of the colonial period and under the Empire and the Republic, and of the transformation from an agricultural to an industrial community. The author concludes that Brazil will play an important role in South America, and observes that Brazilian public opinion and statesmen are conscious "of the role Brazil must play in the defense of Western Christian civilization." Jean Detiere

6: 1088. Garrido Aldama, Manuel. LUTERO EN SAN MARCOS DE LIMA [Luther in San Marcos de Lima]. Nueva Democracia (USA) 1958 38(1):46-49. Short history of the Peruvian university from its foundation in 1551 to the present. The author refers to the present nonreligious spirit at the university. D. B. (IHE 30188)

6: 1089. Heath, Dwight B. (Brown Univ.). LAND TENURE AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1960 13(4):46-65. A survey, originally part of a doctoral dissertation, of patterns of landholding in the thinly-settled agricultural Camba region of eastern Bolivia, from the start of Spanish settlement in the 16th century to the present. Theoretically, land ownership remained chiefly in the hands of the state, but in practice a system of private tenure evolved in which the larger owners enjoyed both material advantages and social prestige. Modern Bolivian land reform, since 1953, has only partly affected the traditional patterns, increasing the number of small farmers and decreasing the number of renters, while leaving the finquero class of wealthier farmers still dominant. D. Bushnell

6: 1090. La Bastida Briceño, Ricardo. BIOGRAFIA DE LOS OBISPOS DE MERIDA [Biography of the bishops of Mérida]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1958 40(163):312-369. Introduction by Héctor García Huecos. Biographies of the seven bishops who ruled the diocese of Mérida, Venezuela, from its foundation in 1777 to 1873: Juan Ramos de Lora (1777-1790), Manuel Cándido Torrijos (1793), Antonio Espinoza (1795-1800), Santiago Hernández Vilanés (1802-1812), Rafael Lasso de la Vega (1815-1829), Buenaventura Arias (1830-1831), José Vicente Unda (1836-1840) and Juan Hilario Boset (1841-1873). The introduction evaluates his biographical work and gives a sketch of its author (1800-1875). D. B. (IHE 30366)

6: 1091. León Zeña, Agustín. APUNTES SOBRE LA PROVINCIA DE ZARUMILLA [Notes on the province of Zarumilla]. Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima (Peru) 1958 75(3/4):23-47. Short historical review of this Peruvian province from the pre-Spanish era to the present. Reference is also made to economic, social, and other aspects of Zarumilla. R. C. (IHE 30203)

6: 1092. Lostaunau, Alejandro. BIO-BIBLIOGRAFIA DE MANUEL VICENTE VILLARAN [Bio-bibliography of Manuel Vicente Villarán]. Mercurio Peruano (Peru) 1958 39(374):249-266. Deals with a Peruvian politician and lawyer (1873-1958). Among his writings are some sociological-historical works on such themes as colonial Peru and Bolívar. D. B. (IHE 30151)

6: 1093. Metraux, Alfred. O INDIO GUARANI [The Guarani Indian]. Revista do Museu Júlio de Castilhos e Arquivo Histórico do Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) 1958 7(9):35-78. A Portuguese version of the work published in Vol. 3 of the Handbook of South American Indians. The author publishes a summary of the history of the Guarani tribes in the Río de la Plata area during the 16th and 17th centuries, and discusses their later development from the 18th century to the present. Reference is made to the conquest of the territory by the Spanish, the division of the tribes, cultural manifestations, etc. R. C. (IHE 30058)

6: 1094. Nucete Sardi, José. MERIDA, VIEJA CIUDAD [Mérida, an ancient city]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1958 40(163):247-256. Historical information on this Venezuelan city from its foundation in 1558 to the present. D. B. (IHE 30197)

6: 1095. Pérez, Ana Mercedes. DESARROLLO DE LA IMPRENTA EN VENEZUELA [Development of printing in Venezuela]. Revista Shell (Venezuela) 1958 7(28):68-72. Short history of printing in Venezuela from its introduction in 1808 until 1875. Facsimile reproductions of pages from newspapers, periodicals, etc., which appeared during these years are included. D. B. (IHE 30380)

6: 1096. Vila, Pablo. LOS PREDESCUBRIMIENTOS DE LA GRAN SABANA [Early discoveries in the Gran Sabana]. Revista Shell (Venezuela) 1958 7(28):21-27. Describes the various exploratory expeditions made into this part of Venezuelan Guiana from 1772 to 1930. In the colonial era explorations were made by the Catalan Capuchins (1772) and the Royal Expedition to Parime (1775), which was directed by Lieutenant Ruiz de la Fuente. References are made to the cartography of the area in the 18th century. Based on published documents. D. B. (IHE 30332)

## WEST INDIES

6: 1097. Cochran, Thomas C. LOS COMERCIANTES PUERTORRIQUEÑOS Y EL CAMBIO SOCIAL [Puerto Rican merchants and social change]. Revista de Ciencias Sociales (Puerto Rico) 1957 1(3):425-447. Examines the evolution of the merchant class in Puerto Rico from the beginning of U.S. rule (1898) up to the present, indicating the changes undergone in commercial relations. An examination of the merchants at the end of the 19th century and their characteristics reveals Spanish origin, a product of the mercantile system of Puerto Rico under Spanish rule. E. Rz. (IHE 30353)

6: 1098. González, Antonio J. APUNTES PARA LA HISTORIA DEL MOVIMIENTO SINDICAL DE PUERTO RICO: 1896-1941 [Notes for the history of the union movement in Puerto Rico: 1896-1941]. Revista de Ciencias Sociales (Puerto Rico) 1957 1(3):449-468. Summary of the development of the labor movement in Puerto Rico, which is divided into three periods (1896-1915, 1915-1932 and 1932-1941), the characteristics of each of which are described. In the first, an outstanding factor was the activity of Santiago Iglesias Pantín, the father of the organized labor movement in Puerto Rico. Based partly on published documents. E. Rz. (IHE 30352)

## Middle East

6: 1099. Belgrave, James H. D. BAHRAIN, PEARL OF THE GULF. Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society 1960 47(2):117-126. Bahrain, now the smallest oil-producing state in the Middle East, has been carefully surveyed since 1953 by a Danish archaeological expedition, which has established that the "Dilmun civilization" was well advanced, including water-flushed lavatories. Before they adopted Islam the people of Bahrain were a Christian-Jewish mixture. Bahrain had a succession of rulers since the 7th-century - -



Portuguese, Persian, British --- until the present ruling family, the Al-Khalifa, appeared in the early 18th century. In 1820 Bahrain joined in making the general treaty of peace that applied to the Trucial Coast. What was originally a pearl-fishing economy has now become an oil economy; Bahrain Petroleum is a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California. The prosperity of the island owes much to the skill of the author's father, Sir Charles Belgrave. E. Wright

6:1100. Glubb, Sir John (Lieutenant General). A FURTHER REVIEW OF THE MIDDLE EAST. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1958 103(611):324-335. Discusses general strategic and geographical aspects and deals briefly with international rivalry in the Middle East from the 1890's down to the present, concluding by stressing present needs of a Middle East policy. Undocumented.

J. A. S. Grenville

6:1101. Nyblom, Erik. KURDISTAN -- TRUMFKORT ELLER HJÄRNSPÖKE I MELLERSTA ÖSTERN? [Kurdistan -- trump card or hallucination in the Middle East]. *Svensk Tidsskrift* 1959 46(4):195-209. Traces the development of Kurdish nationalism in the Middle East. After centuries of Arab and Turkish overlordship, nationalist ideas appeared around 1900 from Arab and Young Turk sources. Kurdish autonomy, supported by the British after World War I, was given up due to the resistance of the Turkish and Persian governments. Following a series of Kurdish revolts in the interwar period, the nationalist movement received Russian support during World War II. The nationalist ideal has been weakened by the mutual rivalry of Kurdish chieftains, and its viability is uncertain.

Roberta G. Selleck

### Pacific Area

6:1102. McCulloch, Samuel Clyde (Rutgers Univ.). S. P. G. DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL ON AUSTRALIA, 1788-1900. *Journal of the Rutgers University Library* 1955/56 19(2):49-58. After giving detailed information on documents relating to the activities of the S.P.G. [Society for the Propagation of the Gospel] in Australia, points out the significance of this documentary material, all of which has been microfilmed by the Rutgers University Library. The study of this exceptionally rich archive will contribute to a better knowledge of the work of the S.P.G. in Australia, of the problems Australia was confronted with in the early stage of its colonization, of Australian history, as well as of the history of the British Empire in general. Catherine Koumarianou

6:1103. Rosecrance, R.N. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE RADICAL TRADITION IN AUSTRALIA: AN INTERPRETATION. *Review of Politics* 1960 22(1):115-132. Compares the radical tradition in Australia with the liberal tradition in the United States in terms of 1) European ideas at the time of colonization; 2) influence of the frontier upon society and political development; 3) the presence or absence of an ancien régime, and 4) contemporary ideological attitudes. Theories used to explain American development must be adapted when applied to Australia. Australian settlers brought to a frontier environment an explicit social radicalism that fostered conflict and cleavage, while the American frontier was an egalitarian force. Australian democracy was founded upon a conscious doctrine of social radicalism, while American liberalism is based upon an almost unconscious acceptance of a middle-class, liberal way of life. D. R. Millar

6:1104. Watters, R. F. (Victoria University College, Wellington). THE TRANSITION TO CHRISTIANITY IN SAMOA. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1959 8(32):392-399. The Samoans were rapidly but superficially converted to Christianity. Because Samoan society was still strong, the Samoans did not consider Christianity hostile and thus tenaciously resist it. Samoan chiefs found prestige in being converted, and they carried their subjects with them. The Samoans did not really abandon the old religion. They Christianized their family gods and taboos. They accepted those features of Christianity -- rhetorical eloquence and ceremonial -- which pleased them most. The Samoans desired Western technological achievements, and being elastic, resilient and able, they adopted Christianity to preserve their stable society, increase their regional prestige, and provide material prosperity.

G. D. Bearce

6:1105. Winiata, M. RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND. *Phylon Quarterly* 1958 19(3):286-296. Analyzes the mergence of, and absence of legal discrimination between, the Europeans and the indigenous Maori in New Zealand, examining the various stages of their contact from 1769 to the present. The author considers the renaissance of the Maori race, which was practically extinct in 1897, "unique. . . as a deliberate attempt by an educated indigenous leadership to consciously control the destiny of their people, by adapting the traditional culture to the needs of the more complex society." Jean Detiere

### United States of America

See also: 6:842, 855, 903, 994, 1033, 1056, 1103

6:1106. Amacher, Anne Ward. MYTHS AND CONSEQUENCES: CALHOUN AND SOME NASHVILLE AGRARIANS. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1960 59(2):251-264. An analysis of the romanticized and inaccurate picture of John C. Calhoun drawn by the Nashville Agrarians, especially Allen Tate and Andrew Nelson Lytle, concluding that their version of Calhoun is of interest to the new-conservatives "who seemingly favor a social structure of more or less fixed classes," and to those who would seek in the past a sanction for the "continued fixing of the Negro at the bottom of the Southern social structure." C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1107. Billington, Ray Allen (Northwestern Univ.). HOW THE FRONTIER SHAPED THE AMERICAN CHARACTER. *American Heritage* 1958 9(3):4-9, 86-89. Re-examines the "frontier theory" of Frederick Jackson Turner and concludes that it is still a valid explanation of the development of American culture. Illustrated. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1108. Blake, Charles. OUR CONSTITUTION. *Negro History Bulletin* 1960 23(8):170, 183-185. Analyzes the political and economic concepts in the Constitution and briefly traces the history of the struggle for Negro and labor rights. L. Gara

6:1109. Bloch, Herman D. (Howard Univ.). CRAFT UNIONS A LINK IN THE CIRCLE OF NEGRO DISCRIMINATION. *Phylon Quarterly* 1958 18(4):361-372. This historical study has two objectives: to reveal why socioeconomic discrimination is an independent variable affecting the Negro's mode of life, and how some craft unions have influenced the operation of this variable. The author's test case is craft-union-Negro relations in New York City for the period from 1840 to 1945. The total historical process is a circle from which the Negro occasionally has been able to extricate himself. Four factors explain the operation of the circle: 1) Negro subordination to the white man, 2) socioeconomic manifestations -- the Negro is assigned social and economic status, 3) economic-social discrimination -- the Negro's social mobility is limited despite a rise in his economic status, 4) "purely economic" -- concerned with competition for jobs. Each of these factors inherent in the data permit some formalization. A

6:1110. Bloodgood, Francis J. (Trinity Church, Tulsa, Oklahoma). PROFILE OF FRANK GAVIN (1890-1938), PRIEST AND SCHOLAR. *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1960 29(1):51-55. Some reminiscences of Frank Gavin. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1111. Bryant, Rene Kuhn. NO SON UNSUNG. *American Heritage* 1958 9(4):28-33, 106-107. Describes the efforts of John L. Sibley (1804-1885), librarian of Harvard University, to compile biographies of every Harvard alumnus. This work has been continued by Clifford K. Shipton. Illustrated. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1112. Carroll, Kenneth L. (Southern Methodist Univ.). QUAKERISM IN CAROLINE COUNTY, MARYLAND: ITS RISE AND DECLINE. *Bulletin of Friends Historical Association* 1958 48(2):83-102. Traces the development of Quakerism in Caroline County from its appearance in 1727 until its disappearance in 1946. Quakerism in Caroline County reached its peak with the accession of the Nicholites, a similar sect, in 1798, and immediately thereafter. It began to decline in the 1840's because of emigration to the cities and to the West, especially Indiana; opposition to slavery; a rigid code of behavior; and the



widespread appeal of Methodism. Four of the five meetings disbanded before the end of the 19th century, and the fifth in 1946. Based on the minutes of the monthly meetings of Friends in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland. T. L. Moir

6:1113. Catton, Bruce. THE MARINE TRADITION. American Heritage 1959 10(2): 24-35, 88-90. Traces the development of the extravagant esprit de corps of the U.S. Marine Corps from 1775 to the present. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1114. Cotton, Lettie Jo (New York City). THE NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN THEATRE. Negro History Bulletin 1960 23(8): 172-178. Traces the history of the Negro character as portrayed on the American stage, and as it developed from the stereotype of the minstrel era to the present-day depiction of realistic human personalities. The author also includes material on some outstanding Negro producers, actors and actresses, and comments on some of the discriminatory practices of the theater. Undocumented. L. Gara

6:1115. Dobriska, Zofia. PRACOWNICY UMYSŁOWI W U.S.A. [White-collar workers in the U.S.A.]. Ekonomista 1959 (2): 403-412. Analysis of the changes in the position of the white-collar workers during the period 1870-1954. The author stresses the increased number of white-collar workers due to changes in production techniques and the replacement of independent small entrepreneurs by clerks. The increase in numbers is accompanied by a decreasing differential between salaries and wages as well as the lower social status of the white-collar group. The spread of automation will speed up this process, but will also increase the susceptibility of the white-collar workers to right-wing political pressure. J. Lewartowski

6:1116. Dummett, Clifton O. (Editor, Bulletin of the National Dental Association). THE NEGRO IN DENTAL EDUCATION: A REVIEW OF IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES. Phylon Quarterly 1959 20(4): 379-388. The prestige of medicine and the higher income resulting from its practice, have made it a more popular field for Negro professionals than dentistry. In 1840 the number of Negro dentists -- all former apprentices, rather than dental school graduates -- was estimated at 120. Since then, Howard University and Meharry Medical College have been responsible for educating most Negro dentists in the United States. Their number increased slowly: there were 478 in 1910, and 1,019 in 1920. "National Negro Health Week," instituted in 1916 by Booker T. Washington, helped focus attention on the need for dentists. The Class B status of the Negro dental college inspired Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, new president of Howard, to insist, in 1926, that a first-rate dental college be established. By 1930 the number of Negro dentists was 1,773, but this was still inadequate, and the economic depression drastically affected the number of students entering dentistry. The achievement of Class A status by both Howard and Meharry, and other milestones offering dignity and competence to Negroes in the field -- including some recognition by white dental associations -- have not erased the fact that Negro dentists need more fully to appreciate their responsibilities to American dentistry and to the public. L. Filler

6:1117. Freund, Miriam. "MAKE MY EYES LOOK TO THE FUTURE": HENRIETTA SZOLD CENTENNIAL ADDRESS. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1960 49(3): 159-172. An account of the life of Henrietta Szold (1860-1945), daughter of an American rabbi. She won distinction as a teacher in public and religious school and of classes for immigrants; she became a translator of note and the first woman student at the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York. A visit to Palestine became the stimulus for the foundation of Hadassah, to aid mothers and children in the Holy Land and to educate the Jewish women of America. Hadassah was destined to become the largest Jewish women's organization in the world. Her final contribution was the organization of Youth Aliyah, which saved 100,000 Jewish children from Hitler. F. Rosenthal

6:1118. Fuess, Claude M. (Phillips Academy, Andover). GHOSTS IN THE WHITE HOUSE. American Heritage 1958 10(1): 45-47, 97-99. Describes the role of "ghost writers" working for the presidents of the United States from Washington to Eisenhower, but notes that some of the most effective speeches have not been "ghosted." Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1119. Griffen, William B. (Univ. of Florida). SUGGESTIONS FOR RESEARCH IN THE CULTURE AND SOCIETY OF SPANISH FLORIDA. Florida Historical Quarterly 1960 38(3): 226-238. Indicates a wide variety of social, anthropological, economic, political and other information that can be obtained from a study of the vast collections of Spanish and colonial documents now available chiefly at Gainesville and St. Augustine. G. L. Lycan

6:1120. Huber, Leonard V. HEYDAY OF THE FLOATING PALACE. American Heritage 1957 8(6): 14-25, 96-98. Describes the development of steamboating on the Mississippi River and the magnificent boats which developed along with it. The author covers the years from 1807 (the "Clermont" on the Hudson River) to 1909, when the Mississippi through packet-lines had come to an end. Lavishly illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1121. James, Milton M. BIOGRAPHICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF NEGRO HISTORY. Negro History Bulletin 1960 23(4): 74, 95. Following a short introductory essay, presents a bibliography of thirty-five biographies and autobiographies of American Negroes. L. Gara

6:1122. Jansen, Oliver. FAREWELL TO STEAM. American Heritage 1957 9(1): 56-73. Lavishly illustrated salute to the end of the steam era in railroads. The twenty-five illustrations date from 1801 to 1909. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1123. Lewis, Roscoe E. (Hampton Institute). THE LIFE OF MARK THRASH. Phylon Quarterly 1959 20(4): 389-403. Mark Thrash was reputed to have been born a slave in Georgia in 1820, and was famous long before his death in 1943 for his age and warm personality. His age was attested to by the United States Civil Service Commission. When interviewed in 1941, in his home near Chicamauga National Park, in Georgia, he was in full control of his faculties, including his memory, which went back to his earliest years. Meanwhile, he received tourists with ease, his young wife receiving money offerings in his behalf. His memories went back to Nat Turner's Rebellion, and included tales of the Civil War, during which, he claimed, he had made contact with many of the famous protagonists. He also discussed his family and descendants, whose lives ramified into many ways and places. His story made up a career impressive for the scenes of slavery and freedom it included. The author made efforts to corroborate its details. L. Filler

6:1124. Morton, Louis (Dartmouth College). ARMY AND MARINES ON THE CHINA STATION: A STUDY IN MILITARY AND POLITICAL RIVALRY. Pacific Historical Review 1960 29(1): 51-73. Examines the forty-year controversy primarily between the State and War Departments over the status of the American armed forces in China. Repeatedly the Army sought to wrest from the State Department control of these troops. Each effort met with failure, until the start of the Japanese conquest resolved the question in 1937. By the end of March 1938 the Army was out of China; the marines remained till shortly before Pearl Harbor. The experience in China dramatically emphasized the weaknesses and frustrations arising from a lack of co-ordination between civilian and military authorities. R. Lowitt

6:1125. Murphy, George G. S., and Arnold Zellner (Univ. of Washington). SEQUENTIAL GROWTH, THE LABOR-SAFETY-VALVE DOCTRINE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN UNIONISM. Journal of Economic History 1959 19(3): 402-421. The authors argue that the "labor-safety-valve doctrine," although "accepted as dead and buried," is actually very much alive. Since the doctrine had its roots in the work of Frederick Jackson Turner, the authors re-examine his frontier process and focus most carefully on its core, which they describe as "sequential economic growth"; that is: "Development in the American economy in the 19th century was in part a function of a sequence of decisions made by individuals . . . regarding the time-rate of exploitation of new slabs of resources and the size-rate of the exploitation process." The "rapid annexation of many large slabs of resources to the more developed and still developing sections of the country" had a profound influence on American labor history. It kept "the percentage of the labor force unionized small," gave unionized labor relatively little social and political significance, and



created an atmosphere which produced a minimum of labor unrest. These results were inevitable since the process of sequential growth kept the level of per capita income and employment prior to 1886 high, permitted considerable "horizontal and vertical socio-economic mobility," and produced an atmosphere for favorable labor legislation. With the disappearance of these favorable trend factors in the 20th century, per capita income dropped, labor became restless, and unions emerged strong. E. Feldman

6:1126. Nevins, Allan. AMERICAN JOURNALISM AND ITS HISTORICAL TREATMENT. *Journalism Quarterly* 1959 36(4):411-422. Surveys the historiography of American journalism and concludes that most of it is inadequate. Some American newspapers are not worthy of a history. Those histories that have been written are often limited to the biographies of great editors, with an emphasis on opinion rather than reporting. Much newspaper history is uncritical and dishonest. The failure of newspapers to preserve data on gathering the news and the facts behind the news makes the historian's task difficult. There is a need for studies of some distinguished managing editors, the public service functions of newspapers, and the decisive changes that distinguished the newer journalism from the old. The author suggests that the Association for Education in Journalism publish a critical review of the attitudes and activities of leading newspapers, both to improve journalism and to guide future historians. L. Gara

6:1127. Phillips, Cabell. THE TOWN THAT STOPPED THE CLOCK. *American Heritage* 1960 11(2):22-25, 80-81. Describes Williamsburg, Virginia, as a town bypassed by time, and what happened to it when by restoration it returned to the 18th century. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1128. Rivero Muñiz, José. LOS CUBANOS DE TAMPA [The Cubans of Tampa]. *Revista Bimestre Cubana* (Cuba) 1958 74(1):5-149. Summary of the history of this city in Florida from its beginning (1513) to 1885. The author examines in detail the rise of the tobacco industry, begun in Tampa in 1885 by Cubans and Spaniards, and deals at some length with the ideological and military collaboration between the city's inhabitants and the independence movement in Cuba (1898). In conclusion he gives a brief outline of Tampa's present position. C. Ba. (IHE 30201)

6:1129. Russell, Francis. THE LAST OF THE BOSSES. *American Heritage* 1959 10(4):20-25, 85-91. Summarizes the spectacular career of James M. Curley (1874-1958), Governor of Massachusetts, Mayor of Boston, and political boss. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1130. Smith, Bradford. THE GLORIOUS AND UNSAFE FOURTH. *American Heritage* 1959 10(4):42-43, 92-94. A summary of the celebration of Independence Day (4 July) in the history of the United States. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1131. Smith, T. Lynn (Univ. of Florida). THE CHANGING NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGED NEGRO POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. *Phylon Quarterly* 1958 18(4):339-354. The Negro population of the United States is aging rapidly. In 1900 only 1 Negro out of every 34 had passed his sixty-fifth birthday, whereas in 1950 the corresponding proportion was 1 out of 18. In 1960 there are in the nation about 1,150,000 Negroes of sixty-five years of age or more, and this number seems certain to increase steadily until the year 1990, when a small and temporary decrease should take place. The larger number of Negro babies born in the years 1875-1884 in comparison with the births in the years 1865-1874 is the principal cause of the increase, although lowered mortality of Negroes aged fifty-five or more accounts for about 30 per cent of the gain. A

6:1132. Truman, David B. (Columbia Univ.). THE PRESIDENCY AND CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP: SOME NOTES ON OUR CHANGING CONSTITUTION. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1959 103(5):687-692. As the power and position of the American presidency has changed in the 20th century, so too has the system of leadership in the House and Senate, although this latter change has been less noticed. The majority leaders have at times exercised power not based, as in the past, upon the support of the ranking members of standing committees, but on the support of the president and the rank-and-file members of the party in the chamber. N. Kurland

6:1133. Vanstory, Burnette. SHAKERISM AND THE SHAKERS IN GEORGIA. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1959 43(4):353-364. Surveys the history of the Shakers and then focuses on the Shaker lands bought in Georgia in the 1890's. The author notes how the Shakers improved their holdings and prospered and that they were highly regarded by their neighbors. However, they made no converts, thus failing to achieve the purpose for which the colony in Georgia had been established. In 1902 they sold their holdings. R. Lowitt

6:1134. Zeitlin, Harry (Arizona State Univ.). AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT: THE VIEWS OF THE EDUCATIONAL CRITICS. *History of Education Journal* 1958 9(4):81-87. Attempts to answer some of the charges of educational critics concerning the responsibility of "educationists" for present-day shortcomings. Unless education is defined narrowly the culture at large is a more significant educational factor than the schools. Although educators have helped change society they have mostly echoed the dominant ideals of the American people. To blame the educators themselves for all ills of education is an oversimplified view which fails to take into account all the other historical factors contributing to the current situation. L. Gara

6:1135. --. THE STATUS AND FUTURE OF REGIONALISM -- A SYMPOSIUM. *Journal of Southern History* 1960 26(1). Tindall, George B. (Univ. of North Carolina), INTRODUCTION, pp. 22-24. The idea of regionalism, particularly of Southern regionalism, has been prominent in history, literature and sociology, although there may now be some persons who wish to write its obituary. But regionalism may have been merely a way of exorcising the evil spirits of sectionalism, and may now appear as a kind of way station on the 20th-century road to reunion. Hesselstine, William B. (Univ. of Wisconsin), SECTIONALISM AND REGIONALISM IN AMERICAN HISTORY, pp. 25-34. There have always been two fundamentally different approaches to American history: the national and the regional-sectional-local. Students of American regions have demonstrated: 1) that regional lines are not represented by hard and fast boundaries, or specific groups of states, to be shown clearly on a map; 2) that the nature and extent of regions is in a constant state of transition; 3) that conflict and contest persist between groups in the ever-changing regions, and 4) that the co-operation and resultant compromises between regions and regional groups constitute the unifying factor in United States history. The historian of the South must rest his synthesis upon an examination and comparison of adjacent regions whose dominant groups have shown cohesion in controlling their institutional development and have presented to the nation a united front, based on a multitude of internal compromises. Brooks, Cleanth (Yale Univ.), REGIONALISM IN AMERICAN LITERATURE, pp. 35-43. The essential role of provincial literatures everywhere in the English-speaking world, including the Southern United States, has been in reaction to utopian tendencies and criticism of the dominant urban culture from a point of view of a characteristically conservative minority culture. Vance, Rupert B. (Univ. of North Carolina), THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF SOUTHERN REGIONALISM, pp. 44-56. The sharp decrease in the farm component and the shift to urbanization has had the greatest influence in changing the South's regional outlook, and this has relocated the centers of strain and conflict. S. E. Humphreys



## B.1775-1815

## GENERAL HISTORY

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History, Napoleonic Era and Wars" unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 6:1342

6:1136. Blaug, Mark (Yale Univ.). WELFARE INDICES IN THE WEALTH OF NATIONS. *Southern Economic Journal* 1959/60 26(2):150-153. Adam Smith's labor-standard of value makes sense only if it is interpreted as an index of the welfare effects of rising real income. His argument assumes that both money and real wages as well as the disutility of labor remain constant through time. Ricardo and Marx failed to grasp Smith's meaning. A

6:1137. Bloch, Czesław. ECHA LISTOPADOWE ZBIÓR-  
KI ANielskie, ZORGANIZOWANEJ W 1792 R. NA  
ZECZ WALCZĄCEJ Z NAJAZDEM POLSKI [The collection  
of funds in England, organized in 1792 to help Poland in its fight  
against the invasion and its echo in November]. *Kwartalnik  
historyczny* 1959 66(4):1226-1227. Summarizes two  
letters sent from Epsom, England, by J. Bell, who in 1792 co-  
operated in the collection of funds on behalf of the Polish fight  
against the Russian invasion, and who in January 1831 wrote  
in connection with the similar action organized in 1830-31.  
These letters are preserved with the papers of General Ignacy  
Prądzyński in the library of the Catholic University in Lublin.  
A. F. Dygnas

6:1138. Bodi, Leslie (Newcastle University College).  
GEORG FORSTER: THE 'PACIFIC EXPERT' OF EIGHT-  
TEENTH-CENTURY GERMANY. *Historical Studies, Australia  
and New Zealand* 1959 8(32):345-363. At eighteen, Georg  
Forster accompanied his father on Cook's second voyage to the  
South Pacific. Afterwards, particularly in German literary  
and philosophical circles, Forster acquired an immense reputa-  
tion as a Pacific expert. He wrote an outstanding account of  
Cook's voyage and published many books, articles and reviews  
about the Pacific region. Besides being of scientific and literary  
value, this writing revealed Forster's unique grasp of the philo-  
sophical principles underlying social development. He did not  
believe in biological evolution, but he discarded Biblical theory  
and the myth of the noble savage, and formulated the philoso-  
phical basis for an empirical study of primitive society. The  
French Revolution halted Forster's scientific study. He was a  
leading Jacobin spokesman until his death in 1794. G. D. Bearce

6:1139. De Terra, Helmut (Columbia Univ.). ALEX-  
ANDER VON HUMBOLDT'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
JEFFERSON, MADISON, AND GALLATIN. *Proceedings of  
the American Philosophical Society* 1959 103(6):783-806.  
A brief historical introduction precedes the text of the letters.  
The fourteen Jefferson letters are from 1804-1825; the ten  
Madison letters, 1804-1833; the thirteen Gallatin letters, 1804-  
1842. N. Kurland

6:1140. Eyzaguirre, Jaime. CORRESPONDENCIA DE  
LOS JESUITAS EXPULSOS CHILENOS CON EL GOBIERNO  
ESPAÑOL [Correspondence of the expelled Chilean Jesuits with  
the Spanish government]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la  
Historia* 1958 (58):89-101. Annotated copies of eight  
letters (Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid) from the Jesuits  
living in exile in Italy: Miguel de Olivares, Felipe Gómez de  
Madaurre, Juan Ignacio Molina and Manuel Lacuza. They are  
dated between 1788 and 1792, and show that the Spanish govern-  
ment recognized the qualities of the exiled Jesuits and was,  
despite their expulsion, interested in the possible uses of their  
intellectual gifts. D. B. (IHE 30372)

6:1141. Forester, C. S. THE BATTLE OF THE SAINTS.  
*American Heritage* 1958 9(4):4-9, 108. Describes the  
battle which the French under Admiral de Grasse and the British  
under Admiral Lord George Rodney fought between Guadeloupe  
and Dominica in 1782 and which resulted in a British victory,  
making possible a climate of opinion in England which could  
accept American independence. Illustrated. Undocumented.  
C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1142. Gimbel, Richard. THE RESURGENCE OF  
THOMAS PAINE. *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian  
Society* 1959 69(2):97-111. Thomas Paine, one of the  
most effective propagandists of all time, contributed mightily  
to the establishment of the United States as an independent  
nation through his *Common Sense* and *The American Crisis*.  
Later he helped support the revolutionary cause in France and  
defended human freedom in England in his *Rights of Man*. In  
*The Age of Reason* he sought to save France from atheism, urg-  
ing the acceptance of a religion agreeable to the rational nature  
of man. He spent his last years in the United States, attacked  
violently by all the forces of conservatism and traditional reli-  
gion. Since his death in 1809, however, hostility toward him  
has gradually disappeared, and public appreciation increased.  
Illustrative of the continuing interest in his works is the recent  
reprinting of the *Age of Reason* in an edition of 100,000 and the  
translation of the *Rights of Man* into Russian. W. D. Metz

6:1143. Haven, Richard (Univ. of Massachusetts).  
COLERIDGE, HARTLEY, AND THE MYSTICS. *Journal of the  
History of Ideas* 1959 20(4):477-494. "Coleridge's whole  
career as a philosopher might be interpreted as an endeavor to  
find a rationalization which would permit him to be 'mystical'  
without feeling that he was a mere enthusiast." The spiritual  
experience and insights of the mystics needed for him "to be  
reconciled with the facts of nature as seen by an 'enlightened'  
age. It was first in Hartley and then successively in Berkeley,  
Spinoza, Kant, and Schelling that he thought he found a sugges-  
tion of a means by which such a reconciliation might be effected."  
W. H. Coates

6:1144. Madariaga, Isabel de (School of Slavonic and  
East European Studies, Univ. of London). THE SECRET  
AUSTRO-RUSSIAN TREATY, 1781. *Slavonic and East European  
Review* 1959 38(90):114-115. A study of the Austro-  
Russian alliance in 1781, from its conception in 1780 until its  
revelation in 1783, at the time of the Russian annexation of  
Crimea. The conclusion of the alliance took the form of an  
exchange of holograph letters between Catherine II and Joseph II  
in May-June 1781. The attitude of the other European powers,  
Britain, France and Prussia, toward the alliance is also ana-  
lyzed. Based on printed sources in French, English, German  
and Russian as well as on documents of the British Foreign  
Office in the Public Records Office in London. V. S. Mamatey

6:1145. Mencil, Tadeusz (Wojewódzkie Archiwum Pań-  
stwowe [Voivodeship State Archives], Lublin). LOSY STARO-  
POLSKICH AKT PARTYKULARNYCH W LATACH 1795-1815  
[The fate of the old Polish provincial records between 1795 and  
1815]. *Archeion* 1959 31:23-35. Describes the treat-  
ment of the records of the prepartition Polish provincial author-  
ities (mostly judicial and municipal records) by the Austrian and  
Prussian occupation authorities and the later efforts of the Minis-  
ter of Justice of the Duchy of Warsaw to secure their proper  
preservation. A. F. Dygnas

6:1146. Mitchell, H. (Memorial Univ. of Newfoundland).  
VENDEMIARE, A REVALUATION. *Journal of Modern History*  
1958 30(3):191-202. Analyzes the "pivotal but obstructive  
role" played by the Paris Agency, "Les Amis de Paris," during  
the abortive rightist counterrevolution of 5 October 1795 (13 Ven-  
démiaire) and its history as the "oldest royalist organiza-  
tion," founded by the Spanish ambassador to Paris, Nunes, with  
the approval of Louis XVI. Particular emphasis is placed on  
1) the secret negotiations of the British ministers Grenville and  
Windham, through their ambassador to Switzerland, Wickham,  
who unwittingly supported the Paris Agency through d'Artez;  
2) the Agency's quasi-support of the ineffective royalists against  
the constitutionalists in the strange amalgam of parties, and 3)  
the intrigues and activities of its principal agents: Lemaire,  
Soudat, Brotier, Comte de Provence, and Comte d'Antraignes.  
Jean Detiere

6:1147. Murphy, W. S. (New York City). THE IRISH  
BRIGADE OF SPAIN AT THE CAPTURE OF PENSACOLA,  
1781. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1960 38(3):216-225.  
Count Bernardo de Galvez, with a Spanish army of more than  
7,000 men, including 580 officers and men of the "Irish Brigade  
of Spain," besieged the British forces at Pensacola, Florida,  
for two months and captured them on 2 May 1781 -- at a critical  
time during the American Revolution. G. L. Lycan



6:1148. Rink, Paul E. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH: THE PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR. *American Heritage* 1960 11(5):56-61, 85-91. Traces the development of the vastly improved and simplified technique of Nathaniel Bowditch (1773-1838) which enabled mariners to find their location on the high seas. By 1796 he had discovered a method of calculating longitude. His work culminated, after years spent revising the tables in Moore's *Navigator*, in the publication (1802) of the *New American Practical Navigator*, which brought him fame and fortune. The book was used, in revisions, until after World War I, and is still a basic reference work. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1149. Robertson, H. M., and W. L. Taylor (Univ. of Capetown). ADAM SMITH'S APPROACH TO THE THEORY OF VALUE. *Economic Journal* 1957 67(266):181-198. In his *Wealth of Nations* (1776), Adam Smith laid almost exclusive emphasis on labor and cost of production as determinants of value. Yet the other view, derived through Gershom Carmichael and Samuel Pufendorf, that value is determined by utility and scarcity, was followed by his teacher Francis Hutcheson and, in his *Lectures* (1762-63), by Adam Smith himself. The fundamental purpose of the *Wealth of Nations*, however, was to provide insight into conditions of economic development. For this, valid real-income comparisons through time and space are desirable. Smith assumed that constant disutility always attaches to the rendering of equal amounts of labor and so adopted labor as a long-run measure of value. Based on writings of authors studied. A

6:1150. Rudolph, Lloyd I. (Harvard Univ.). THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MOB IN AMERICA AND EUROPE. *American Quarterly* 1959 11(4):447-469. Reiterates the thesis that during the 18th century property had less to fear from "the mob" in America than in Europe. The author sees in the Gordon Riots in England and the events of the French Revolution illustrations of how the "debased" masses of Europe were moved less by the spirit of liberty than by "a spirit of revenge and destruction." Conversely, the American "mob" of Revolutionary times usually confined itself to pursuing the limited, middle-class objectives of its leaders. In brief, "America . . . was . . . spared from the mob in the European sense of the word." W. M. Armstrong

6:1151. Schipperges, Heinrich (Univ. of Kiel). ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT UND DIE MEDIZIN SEINER ZEIT [Alexander von Humboldt and medicine of his time]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1959 41(2):166-182. A lecture on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) concerning his relations to the medicine of his time. Humboldt was one of the leading intellects in the young, biochemically oriented science of physiology at the end of the 18th century. With his inductive methodology, his critical experiments on animals, and his operating with "analytical signs," Humboldt made use of modern possibilities of research. With his new "vital chemistry" he hoped, moreover, to find the basis for therapeutics. The author believes that the achievements of the young Humboldt can be found in his methodology and planning rather than in the execution. After his journey to America Humboldt's interest in medicine remained peripheral. He avoided the discussion about natural philosophy, and was unable to follow the rise of medicine based on natural science. A(t)

6:1152. Voltes Bgu, Pedro. IRLANDA EN LA ESTRATEGIA FRANCO-ESPAÑOLA DE 1779 [Ireland in the Franco-Spanish strategy of 1779]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia* (Spain) 1958 143(1):21-42. Examines the anti-British projects -- relating to Ireland and the legitimists in Scotland -- of the two Bourbon monarchs during the American War of Independence. Documents from the Archivos de Simancas and the Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid) are cited. J. R. (IHE 29723)

6:1153. Wolff, Robert P. (Harvard Univ.). KANT'S DEBT TO HUME VIA BEATTIE. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1960 21(1):117-123. James Beattie's *Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth*, translated into German in 1772, has accurate and extensive expositions of Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*. Examination of the evidence leads to the conclusion that Kant's acquaintance with the *Treatise*, as distinguished from Hume's later essays, was due to his reading of Beattie's *Essay* in the German edition. W. H. Coates

# NAPOLEONIC ERA AND WARS

6:1154. Atkinson, C. T., ed. A WATERLOO JOURNAL. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1960 38(153):29-42. An account of the part played by the Royal Scots Greys in the Waterloo campaign made up principally of excerpts, with comments by Atkinson, from the journal of one Sergeant Johnston of that regiment. The journal appears to have been compiled some time after Waterloo, but otherwise its provenance is unknown. It begins with the regiment's embarkation at Northfleet on 15 April 1815 and ends abruptly with the regiment at Abbeville in early December of the same year. Emphasis is placed on the events of 17 and 18 June. Sergeant Johnston adds little that is new to the story of Waterloo, and some of his details are contradicted by other eyewitness accounts. T. L. Moir

6:1155. Balbfn Delor, Julio. EL EJERCITO ESPAÑOL DE 1808 Y ESTADO MILITAR DE ESPAÑA AL COMENZAR LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The Spanish army in 1808 and Spain's military position at the beginning of the war of independence]. *Revista de Historia Militar* (Spain) 1958 2(3):51-83. Discusses the organization of the Spanish army before the beginning of the war of independence, the higher commands, captaincies general, the central staff and national and foreign corps, means of recruitment and replacement, armaments and uniforms. Two photographs and four drawings are included. J. Mr. (IHE 29793)

6:1156. Brunon, Raoul. A PROPOS DU BICENTENAIRE DU MARECHAL MASSENA: LA SANGLANTE MELEE D'ESSLING [Apropos of the bicentenary of Marshal Masséna: the bloody struggle of Essling (Aspern)]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(1):10-26. A partly documented account of this battle from the French viewpoint. Illustrated. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

6:1157. Bulferetti, Luigi. L'ECONOMIA DEL PIEDMONTE NEL PERIODO NAPOLEONICO [The economy of Piedmont during the Napoleonic period]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3):315-326. The economy of Piedmont suffered during the Napoleonic regime. Napoleon resisted efforts on the part of Piedmontese industry to find markets outside the French Empire. Agriculture remained the chief economic activity. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1158. Caruana y Gómez de Barrera, Jaime. LA SIERRA DE ALBARRACIN DURANTE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The Sierra de Albarracín during the war of independence]. *Teruel* (Spain) 1959 10(21):93-134. The Albarracín region passed through three stages during the war: a period of obedience to, and military collaboration with, Saragossa; one of complete insubordination under the guerrilla Villacampa, and finally total destruction after the French had sacked the territory. The author gives details, inter alia, on the formation of juntas, participation in the defense of Saragossa (the Albarracín Regiment) and guerrilla activity. Based on material in the local archives of Alcañiz. J. Mr. (IHE 2980)

6:1159. García Miralles O.P., Manuel. NOTICIAS DE LOS CONVENTOS DOMINICANOS TUROLENSES EN SU ASISTENCIA A ESPAÑA EN LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Notes on the Dominican convents in Teruel and their assistance to Spain in the war of independence]. *Teruel* (Spain) 1959 10(21):223-238. Gives details of the secularization and inventory of the monastic properties of Montalbán, Alcañiz, Albarracín and Teruel under the French occupation. An appendix with five documents is included. Based on material in the Archivo Histórico de la Provincia de Aragón de la Orden de Predicadores. J. Mr. (IHE 29817)

6:1160. Johansons, Andrejs. MERKELIS UN PIRMAIS FRONTEŠ LAIKRAKSTS [Merckel and the first army newspaper]. *Daugavas Vanagi* 1957 (3):13-16. When the French 10th Army Corps occupied Kurland in 1812 and approached Riga, the Russian governor general, Marquis de Paulucci, ordered Garlieb Merckel, a fearless fighter for the emancipation of Latvians, and a well-known German publicist, to organize propaganda warfare against the French invaders, who tried to contaminate the minds of the Latvian peasants with the ideas of liberty. Merckel did his work efficiently and the Russian governor general compared the effect of his work to that of the power of the troops which the Russians lacked on the north.



ont. Merckel found a competitor in the person of a Dr. Ram-  
ch, who published the first front newspaper for the armed  
ces, and tried to diminish Merckel's influence.

E. Anderson

6:1161. Lanuza Cano, Francisco. LA FAMOSA HAZ-  
MA DE AGUSTINA DE ARAGON, "LA ARTILLERA" [The fa-  
pus exploit of Agustina de Aragón, "La Artillera"]. Revista  
Historia Militar (Spain) 1958 2(2):89-116. Some notes  
the person and family of Agustina Zaragoza y Doménech (born  
1786 in Barcelona), who married a warrant officer in the Ar-  
illery who fought in the war of independence. Agustina walked to  
ragossa in the early days of the war, when she had been left  
one. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 29823)

6:1162. Noguera, Tomás. SAN NARCISO Y LA GUERRA  
LA INDEPENDENCIA [San Narciso and the war of independ-  
ce]. Revista de Gerona (Spain) 1958 4(5):9-14. Quoting  
om contemporary chronicles by Father Cúndaro and Father  
rrer, insists on the intercession of Saint Narciso on behalf of  
defenders of Gerona. J. Mr. (IHE 29818)

6:1163. Petrie, Sir Charles. EL DUQUE DE WELLING-  
EN ESPAÑA [The Duke of Wellington in Spain]. Revista  
Historia Militar (Spain) 1958 2(3):85-97. Discusses  
Wellington's behavior in the Spanish war of independence and  
contacts with the guerrillas, especially El Empecinado; his  
st-hand knowledge of the Spanish people, and the autonomy  
which he enjoyed in the conduct of military operations in the  
insula. Illustrated. Undocumented. J. Mr. (IHE 29794)

6:1164. Prieto Llovera, Patricio. ALCAÑIZ DURANTE  
GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Alcañiz during the war  
independence]. Teruel (Spain) 1959 10(21):7-91. After  
o chapters devoted to the war in general up to the beginning of  
9 and to the vicissitudes of the Alcañiz area, treats in more  
ail the battle of Alcañiz (23 May 1809), which Blake won over  
chet. The account of the battle is based on works of Arceche,  
an, Schépeler and Suchet himself. The author draws a paral-  
el between the Spanish victories of Bailén and Alcañiz and  
resents notes on the Napoleonic occupation of Alcañiz, based  
Suchet's Memoirs. Two military drafts and a photograph  
included. J. Mr. (IHE 29804)

6:1165. Ramos Charco-Villaseñor, Aniceto. EL DOS  
MAYO DE 1808. ACLARACIONES [The Second of May,  
8. Clarifications.]. Revista de Historia Militar (Spain)  
8 2(2):59-87. After showing that the rising on 2 May  
s a spontaneous and eminently popular event (without distinc-  
n of social classes or age-groups), gives a detailed account  
the adherence of the military, who were already morally at  
arde's disposal. The author deals with the part played not  
y by Daoiz but also by Lieutenant Ruiz, the captain of the  
erves Andrés Rovira, Lieutenant Rafael de Arango, the ca-  
Juan Manuel Vázquez, José Ontoria and other forgotten he-  
s. Based on various references made at the time or shortly  
reafter. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 29802)

6:1166. Rodríguez-Moñino, A. RELATO DE LA CAIDA  
GODOY POR UN TESTIGO PRESENCIAL [An account of  
oy's fall by an eyewitness]. Revista de Estudios Extremeños  
ain) 1958 14(3):477-492. A transcription of one of the  
existing copies of an unpublished contemporary anti-Godoy  
manuscript. According to it, Ferdinand's camarilla was as-  
sed of Napoleon's support for the exoneration of Godoy: the  
nch troops which entered Spain at the beginning of 1808 con-  
dered themselves enemies of the Favorite. Hence the propos-  
ade by Godoy to Charles IV to abandon Spain, a project that  
defeated by the mutiny of Aranjuez. J. Mr. (IHE 29791)

6:1167. Sheppard, E. W. (Major). THE ITALIAN CAM-  
EN OF 1796-1797. Journal [of the] Royal United Service  
stitution 1958 103(610):250-255, and (611):392-402.  
Military study of Napoleon I's first campaign, considered not  
s, as is usual, from the French point of view, but also from  
of the Austrians. The author begins with a description of  
contending armies and their respective plans for the cam-  
pn, which was regarded by the French as subsidiary to their  
n operations in Germany. He then presents a narrative of  
nts, stressing the mutual interaction of these two campaigns  
the Austrian success, despite repeated defeats, in holding  
oleon's army to the siege of the fortress of Mantua while  
ring victory in Germany. Based on published works. A

6:1168. Tomás Lagufa Pbro., César. LA IGLESIA DE  
TERUEL EN LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The  
Church of Teruel in the war of independence]. Teruel (Spain)  
1959 10(21):135-221. Examines the activity of 1) Bishop  
Álvarez de Palma, who spent the war moving between Sarrión,  
Segorbe and Alicante; 2) the vicar Ruipérez, and his relations  
with the Junta of Aragón and part of Castille (after the fall of  
Saragossa, and 3) the Teruel Cabildo after 1810, under Napo-  
leonic domination, with respect to the problems that arose.  
The author examines also the controversial conduct of Alfranca,  
governor of the bishopric, who was kidnapped and tried by the  
guerrillas. He concludes with an account of Ferdinand VII's  
visit to Teruel in 1814. Based on material from the Cathedral  
and Diocesan archives of Teruel. J. Mr. (IHE 29816)

6:1169. Tonnelé Jean. BENTINCK ET MURAT, 1813-  
1815 [Bentinck and Murat, 1813-1815]. Revue Historique de  
l'Armée 1959 15(1):27-38. Discussion of the activities of  
Lord William Bentinck as ambassador to Sicily and commander  
in the Mediterranean, with emphasis upon his dealings with  
Joachim Murat, King of Naples. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

6:1170. Usher, H. Y. LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN PIPER,  
C.B., 4th FOOT, 1783-1821. Journal of the Society for Army  
Historical Research 1959 37(152):172-183. Deals with  
the military career of Lieutenant Colonel John Piper in the 4th  
Foot, British Army, 1795-1821. Piper became an ensign in  
that regiment in 1795, at the age of about twelve. He eventually  
attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1820, commanding the  
4th Foot until his death from yellow fever in Barbados in 1821.  
Piper served in various campaigns of the French Revolutionary  
and Napoleonic Wars. The most detailed account is that of the  
Peninsular War, where he served as captain (1808-10) and  
major (from 1810), until he was severely wounded at Nive in  
1813. Piper's most distinguished service was his key role in  
the storming of Badajoz, 4 April, 1812. T. L. Moir

6:1171. Villani, Pasquale. UN ASPETTO DELL'EVER-  
SIONE DELLA FEUDALITA NEL REGNO DI NAPOLI: LA  
SOPPRESSIONE DELLE CORPORAZIONI RELIGIOSE E LA  
VENDITA DEI BENI DELLO STATO [An aspect of the over-  
throw of feudalism in the Kingdom of Naples: the suppression  
of religious corporations and the sale of the property of the  
state]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1957 44(2/3):  
508-513. Discusses the application of the law of 2 August  
1806 (abolishing feudalism) to religious corporations and to  
state property. Elisa A. Carrillo

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

See: 6:1231

### Asia

See also: 6:1346

6:1172. Ebisawa, Arimichi (International Univ. of the  
Sacred Heart, Tokyo). THE JESUITS AND THEIR CULTURAL  
ACTIVITIES IN THE FAR EAST. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale  
1959 5(2):344-374. Analyzes the important part the Soci-  
ety of Jesus played in propagating Christianity in the Far East,  
from 1541, when St. Francis Xavier began his missionary work  
in India, the East Indies and Japan, to 1853, when Perry arrived  
in Japan. The author stresses the modern character of the so-  
ciety, its humanism, spirit of positive science, and universal  
and missionary character. He describes 1) the historical im-  
pact and influence of "Kirishitan" (Christian) culture on the so-  
cial background and modernization of Japan; 2) the persecutions  
and national isolationism in Japan of the late 16th and early 17th  
century, and 3) the Jesuit contributions to knowledge in Japan in  
medicine, astronomy, mathematics and learning in general.  
Elements which favored the strong influence of the Jesuits in  
China as well as Japan were: tolerance of other religions (e.g.  
the use of Buddhist terminology and of Confucian ethics), char-  
ity work, and the high scholastic standard of Jesuit schools.  
The author clarifies the Jesuit contributions, frequently attribut-  
ed, incorrectly, to "the Dutch School." Jean Detiere

6:1173. Silberman, Leo. HUNG LIANG-CHI: A CHI-  
NESE MALTHUS. Population Studies 1960 13(3):257-265.  
Malthusian theories are not an exclusive intellectual discovery



of European writers. They have occurred elsewhere, in periods of rapid population increase. The author analyzes a Chinese example and translates the relevant essays. The essays were written at the same time that Malthus published his ideas, and contain most of his philosophical notions, but are not supported by any statistical evidence. Unlike those of Malthus in Europe they did not evoke any controversy in China, although their author was well known as a man of letters and close to the central authority. Today, of course, Malthusianism is a subject much discussed in China. Journal

6:1174. Tiwari, S. N. THE BATTLE OF KALANGA. *Journal of the United Service Institution of India* 1958 88(370): 27-33. A brief account of the three operations against the hill fortress of Kalanga during Lord Hastings' campaign against the Gurkhas in 1814. The British loss of 31 officers and 718 rankers was a high price for victory, and reflected their inexperience in mountain warfare. M. Naidis

6:1175. Wright, H. R. C. (Univ. of the Witwatersrand). THE ABOLITION BY CORNWALLIS OF THE FORCED CULTIVATION OF OPIUM IN BIHAR. *Economic History Review* 1959 12(1):112-119. Cornwallis opposed compulsion, although he was no doctrinaire believer in laissez-faire. He began to regulate opium-growing contracts in 1789, and in 1793 stated explicitly the freedom of tenants to cease cultivating poppies. No decline in production followed. B. L. Crapster

### Canada

6:1176. Hunt, Morton M. FIRST BY LAND. *American Heritage* 1957 8(6):42-47, 94-95. An account of the explorations of the Scottish fur trader Alexander Mackenzie, as he opened up western Canada by his discovery of routes to the Arctic (via the Mackenzie River) in 1789 and to the Pacific Ocean in 1792-93. He was knighted in 1803 for his accomplishments. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

### Europe

#### FRANCE

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "B General History, Napoleonic Era and Wars," unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 6:1234, 1243, 1290

6:1177. Bouyala d'Arnaud, André. L'ARSENAL DES GALERES A MARSEILLE AU XVII<sup>e</sup> ET AU XVIII<sup>e</sup> SIECLE [The navyyard for galleys in Marseille in the 17th and in the 18th century]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1958 14(4):31-46. The Arsenal des Galères in Marseille, constructed in the 17th century on orders of Colbert, occupied a large part of the banks of the harbor. The author gives a description of the dockyard. In the middle of the 18th century the galley navy ceased to be distinct from the other vessels of war. The activity of the navyyard gradually declined, and it was transferred to Toulon. A new quarter of Marseille was built on its site. A (t)

6:1178. Conan, J. LA PHYSIOCRATIE A L'HONNEUR [In honor of physiocracy]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1958 36(4):471-478. Review article on the works of Quesnay, François Quesnay et la Physiocratie (2 vols., Paris, 1958), published by the Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques on the bicentenary of the publication of the *Tableau économique*. Vol. 1 consists of essays on Quesnay, a short biography, and a bibliography of works on Quesnay and the physiocrats; Vol. 2 presents Quesnay's works, annotated. Included in the latter is Chapter 7 of Mirabeau's *Philosophie rurale*, attributed to Quesnay; extracts of this are published in the review. R. E. Cameron

6:1179. Gay, François. PRODUCTION, PRIX ET RENTABILITE DE LA TERRE EN BERRY AU XVIII<sup>e</sup> SIECLE [Production, prices and profitability of the land in Berry in the 18th century]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1958 36(4):399-411. The poor quality of the soil in Berry rendered it unfit for a prosperous commercial agriculture. The peasantry, unable to glean more than a bare subsistence, fell

into extreme poverty with precarious and changeable tenures. Most of the land came into the possession of the bourgeoisie, who depended for their incomes on the exploitation of forest land, iron ore deposits, and grazing. Based on unpublished archival sources. R. E. Cameron

6:1180. Godechot, Jacques (Univ. of Toulouse). ESSAI D'IDENTIFICATION DE QUELQUES CORRESPONDANTS DU COMTE D'ANTRAIGUES [Attempt at identification of some correspondents of the Comte d'Antraigues]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1959 58(10):5-9. Attempts to discover several of the agents of the Comte d'Antraigues, the master under the French Directory. In archival reports some spies named (Reboul and Gamon) and are known to have existed and to have been in contact with Antraigues. That others are only represented by pseudonyms, even though those using their real names continued to escape apprehension, leads the author to doubt their existence. A spurious report on Napoleon's activities and plans was sent by a "General Boulard" in the French Army of Italy, and "Vannelet," supposedly a functionary in Paris, seems never to have existed. The author is inclined to believe that Antraigues fabricated reports from agents in order to enhance his own reputation and income as a leading counterrevolutionary agent. H. Emery

6:1181. Guillot, L. UN DUEL DE GENERAUX PENDANT LES CENT JOURS [A duel of generals during the Hundred Days]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(2):9-15. At the end of 1814 General d'Ornano, a cousin of Napoleon and commander of the Dragoons of the Guard, presented the new white standard to his troops in a manner which was considered impertinent by the royalists. Ornano believed that he had been slandered on this occasion by Bonet, the commander of the division. Bonet, in turn, believed that Ornano had prejudiced the Emperor, who had returned on 20 March 1815, against him. The two generals met in a duel, and both were wounded. Based on material from the Archives de la Guerre, Vincennes. A (t)

6:1182. Levadlant, Maurice. NAPOLEON AND THE FEMMES FATALES. *Horizon* 1958 1(1):86-89, 142-146. A study of the friendship of Madame de Staël and Madame Récamier, and their difficulties with Napoleon. Derived from the author's longer work, *The Passionate Exiles* (New York: Farr Straus and Cudahy, 1958). Millicent B. Rex

6:1183. Meyer, J. (Nantes). LE COMMERCE NEGRIER A NANTES, 1774-92 [The slaver commerce of Nantes, 1774-92]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1960 15(1):120-129. Criticizes the choice of 1774 as the terminal date in Gaston Martin's study *Nantes au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle: l'ère des négriers (1714-1774)* (1931). If the losses of the Seven Years' War led to a decrease of slaver traffic (1763-1777) the latter rose after the American War of Independence (there were 35 slavers annually, with higher tonnage; the number of slaves so doubled and remained at this level until 1792). Less numerous at mid-century, the number of shipowners increased after the Seven Years' War; their dispersion became more marked on the eve of the Revolution, but the old families held their own. Nantes was the leading French slaver port (in 1785 it had one-third of the French trade), but it had lower tonnage figures than other ports, partly because of the difficulties in navigating the Loire. Based on documents from municipal and departmental archives of Loire Atlantique, etc. A (t)

6:1184. Outrey, Amédée (Honorary Director of Archives French Foreign Office). L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA MAISON DU ROI: LES TROIS DERNIERS GARDES DU DEPOT DU LOUVRE ET L'ECHEC DU PROJET D'AGRANDISSEMENT [The administration of the royal palace: the last three custodians of the Louvre depository, and the failure of the project for expansion]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1959 6(4):289-294. Brief account of palace rivalries and politics which prevented fulfillment of authorized plans for establishment of modern, well-housed archives for preservation of ministerial records in the Louvre, 1758-1789. The custodians during this time were Nicolas Pierron, Coqueley de Chaussepierre, and Boyetet des Bordes. Based on unpublished documents. H. D. Piper

6:1185. Outrey, Amédée. LE DEPOT DES ANCIENNES MINUTES DU CONSEIL DES FINANCES ET DES COMMISSIONS EXTRAORDINAIRES AU CHATEAU DU VIEUX-LOUVRE (1715-1793) [The depository of the old minutes of the Council of Finances and the extraordinary commissions in the Château du



ux-Louvre (1715-1793)]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire* derne 1958 57(8/9):3-7. Capsule portraits of the pub-  
life of the two most outstanding archivists at the Louvre de-  
ditory from 1715 to 1793: Jean-Jacques Auguste de La Planché  
[Charles Arrault. These guardians of records of the Council  
Finances and the extraordinary commissions were both Jan-  
uists and trained lawyers, which shows the high-caliber per-  
sonnel used to fill the administrative post in 18th-century France.  
H. Emery

6:1186. Raumer, Kurt von (Münster). ZUM GESCHICHTS-  
D DER ENZYKLOPÄDISTEN [Concerning the view of history  
the Encyclopedists]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1959 188(2):  
-326. A detailed examination of theory and practice of  
historical writings of the authors of the French Encyclopedia  
51-1772), organized around a commentary on a recent study  
Eberhard Weis, *Geschichtsschreibung und Staatsauffassung  
der französischen Enzyklopädie* (Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner  
tag, 1956). Raumer discusses the role of historical criti-  
m and the concepts of the ancient and medieval periods held  
the Encyclopedists. He regards the contributors to the En-  
clopedia not as revolutionists, but as the flowering of the cul-  
e and society of the old Europe; nor were they "materialists,"  
, rather, spiritually-guided persons who emphasized utility  
a principle of life. Their historical writings also indicate  
t they were "naïve nationalists." G. H. Davis

6:1187. Richard, Guy. A PROPOS DE LA NOBLESSE  
MMERCANTE DE LYON AU XVIII<sup>e</sup> SIECLE [The commer-  
nility of Lyon in the 18th century]. *Information Historique*  
9 21(4):156-161. Of the fifty-six nobles engaged in  
mmerce in Lyon, only seven were for certain of noble origin,  
were the sons of persons who had been raised to the nobility.  
rtly because of the peculiarly industrial character of Lyon,  
rgeois who had been raised to the nobility there did not, as  
Vantes or St. Malo, tend to transform their capital into lands,  
mostly remained in business. The absence of a *parlement*  
Lyon may have facilitated the ease with which merchants were  
sed into the nobility. G. Iggers

6:1188. Smeaton, W. A. LAVOISIER'S MEMBERSHIP  
THE ASSEMBLY OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMU-  
NE OF PARIS, 1789-1790. *Annals of Science* 1957 13(4):  
-248. A detailed report on Lavoisier's activities, in his  
acity as a *régisseur des poudres et salpêtres*, on behalf of  
Commune of Paris during 1789-90. Himself elected mem-  
of the Assembly of Representatives of this Commune, La-  
sier, during his tenure, regularly acted as middleman be-  
en the Assembly and the *régisseurs*. He was also a spokes-  
n in the Assembly for various other scientific enterprises.  
ails regarding these activities are given. N. Rescher

6:1189. Szajkowski, Zosa (New York City). OCCUPA-  
NAL PROBLEMS OF JEWISH EMANCIPATION IN FRANCE,  
9-1800. *Historia Judaica* 1959 21(2):109-132. Al-  
ugh the French Revolution emancipated the Jews economically,  
nomic change in the French-Jewish community came very  
wly. Jews continued to avoid landownership, and engaged  
lightly in industrial pursuits. Although former legal ob-  
cles which prohibited Jews from entering agriculture and  
ntry were now removed, numerous social and economic bar-  
rs still stood in their way. Based largely upon records  
nd in various French departmental archives, as well as other  
emporary writings. E. Feldman

6:1190. Thomas, Max-Hervé, ed. UNE LETTRE SUR  
PRISE DES TUILERIES (10 AOUT 1792) [A letter on the  
rming of the Tuileries (10 August 1792)]. *Information  
torique* 1959 21(4):182-183. An eyewitness report of  
storming of the Tuileries by the commander of the Finistère  
sion, which participated in the attack. G. Iggers

6:1191. Vovelle, Michel. STRUCTURE ET REPARTI-  
ON DE LA FORTUNE FONCIERE ET DE LA FORTUNE  
BILIERE D'UN ENSEMBLE URBAIN: CHARTRES DE LA  
DE L'ANCIEN REGIME A LA RESTAURATION [Structure  
distribution of landed and movable property in an urban  
nment: Chartres from the end of the Old Regime to the Res-  
tation]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1958 36(4):  
-398. Taxation and inheritance data indicate the exist-  
e of a "passive bourgeoisie" living on the income from in-  
tments in both land and other forms of property; already in  
stence at the end of the ancien régime this bourgeoisie grew  
oth numbers and importance by the first years of the Restora-

tion. Based on material from unpublished and unclassified de-  
partmental archives; although the documentation is partial and  
incomplete, permitting only qualified generalizations, the study,  
in addition to its substantive conclusions, shows the possibilities  
of research with this type of documentation. R. E. Cameron

## GERMANY

See also: 6:1235, 1301, 1323

6:1192. Douglass, Elisha P. (Univ. of North Carolina).  
GERMAN INTELLECTUALS AND THE AMERICAN REVOLU-  
TION. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1960 17(2):200-218.  
Far from remaining aloof, German intellectuals, familiar with  
Voltaire and Rousseau, generally identified themselves with the  
colonial aims. Schiller and Voss protested the sale of German  
troops to Britain, and Georg Jacobi, Christoph Wieland and  
Christian Schubart regarded the Revolution as "a call for na-  
tional regeneration." Reacting against violence, August Schlö-  
zer and Matthias Sprengel, who supported the Loyalists, favored  
reform of existing institutions. Jakob Mauvillon, Christian von  
Dohm and Johann Christian Schmöhl sought to rebut the argu-  
ments of Schlözer and Sprengel; they reflected the position of  
the Whigs whereas Schlözer and Sprengel reflected that of the  
Tories. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1193. Kemter, Max (Erfurt). DER EINFLUSS DER  
LANDESHERRLICHEN KONZESSIONEN UND PRIVILEGIEN  
AUF DAS WIRTSCHAFTSLEBEN DES 18. Jh. IN DEUTSCH-  
LAND [The influence of the sovereign concessions and privi-  
leges on the economic life of the 18th century in Germany].  
*Forschungen und Fortschritte* 1960 34(4):104-106. In the  
economic life of absolutism in Germany during the 18th century,  
concessions and privileges played an important role. The basic  
principles according to which they were conferred were camera-  
listic: the further development of trade and industry, the attract-  
ing of new branches of industry, and the benefit and profit of the  
absolutist state). The privileges became exclusive rights (mono-  
polies). The state granted special privileges to factory-  
owners (immunity, personal freedom, citizenship, and exemp-  
tion from all personal obligations) in order to make possible the  
production of new kinds of goods and the introduction of rational  
methods of production, to increase the excise, and to attract  
more people to Germany. The industrialists extended their  
privileges illegally. The concessions and privileges furthered  
economic life. A (t)

6:1194. Nitsche, Joachim (Humboldt-Univ., Berlin).  
ZUR ENTWICKLUNG DER LEBENSHALTUNGSKOSTEN IN  
BERLIN VON 1800-1830 (INDIZES) [On the trend of the cost of  
living in Berlin from 1800 to 1830 (indices)]. *Wissenschaftliche  
Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts-  
und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(3):393-398.  
A study on the development of the position of the Berlin workers  
in the period of transition from feudalism to capitalism. The  
author considers only the prices of the most essential items.  
The price trend shows three phases: 1) a period of a sharp rise  
in prices, until 1805; 2) a period of a very acute fall in prices,  
lasting until 1825 and interrupted only by the temporary waves  
of high prices in the years 1808, 1812 and 1816-1818, and 3)  
a period of gradually rising prices from 1826 on. Based mainly  
on material from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Merseburg, and  
on *Jahrbuch für die amtliche Statistik des preussischen Staates*,  
Vol. 2 (Berlin, 1867), pp. 94-99, and 111 ff.; Alfred Jacobs  
and Hans Richter, *Die Grosshandelspreise in Deutschland von  
1792-1934*. (Sonderheft des Instituts für Konjunkturforschung,  
Nr. 37, Berlin, 1935); and F. W. C. Dieterici, "Über die  
Marktpreise des Getreides in Berlin seit dem Jahre 1684,"  
*Mitteilungen des Statistischen Büros in Berlin*, Vol. 6 (1853),  
p. 81 ff. A (t)

## GREAT BRITAIN

6:1195. Bailey, Hugh C. (Howard College, Birmingham,  
Alabama), and Bernerd C. Weber (Univ. of Alabama), eds.  
A BRITISH REACTION TO THE TREATY OF SAN ILDEFONSO.  
*William and Mary Quarterly* 1960 17(2):242-246. A letter  
by Charles Stevenson, British officer with American experience,  
to William Windham, Secretary at War, written in 1802, with an  
introduction. In the letter Stevenson warns that the retrocession  
of Louisiana is dangerous to British interests.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.



6:1196. Blagden, Cyprian (Honorary Librarian, Bibliographical Society). THE STATIONERS' COMPANY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Guildhall Miscellany 1959 (10): 36-53. "An analysis of the various groups - - e. g., printers, booksellers, bookbinders, stationers, etc., which formed the Company of Stationers at different times during the century," with regard to the status and the particular trade connections of apprentices, journeymen, masters, and officers of the guild. The author includes statistical tables, based upon surviving guild records. He shows that the Stationers' Company kept largely to its original form despite the pressures of disintegration that weakened other guilds at this time.

Millicent B. Rex

6:1197. Campbell, R. H. (Univ. of Glasgow). THE HIGHLAND ECONOMY 1750-1850. Scottish Journal of Political Economy 1959 6(1):59-62. A review article on Malcolm Gray, The Highland Economy, 1750-1850 (Edinburgh, 1957). Stress is placed on the way in which Gray shows the impact of the new economic forces of industrialism on the old social background. A

6:1198. Macfie, A. L. (Univ. of Glasgow). SCOTTISH TRADITION IN ECONOMIC THOUGHT. Scottish Journal of Political Economy 1955 2(2):81-103. Between 1750 and 1850 especially there was a specific Scottish approach which shaped the course of British economic thought. It stemmed from the main European stream of Stoic philosophy and Roman jurisprudence, and more immediately from Grotius and Pufendorf. Carmichael, Hutcheson, Hume, Adam Smith, Lauderdale, Dugald Stewart, James Mill and John Stuart Mill all placed their economic theories in the setting of a growing society (though the equilibrium theory of prices, which develops steadily from Book I of the Wealth of Nations to Alfred Marshall's Principles of Economics, obscures this fact in economics). Marshall always asserted that he was in this succession. The growing importance of group and social inferences calls for, and is receiving, a revival of this approach. A

6:1199. Mahoney, John L. (Boston College). THE CLASSICAL TRADITION IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ENGLISH RHETORICAL EDUCATION. History of Education Journal 1958 9(4):93-97. Shows the influence of classical learning on the great English orators of the 18th century. The classics dominated the curriculum in English schools where Edmund Burke, William Pitt and Charles James Fox studied. These men were thoroughly familiar with classical literature, and their oratory closely followed the ancient models of Aristotle, Cicero and Quintilian. L. Gara

6:1200. McKendrick, N. (Univ. of Cambridge). JOSIAH WEDGEWOOD: AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENTREPRENEUR IN SALESMANSHIP AND MARKETING TECHNIQUES. Economic History Review 1960 12(3):409-433. Wedgewood's pottery was more expensive than that of his competitors, and his products were often copied. He won his large share of the national and foreign market by superior salesmanship: fashionable London showrooms, royal and aristocratic patronage, tie-ins with popular contemporary events, and catalogues in foreign languages. B. L. Crapster

6:1201. Moir, Esther (Newnham College, Cambridge). THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: A ROMANTIC VIEW. History Today 1959 9(9):589-597. Describes the aesthetic attraction for the 18th-century tourist of rugged "romantic" industrial landscapes, hazardous expeditions down primitive mines and tours of the first small-scale factories, as yet in rural surroundings. Wide use is made of contemporary accounts by such visitors. Barbara Waldstein

6:1202. Plumb, J. H. (Christ College, Cambridge). OUR LAST KING. American Heritage 1960 11(4):4-23, 95-101. Reviews the career and personality of George III and concludes that he must be blamed not for his actions, but for his lack of intelligence and his ineptitude. Profusely illustrated with formal portraits and satirical caricatures. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1203. Quennell, Peter (Co-editor, History Today). THE RAMPANT FOX. Horizon 1960 2(5):96-101, 124-125. A sympathetic study of the life and achievements of Charles James Fox. Millicent B. Rex.

6:1204. Robinson, Eric. BOULTON AND FOTHERGILL 1762-1782, AND THE BIRMINGHAM EXPORT OF HARDWARE. University of Birmingham Historical Journal 1959 7(1):60-79. Describes the important 18th-century Birmingham "toy" industry, i.e. the manufacture and sale of jewelry, small articles of plate, buttons, buckles, seals, chains, scone hardware, locks, hinges, bellows, snuffboxes, and the like. In 1759, 600,000 pounds' worth of such goods were produced in and around Birmingham, of which about 500,000 pounds' worth were exported. The author holds that this industry equalled in importance Sheffield cutlery, Manchester textiles, and Wiltshire cloths: "These four created the British commercial domination of the Nineteenth century." An analysis is made of the commercial practices of several major concerns, but special attention is given to the leading partnership of Boulton and Fothergill. Based mainly on a group of business papers in the Assay Office Library, Birmingham. R. G. Schafer

6:1205. Rudé, George. THE STUDY OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POPULAR MOVEMENTS. Amateur Historian 1959/60 4(6):235-241. A discussion of 18th-century English riots, especially in the London area, with suggestions as to sources of information about such disturbances. Although some information may be gleaned from local histories, newspapers, both London and provincial, are often more useful. Other sources are Home Office reports, reports of local governing bodies, and judicial proceedings. The status of persons against whom the rioters directed their violence often illuminates the picture. Wage rates and food prices are sometimes clues to motives. Private papers, especially of persons prominent in the promotion or suppression of riots, often yield fruitful and unexpected information. T. L. Moir

6:1206. --. [DUTCH INVESTMENTS IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ENGLAND]. Economic History Review 1960 12(3) Wilson, Charles (Univ. of Cambridge), DUTCH INVESTMENT IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND: A NOTE ON YARD-STICKS, pp. 434-439. Carter, A. C. (London School of Economics and Political Science), NOTE ON A NOTE ON YARD-STICKS, pp. 440-444. Wilson criticizes Mrs. Carter's attempt to measure Dutch investments in 18th-century England. He questions her method, based on collateral succession tax returns. She counters that Wilson emphasizes investment activity, whereas she takes into account permanent investment. She finds that Dutch investors were not more volatile than others. B. L. Crapster

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

6:1207. Benda, Kálmán [Historical Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences]. A KÖSZEGI "JAKOBINUSOK." [The "Jacobins" of Kőszeg]. Századok 1959 93(2-4):534-541. Describes the "Jacobinic" movement of Kőszeg in 1794-95 by means of published documents, emphasizing the lack of a positive program. The author then sharply criticizes Henrik Fodor's study on the subject (in Vasi Szemle [The Vas County Review], Vol. 2, 1958, pp. 92-102) and accuses him of deliberate misleading of the reading public for mentioning sources which he (Fodor) has never seen. Fodor's study is full of errors and does not throw any light upon the history of the so-called "Jacobins" in Hungary at the end of the 18th century. Based partly on unpublished documents. F. Wagner

6:1208. Klíma, A. ENGLISH MERCHANT CAPITAL IN BOHEMIA IN THE 18th CENTURY. Economic History Review 1959 12(1):34-48. The Bohemian linen industry is sketched from the 16th century to the abolition of serfdom (1781). By the 18th century English merchants settled in Bohemia and dominated linen export, especially to oversea colonies. B. L. Crapster

#### IRELAND

6:1209. Ainsworth, John (National Library of Ireland). THE PAPERS OF LORD ROBERT LOFTUS. Archives 1960 4(23):170-173. Lord Robert Loftus (1773-1850) was bishop of various sees in the Church of Ireland from 1804. From his papers the author draws information concerning church fabrics, number of parishioners, income and diligence of the clergy, and wages. B. L. Crapster



6:1210. Burns, Robert E. THE BELFAST LETTERS, THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS, 1778-79, AND THE CATHOLICS. *Review of Politics* 1959 21(4):678-691. Deals with the organization of independent companies in Belfast and the raising of Volunteer units elsewhere in Ireland, 1778-79. The Belfast companies were organized to meet the French threat following earlier precedent and not because of government weakness or refusal to act. Elsewhere, Volunteer companies were first anti-Catholic and only after 1779 anti-English. At no time were the Volunteers supporters of both legislative independence and Catholic relief, as many historians have assumed. Eighteenth-century Protestant patriotism was above all else Protestant.

D. R. Millar

## ITALY

6:1211. Godechot, Jacques. DEMOGRAPHIE ET ECONOMIE DANS LES ORIGINES DU RISORGIMENTO [Demography and economics in the origins of the Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3):382-388. Maintains that demographic and economic factors explain the origins of the Risorgimento. This movement began in 1784 and consequently belongs to the Revolutionary Era.

Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1212. Lodolini, Armando. LE FINANZE PONTIFICIE E I "MONTI" [Pontifical finances and the "Monti"]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3):421-428. Discusses the relationship between the public debt of the Papal States and the "Monti," associations which originated in the need to raise money to halt the Turkish invasion of Europe. The first of the "Monti" was established in 1526; the last, in 1793. The existence of the "Monti" is one explanation for the impregnability of the Catholic fortress.

Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1213. Zangheri, Renato. L'IMPOSTA SUL MACINATO DELLA FINANZA DEGLI STATI ITALIANI FINO ALL'UNITA [The grist tax in the finances of the Italian states until unification]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3):444-521. Traces the role of the grist tax in the finances of the Italian states from 1500 to 1861.

Elisa A. Carrillo

## POLAND

6:1214. Grochulska, Barbara. Z ZAGADNIEŃ MYŚLI POLECZNO-EKONOMICZNEJ W KSIĘSTWIE WARSZAWSKIM. O SPRAWIE OCENY PROGRAMU WAWRZYŃCA SUROWIEC-EGO [On the problems of social and economic thought in the Duchy of Warsaw. On the program of Wawrzyniec Surowiecki]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(1):122-126. Analysis of opinions held by the historian and economist Wawrzyniec Surowiecki on the problem of the peasants' landed property. The author believes that in this respect Surowiecki was not very original or revolutionary. His constant use of the term "landed property" is misleading, as he did not mean by it an absolute property, but rather a "divided property" which at best amounted to the peasant's hereditary lease of the landlord's land.

A. F. Dygnas

6:1215. Lorentz, S. (Univ. of Warsaw). MECENAT ET L'ARTISTIQUE: EN POLOGNE, AU XVIII<sup>e</sup> SIECLE [Patronage of the arts and artistic life: in Poland in the 18th century]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1960 (1):45-59. A study devoted mainly to patronage of the arts by Polish noblemen in the years 1730-1750, dealing with Stanisław Branicki and Prince Czartoryski as well as their residences in Białystok and Puławy, respectively. [The author also devotes a section to developments after 1750]. The plans for the interior of Puławy by Juste-Aurèle Meissonnier are an example of the direct ties with French art. The ties with France were inaugurated by Stanisław II Augustus (Poniatowski), who lived in 1765 the architect Victor Louis. Evidence of the ties with Italy is given above all by the patronage of Stanisław-Kostka Potocki. Czartoryski used contacts with France and England, and the architect of Bishop Massalski of Vilna studied with Buffon and Ledoux. Based on material from the archives of Stanisław II Augustus, Branicki, Czartoryski and Potocki, as well as on graphic documents of the University of Warsaw and the Hermitage in Leningrad.

A (t)

6:1216. Rostocki, Władysław (Instytut Historyczny Polskiej Akademii Nauk [Historical Institute, Polish Academy of

Sciences], Warsaw). KANCELARYJNA POSTAĆ PISMA W AKTACH SPRAW URZĘDÓW ADMINISTRACJI PAŃSTWOWEJ W KSIĘSTWIE WARSZAWSKIM I KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM [The form of official correspondence in the state administrative offices of the Duchy of Warsaw and the Kingdom of Poland]. *Archeion* 1959 31:87-104. Sequel to a previous article [See abstract 6:306]. The author enumerates the various forms of official correspondence (request, report, instruction, application etc.) and analyzes their component elements, and the places where these elements (date, number, signatures, remarks) were entered. He also devotes attention to the size, kind and quality of paper, and stamp duties. Based on a number of instructions concerning office routing issued by various authorities and now preserved in several archives.

A. F. Dygnas

## RUSSIAN EMPIRE

6:1217. Burgess, Malcolm (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, Univ. of London). FAIRS AND ENTERTAINERS IN 18th CENTURY RUSSIA. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1959 38(90):95-113. A study of aspects of social history which are usually classified as "manners and morals." Thoroughly documented from Russian as well as Western sources, notably contemporary memoir literature.

V. S. Mamatey

6:1218. Hale, William Harlan. THE YANKEE AND THE CZAR. *American Heritage* 1958 9(2):4-9, 82-86. Emphasizes the personality of John Quincy Adams during his ministry to St. Petersburg (1809-12) amid the pomp and intrigue of the Russian court. The author describes how Adams contrived walks and conversations alone with Tsar Alexander I, resulting in a period of successful Russo-American relations. Illustrated. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1219. Jurginis, J. LIETUVOS VALSTIEČIAI VADINTI BAJORAIS, XVIII a. [The Lithuanian peasants called boyars, in the 18th century]. *Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai* 1959 (7):91-103. Re-examines published materials and concludes that free peasants in Lithuania in the 18th century were neither immigrants nor a fiction, as earlier writers maintained, but rather had real privileges and rights, and must be considered a local holdover from prefeudal times.

A. E. Senn

6:1220. McConnell, Allen (Queens College). RADISHCHEV'S POLITICAL THOUGHT. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1958 17(4):439-453. Catherine the Great exiled Radishchev (1749-1802) for writings which urged reforms, but which she considered revolutionary. Radishchev indeed denounced serfdom implacably and warned of revolution if serfs were not emancipated, but his attitude toward autocracy was complex, conditional and pragmatic. Preferring the mixed governments of Sparta, republican Rome, England, America and the Novgorod veche, Radishchev conceded autocracy's value in the state-building of historical Russia and cautiously hoped for gradual reforms from it. Radishchev admired the philosophes, but avoided their optimistic faith in progress and reason, and lacked their contempt for the people. While conscious of popular sovereignty's perils and of the tragic history of the Russian people, he nevertheless in later works held the latter capable of self-government and predicted for them a glorious future. Based on Radishchev's writings.

A

6:1221. Strazdūnaitė, R. VALSTIEČIŲ KASOS IR TEISMAI LIETUVOJE XIX a. PIRMOJOJE PUSEJE [Peasant loan funds and courts in Lithuania in the first half of the 19th century]. *Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai* 1959 (6):155-167. Concludes that funds and grain stores run by peasants gave only limited benefits, since owners retained ultimate control. Peasant courts also served the interests of the owners. Based on archival and published material.

A. E. Senn



## SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

6:1222. Andrén, Georg. NÅGRA SYNUNKTER PÅ KONSTITUTIONSUTSKOTTETS MEMORIAL NR 1 MED FÖRSLAG TILL REGERINGSFORM [Views on Memorial No. 1 of the Constitutional Committee, with the proposal concerning the form of government]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1959 62(2/3): 161-194.

Examines evidence for the influence of English models upon the Swedish constitution of 1809. Swedish leaders knew the concepts of balance and separation of powers through Montesquieu, Blackstone, Jean-Louis de Lolme (1740-1806) and other writers. The constitutional text, the accompanying memorial and contemporary documents indicate an attempt to apply these concepts, with modifications suited to Swedish traditions and needs. Roberta G. Selleck

6:1223. Frykholm, Lars. LITTERATUR OM REGERINGSFORMEN [Literature on the constitution]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1959 62(2/3):271-274. A chronological listing of the major commentaries, handbooks and texts of the Swedish constitution of 1809, including publications from 1812 to 1958. Roberta G. Selleck

6:1224. Frykholm, Lars. TILL OPINIONSNÄMNDENS GÅTA [The problem of the Parliamentary Commission on Judicial Impeachment]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1959 62(1): 54-58. Considers possible foreign models for the provision in the Swedish constitution of 1809 establishing a Parliamentary Commission on Judicial Impeachment (Opinionsnämnd). Apart from England, there were impeachment provisions in U.S. state and federal law. These American patterns may have influenced the drafting of the Swedish constitution in 1809.

Roberta G. Selleck

6:1225. Hessler, Carl Arvid (Uppsala Univ.). REGERINGSFORMEN OCH DEN UTLÄNDSKA DOKTRINEN [The constitution and foreign doctrine]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1959 62(2/3):209-225. Reviews the major approaches taken by Swedish historians to the problem of the relative influence of native tradition as against foreign political theory on the drafting of the Swedish constitution of 1809. Scholars have tended to emphasize either one of these two factors. The author concludes that the question cannot be answered in terms of any single line of influence. Roberta G. Selleck

6:1226. Kleppe, Einar Eriksen (Vahl School, Oslo). OMKRING CARSTEN ANKER: REISE OG DIETT PÅ EIDSVOLL 1814 [Concerning Carsten Anker: travel and food in Eidsvoll, 1814]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1960 39(4):338-343. Comments on materials drawn from those in the Riksarkivet, Oslo, relating to Carsten Anker show the relative value of Norwegian specie in 1814 and at present.

R. E. Lindgren

6:1227. Lagerroth, Fredrik (Lund Univ.). HANS JÄRTA OCH SVERIGES GRUNDLAGAR [Hans Järta and Sweden's constitutional laws]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1959 62(2/3): 195-208. Reprint of an article published in *Svensk Tidskrift* 1938 vol. 25, pp. 548-561. The author discusses the extent to which the Swedish constitution of 1809, drafted by the constitutional committee of the parliament, was influenced by ideas of the committee secretary, Hans Järta (1774-1847). While the constitution was based on a mechanistic concept of checks and balances, Järta held an organic view of the state, emphasizing a strong, independent executive. This difference in philosophy indicates that Järta could not have been the author of the constitution, as often claimed. Roberta G. Selleck

6:1228. Stjernquist, Nils (Univ. of Lund). REGERINGSFORMENS TILLKOMST [The origin of the constitution]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1959 62(2/3):98-133. Traces the drafting of the Swedish constitution of 1809. The initial draft, proposed in May by the conservative administration and edited by Anders af Håkanson (1749-1813), was rejected by the parliamentary opposition. The moderates dominated the parliamentary committee, which produced an alternative draft, edited by Hans Järta and finally adopted in June. Järta's version, based upon the government proposal, was a compromise of conservative and radical views. The constitution was adopted under the pressure of external events, and aroused severe criticism at the time. Roberta G. Selleck

6:1229. Thermaenius, Edvard (Stockholm Univ.). KRING FÖRBÄTTERNA TILL REGERINGSFORMEN [On the preparatory stages of the constitution]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1959 62(2/3):134-160. Examines the part taken by Hans Järta in the preparation of the influential pamphlet of Axel Gabriel Silverstolpe (1762-1816) on constitutional reform in May 1809. Textual criticism indicates that Järta and Silverstolpe collaborated on the pamphlet. Järta's working memorandum for the constitutional committee of the parliament, of which he was secretary, thus grew from a long and thorough study of constitutional questions. Roberta G. Selleck

6:1230. Unsigned. WÖRDSAMT MEMORIAL [Respectful memorandum]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1959 62(2/3):270-284. Publishes the memorandum issued on 2 June 1809 by the constitutional committee of the Swedish parliament, explaining the structure and purposes of the draft constitution later adopted as the Swedish constitution of 1809. Roberta G. Selleck

## SPAIN

See also: 6:1237, 1291

6:1231. Arribas Palau, Mariano. EL VIAJE A ESPAÑA DEL ARRAEZ IBRAHIM LUBARIS EN 1791 [The journey of Captain Ibrahim Lubaris to Spain in 1791]. *Tamuda* (Africa) 1958 6(1):7-26. Publishes and examines five documents in the Archivo Histórico Nacional dealing with the operations necessary to equip a number of vessels while Morocco was negotiating peace with Madrid. M. Gu. (IHE 29722)

6:1232. Domingo Figuerola, L[uis]. LAS MARCAS DE ENSAYADOR DE LAS CASAS DE MADRID Y SEVILLA, BAJO EL REINADO DE FERNANDO VI [Assayers' stamps of the houses of Madrid and Seville in the reign of Ferdinand VI]. *Numisma* (Spain) 1957 7(29):31-40. The mints of Madrid and Seville were the only ones in the Iberian Peninsula in the 18th century. The author presents a list of their assayers from 1712 to 1800, indicating the date of appointment and of taking office, and in many cases the salary. He determines the various issues of money, showing, by year and type of money, which assayer stamped and checked the coins. J. Ll. (IHE 29717)

6:1233. Goñi Gaztambide, José. BOLETIN BIBLIOGRAFICO SOBRE CONCILIOS Y SINODOS [Bibliographical bulletin on councils and synods]. *Hispania Sacra* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 11(21):227-234. An annotated bibliography which makes it possible to evaluate the contribution of about twenty authors (1948-1957) to the study of the history of Spanish councils and synods from the 4th to the 18th century. The author concentrates mainly on the Middle Ages. M. R. (IHE 29186)

6:1234. Rambert, Gaston. LA FRANCE ET LA POLITIQUE COMMERCIALE DE L'ESPAGNE AU XVIII<sup>e</sup> SIECLE [France and the commercial policy of Spain during the 18th century]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1959 6(4):269-288. Detailed account of causes for decline of the French monopoly of Spanish trade, 1659-1789, emphasizing the role of the Bourbon kings (Philip V, Ferdinand VI and Charles III) in making Spain economically self-sufficient and independent of French commerce and industry. Based on unpublished documents in the French national archives, French foreign office archives, and archives of Marseille and its environs. H. D. Piper

6:1235. Taltavull Estrada, Bartolomé. RECONQUISTA DE MENORCA POR LAS ARMAS CATOLICAS EN 1782 [Reconquest of Minorca by Catholic forces in 1782]. *Revista de Historia Militar* (Spain) 1958 2(3):31-50. Detailed description of the landing on and capture of Minorca by De Crillon, the siege of and attack on the English fortress of San Felipe, and its surrender, as well as the English court-martial which passed judgement on the conduct of General James Murray, the commander in chief of the island. Based on material from local archives and on unpublished chronicles. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 29720)

6:1236. Unsigned. MAPAS DE FRONTERAS [Maps of frontiers]. *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía* (Chile) 1956 (124):308. Reproduction of a document (1778) signed by the Conde de Floridablanca. It specifies the harm that can be done by the publication of general maps of frontiers in detail, and prohibits such publication before consideration by the Real Academia de la Historia and the king, whose final consent is required. C. Ba. (IHE 29718)



## Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence dealing with both the years before and after 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 6:1318, 1319, 1432

6:1237. García Gallo, Alfonso. EL SERVICIO MILITAR N INDIAS [Military service in the Indies]. *Anuario de Historia del Derecho Español* (Spain) 1956 26:47-515. Summary of the principal legal and historical aspects of military service in the Indies from the discovery of America to the end of the Spanish colonial era. The author examines: 1) the general liability of Spaniards for national service; 2) the special arrangements for married men; 3) the military service of encomenderos; 4) the type of service imposed for security reasons in fortified places and cities; 5) the establishment of militia proper in the Indies, and 6) expeditionary corps or mobile troops. Based on unpublished and published documents from Spanish archives. F. M. (IHE 30253)

6:1238. Morón, Guillermo. SOBRE LOS MODOS DE PENSAR EN HISPANOAMERICA [On the modes of thought in Spanish America]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1958 20(129):51-63. Extracts from a university lecture. The author examines the influence of European ideas on the culture of Spanish America and gives an outline of the development of Spanish American thought during the 18th century and the first decades of the 19th century. D. B. (IHE 30376)

## CENTRAL AMERICA

6:1239. Castellero C., Alfredo. BREVES APUNTES PARA UNA HISTORIA DEL PENSAMIENTO PANAMEÑO [Short notes for a history of Panamanian thought]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1958 3(37):81-92. Notes on various outstanding figures in the intellectual life of Panama during the colonial era. Special reference is made to the role of the Panamanian university of San Javier (founded in 1749) and the introduction of printing at the beginning of the 19th century.

E. Rz. (IHE 30257)

6:1240. Houdaille, Jacques. LES FRANÇAIS ET LES FRANCESADOS EN AMERIQUE CENTRALE 1700-1810 [The French and the Afancesados in Central America, 1700-1810]. *Revista de Historia de América* (Mexico) 1957 (44):205-330. Draws attention to the presence of a number of Frenchmen (merchants, artisans, doctors, soldiers, officials, etc.) in the Spanish territories of Central America during the 18th century, when the ties between France and Spain were close. Their ideas provoked, no doubt, some suspicion on the part of the Spanish authorities, and this became hostility when Spain was invaded by Napoleon. Based on unpublished and published documents from the Archivo del Gobierno in Guatemala and the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico.

E. Rz. (IHE 30344)

6:1241. Meléndez Ch., Carlos. ASPECTOS SOBRE LA HISTORIA DEL CULTIVO DE TRIGO EN COSTA RICA DURANTE LA EPOCA COLONIAL [Aspects of the history of wheat growing in Costa Rica during the colonial era]. *Museo* (Costa Rica) 1958 3(1):1-30. A number devoted entirely to this subject, and divided into three parts: 1) an analysis of the geographical conditions; 2) a historical account of the origin and establishment of the cultivation of wheat in America, its introduction into Costa Rica (1561), trade with Portobelo and Caragua, the increase in the price of wheat (17th-18th centuries), the expansion of areas under cultivation and of trade (17th-18th centuries), competition of coffee and of wheat imports from California and Chile (19th century), and present conditions; 3) a discussion of the human work involved, drawing attention to the system of encomiendas, especially in Cartago in the 16th and 17th centuries, and dealing with agricultural and domestic operations and with the folklore surrounding them. Based partly on published documents. B. T. (IHE 30248)

## MEXICO

6:1242. Burrus, Ernest J., S.J. (Institutum Historicum, Rome). COLONIAL MEXICO'S TWO IMPRINTS IN ENGLISH. *The Americas* 1959 16(2):171-174. Brief description of and comments on 1) a printed translation of the article of the Spanish-English peace treaty of 1783 referring to English activities in Belize, and 2) an English-language catechism issued in 1787. D. Bushnell

6:1243. Houdaille, Jacques (Howard Univ., Washington). GAETAN SOUCHET D'ALVIMART, THE ALLEGED ENVOY OF NAPOLEON TO MEXICO, 1807-1809. *The Americas* 1959 16(2):109-131. Finds no evidence that d'Alvimart was really a French envoy, but sees good reason to accept the rumor that he met Miguel Hidalgo and Ignacio Allende after reaching Mexico in 1808. The exact nature of his business in Mexico remains unclear, but the author gives numerous details concerning his prior career in the French and Turkish armies, as well as his return to Mexico during the Iturbide regime and miscellaneous misfortunes. Based on various sources, including material from French and Mexican archives.

D. Bushnell

6:1244. Velázquez, María del Carmen. HISTORIA DE AQUI VISTA ALLA [Our history seen from there]. *Historia Mexicana* (Mexico) 1958 8(30):226-229. Information on the contents and plan of *Essays in Mexican History*. The articles in this work, from which quotations are presented here, deal with the 18th century, and were written by U.S. historians. Based on documents from the Archivo General de la Nación of Mexico and other collections. B. T. (IHE 30073)

## SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 6:935, 1466

6:1245. Acevedo, Edberto Oscar. LA GOBERNACION DEL TUCUMAN EN EL VIRREINATO DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1776-1783) [The Government of Tucumán in the Viceroyalty of Río de la Plata (1776-1783)]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1957 14:1-92. A detailed historical account of this government from 1776 to 1783. The author sketches the governors' personalities and policies and outlines social, political, economic, military, religious and cultural problems and achievements. Detailed economic statistics are included. Encouraging progress was made in the gobierno during these seven years. C. W. Arnade

6:1246. Acevedo, Edberto Oscar. DIVISION DE LA GOBERNACION DEL TUCUMAN [Division of the Government of Tucumán]. *Revista de Historia Americana y Argentina* (Argentina) 1956/57 1(1/2):119-155. Chapter from a work in preparation, "La Intendencia de Salta en el Virreinato del Río de la Plata." The author examines the long process of the division of the gobierno of Tucumán, starting with an examination of the needs of this province and the difficulties in governing it, which were political and social, in relation to the Indian situation, as well as economic, and religious. After referring briefly to the significance of the Bourbon reforms in the Indies, he examines critically the most important plans for remedying the problems of governing Tucumán by means of subdividing it: those of the attorney general of the Audiencia of Charcas, Tomás Álvarez de Acevedo (1771); the royal officials of Tucumán (1774); and the viceroy Cevallos (1776); as well as the reports of Martínez de Tineo (1779) and Andrés Mestre (1780), successive governors of Tucumán. Finally, he deals with the Real Ordenanza de Intendentes (1782) and its modifications (1783), which established the long hoped-for division of the province into two gobiernos, with capitals in Córdoba and Salta. Based on unpublished documents from the Archivo de Indias, Seville.

D. B. (IHE 30363)

6:1247. [Angeles Caballero, César A.]. LA EDUCACION EN EL VIRREYNATO [Education in the viceroyalty]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* (Peru) 1958 22(2):358-388. Conclusion from a previous article [See abstract 5:2987]. Transcription of documents relating to the Colegio del Príncipe (1772-1791). E. Rz. (IHE 30378)



6: 1248. Armas Chitty, J.A. de. PRESENCIA DE MERIDA [Presence of Mérida]. *El Farol* (Venezuela) 1958 20(178): 8-13. Deals with three aspects of this Venezuelan city: 1) history (foundation in 1558; capital of the corregimiento; trade; part played in the revolution); 2) culture (religious foundations in the 16th century; the Enlightenment and the revolutionary era; creation of the University in 1810), and 3) customs. Illustrated. B. T. (IHE 30198)

6: 1249. Bermúdez, José Alejandro. A TRAVES DE LA ANTIGUA SANTA FE: LEYENDAS HISTORICAS [Through old Santafe [Bogotá]: historical legends]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(545/546): 245-265. Random comments on the Archbishop-Viceroy of New Granada, Antonio Caballero y Góngora; on the significance of the revolt of the Comuneros (1781); and on scientific activities of José Celestino Mutis and other aspects of intellectual life in the late colonial period. D. Bushnell

6: 1250. Calle, Manuel, J. EL BATALLON SIN NOMBRE (1813) [The nameless battalion (1813)]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1958 10(31): 57-64. Anecdotal notes on an episode in the struggle between the royalist Ceballos and Simón Bolívar. E. Rz. (IHE 30429)

6: 1251. Cunha Rodrigues, Regina da. UM DOCUMENTO INTERESSANTE SOBRE CUNHA [An interesting document on Cunha]. *Revista de História* (Brazil) 1957 15(31): 105-134. Comments relating to a report of 1888, of interest for the history of Cunha and in general for the problem of the foundation of cities in Brazil during the 18th century. R. Valdés del Toro

6: 1252. Demorizi, Emilio Rodriguez. TESTAMENTARIA DEL ARZOBISPO DR. PORTILLO [Will of the Archbishop, Dr. Portillo]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1959 22(99/100): 63-88. Brief biographical note on Fernando Portillo y Torres, Archbishop of Santo Domingo, 1789-1798, and of Santa Fe de Bogotá from 1799 to his death in 1804, followed by a series of documents from Colombian archives: inventories of his possessions and his last will. D. Bushnell

6: 1253. Fernández Dfáz, Augusto. LAS BANDERAS DE MACHA [The banners of Macha]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1958 4(14): 119-125. After a short summary of the relevant problems traced in earlier articles, clears up the mystery of the concealment of two royalist banners in the church of Titirí in the town of Macha, Bolivia, at the time of the battle of Vilcapugio. The author rejects the doubts concerning the composition and form of Argentina's present national standard that might possibly arise as a result of their discovery. Based on published documents. C. Ba. (IHE 30445)

6: 1254. Furlong, Guillermo. ¿QUIEN ES EL "PRE-CURSOR" DE LA EMANCIPACION AMERICANA? ¿EL VENEZOLANO MIRANDA O EL ARGENTINO GODOY? [Who is the "Precursor" of American emancipation, the Venezuelan Miranda or the Argentine Godoy?]. *Revista de Historia Americana y Argentina* (Argentina) 1956/57 1(1/2): 37-53. Following the view of Miguel Batllori, considers the Argentine Jesuit Juan José Godoy as the true precursor of Spanish American independence, since he was -- anticipating by two years the efforts of Miranda -- the first to seek support in Great Britain and the United States (in the years 1781-1785) to bring about the emancipation of the colonies, particularly Río de la Plata, Paraguay and Chile. D. B. (IHE 30407)

6: 1255. Gandfa, Enrique de. EL SENTIDO COLONIZADOR HISPANO [The meaning of Spanish colonialism]. *El Faro a Colón* (Dominican Republic) 1958 9(21): 16-34. Historical summary of Spain's work of colonization in the Río de la Plata from the Mendoza expedition in the 16th century to the era of independence. The author attempts to defend Spain's colonial aims against inaccurate theories in previous valuations, which hold that Spain's objective was conquest, or was purely missionary or commercial in character. He insists that this work of colonization influenced the era of independence. B. T. (IHE 30242)

6: 1256. Grenon, Pedro, S.J. UNA PONCHADA DE UVAS. EPISODIO INDIGENA CORDOBES DE 1801 [A punch bowl of grapes. An Indian episode in Cordoba in 1801]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1958 4(14): 139-140. Publishes extracts from the declaration made by various eyewitnesses of the

attack in 1801 on the vineyard of Manuel Olivera by the cacique and Indians of the town of San Jacinto, Argentina. The judgement on the affair (1802), which had been caused by a boundary dispute, was in favor of the Indians, who were the real owners of the land, which Olivera had rented but not paid them for. The source of the document is not given. C. Ba. (IHE 30357)

6: 1257. Lewin, Boleslao. EL INCA REBELDE JOSE GABRIEL TUPAC AMARU (1780) [The Inca rebel José Gabriel Tupac Amaru (1780)]. *Universidad* (Argentina) 1957 (36): 51-66. Publishes a somewhat expanded version of a chapter from the author's *Tupac Amaru* (Buenos Aires, 1943). He deals with the figure and ideology of the Peruvian rebel, as well as with the most outstanding traits of his personality and the opinion held of him by his contemporaries. Based on unpublished and published documents from the Archivo General de Indias (Seville) and the Archivo General de la Nación (Buenos Aires). E. Rz. (IHE 30337)

6: 1258. Mariluz Urquijo, José M. NOTICIAS SOBRE LAS INDUSTRIAS DEL VIRREINATO DEL RIO DE LA PLATA EN LA EPOCA DEL MARQUES DE AVILES (1799-1801) [Notes on the industries of the viceroyalty of Río de la Plata at the time of the Marqués de Avilés (1799-1801)]. *Revista de Historia Americana y Argentina* (Argentina) 1956/57 1(1/2): 85-117. Chapter from the unpublished book "El Virreinato del Río de la Plata en la época del Marqués de Avilés." The author examines various aspects of Río Plata economy of this period: 1) cattle raising, its exploitation in the Banda Oriental, trade in hides and mules, etc.; 2) agriculture, and the influence on it of economic theories, legislation, agricultural machinery, and special crops; 3) fishing (which was not very profitable), and 4) manufactured items, studied here in more detail (textiles, tanned hides, canned meat, cigarette production, wine, sugar and naval industries, etc.). Manufacture in this period was characterized by: free development, without help or hindrance from the Crown; organizational capacity of the Creole manufacturers, the lack of great amounts of capital which were, rather, invested in trade, mining and cattle raising; a young industry, however, capable of rapid development with adequate protection; and an internal type of trade, opposed to the cattle-breeding interests, which wanted greater commercial freedom. Based on published and unpublished documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires. D. B. (IHE 30351)

6: 1259. [Márquez Abanto, Felipe]. PREOCUPACIONES Y GASTOS OCASIONADOS AL GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL CON MOTIVO DE LA SUBLEVACION DE JOSEPH TUPAC AMARU. GESTIONES A FAVOR DE LA CORONA, POR EL VISITADOR DON JOSE ANTONIO DE ARECHE [Trouble and expense caused to the Spanish government by the rising of Joseph Tupac Amaru. Actions taken on behalf of the Crown by the visitor José Antonio de Areche]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* (Peru) 1958 22(2): 490-499. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 5: 1576]. Extract from the orders of payment occasioned by Tupac Amaru's rising, dated from 29 November to 9 December 1780. R. C. (IHE 30338)

6: 1260. Martínez Mendoza, Jerónimo. LOS GOBERNADORES ESPAÑOLES DE LA ANTIGUA PROVINCIA DE MERIDA Y MARACAIBO [Spanish governors of the old province of Mérida and Maracaibo]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1958 40(163): 370-383. Examines the origins of each of the territories which constituted this province before 1811 (Sierras Nevadas de Mérida, Gobernación del Espíritu Santo de la Grita [1622], and the basin of Lake Maracaibo [1676], and describes the process by which they were fused into one entity. A chronological list of its governors (16th-18th centuries) is included, with some indications of the antecedents of each. Based on unpublished and published documents (Archivo General de Indias, Archivo Histórico Nacional de Colombia and the Archivo General de la Nación, Caracas). D. B. (IHE 30250)

6: 1261. Navarro, José Gabriel. EL MUNICIPIO EN AMERICA DURANTE LA ASISTENCIA DE ESPAÑA [The municipality in America during the presence of Spain]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1958 10(32): 30-118. A lecture presenting a popularized panegyric on Spain's organizational activity in America. The author deals in detail with the establishment of cities, noting that the Castilian municipality of the 16th century was moved to the New World with certain differences. C. Ba. (IHE 30251)



6:1262. Oses, Boris. PAGINAS POCO CONOCIDAS DE LA HISTORIA DE CHILE [Unfamiliar pages from the history of Chile]. Guadalupe (Spain) 1958 (6):29-35. Information on the heroic defense (1602) by the Spanish captain Rodrigo de Bastida of the Chilean city of Villarrica before succumbing to the Araucanian attack. Data are also given on the death in 1814 of Colonel Carlos Spano, who although he was a Spaniard, fought for the independence of Chile. E. Rz. (IHE 30060)

6:1263. Pradel de Lamase, Martial de (Conservateur, Bibliothèque du Ministre de la Marine, Paris). IL Y A CENT CINQUANTE ANS LA PLATA FAILLIT DEVENIR FRANÇAISE [One hundred and fifty years ago La Plata almost became French]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1958 14(1):83-94. Describes the attempt made by France to annex La Plata in 1810, after the English attacks on the Spanish colonies in America. The moving spirit of this coup was Anne Perichon de Vandeuil, a member of a French family which had been driven from India and the Indian Ocean Islands by the English seizure of the French colonies. She failed in her project, and Viceroy De Liniers was shot by the revolutionary Junta. Based on works by Argentine historians and on material from the Archives des colonies françaises and from private archives. A (t)

6:1264. Santos Martínez, Pedro. CONTRIBUCION DE MENDOZA A LA DEFENSA Y RECONQUISTA DE BUENOS AIRES (1806-1807) [Mendoza's contribution to the defense and reconquest of Buenos Aires (1806-1807)]. *Revista de Historia Americana y Argentina* (Argentina) 1956/57 1(1/2):301-321. After briefly referring to Mendoza's position within the political, administrative and military organization of the Viceroyalty of La Plata, deals with the help given by this city in defending Buenos Aires during the two British invasions. Mendoza contributed men, arms and ammunition. One section is devoted to the heroic conduct of Buenaventura Ramón Sosa of Mendoza in the defense. Based on documents, apparently unpublished, from the Archivo Administrativo e Histórico in Mendoza and the Archivo General de la Nación (Buenos Aires). D. B. (IHE 30340)

6:1265. Susto, Juan Antonio. DESTACADOS PANAMEÑOS EN LA REAL UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN MARCOS DE LIMA [Outstanding Panamanians in the Royal University of San Marcos de Lima]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1959 3(39):97-98. List of the Panamanians who in the 17th and 18th centuries were rectors or professors of this Peruvian university, or else received there the degree of doctor, licentiate or bachelor. A short note on their later activities is included. R. C. (IHE 30256)

6:1266. Tarragona, Omar F. UN PROYECTO DE ES-  
TANCO PARA LA COCA EN EL VIRREINATO DEL RIO DE LA PLATA [A plan for a coca monopoly in the Viceroyalty of Río de la Plata]. *Revista de Historia Americana y Argentina* (Argentina) 1956/57 1(1/2):171-192. After a short summary of the history of the use, production and economic importance of coca in the pre-Spanish and colonial eras, deals with Ignacio Flores' reply (1793) -- published in the appendix -- to the objections made to his plan for a monopoly of this plant. This move, he considered, would not only maintain the army of Alto Peru, but would help defray part of the expenses of the Viceroyalty of La Plata. The author refers to a similar project in Tucumán (in the year 1799). Based on documents from the Archivo General de la Nación (Buenos Aires). D. B. (IHE 30347)

6:1267. Tiarks, Germán O.E. INFLUENCIA DEL CONSULADO DE BUENOS AIRES EN LA HABILITACION DE DOS PUERTOS DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES: ENSENADA DE BARRAGAN Y CARMEN DE PATAGONES [Influence of the Consulado de Buenos Aires in the equipping of two ports in the province of Buenos Aires: Ensenada de Barragán and Carmen de Patagones]. *Trabajos y Comunicaciones* (Argentina) 1958 (7):181-190. Data relating to the steps taken in the years 1798-1811 by the Buenos Aires Consulado to equip these two ports. They illustrate the commercial rivalry between Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Based on documents from Argentine archives. E. Rz. (IHE 30354)

6:1268. Tofiño, Luis Angel. DOS BUGUEÑOS EN EL PROCESO DE NARIÑO [Two natives of Bogotá at Nariño's trial]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia) 1959 27(114):25-28. Biographical notes on the Colombians Miguel Cabal (1771-1811) and José María Cabal

(1769-1816), whose friendship with Antonio Nariño made them protagonists at his trial, and who subsequently took an active part in the struggle for independence in Colombia.

R. C. (IHE 30458)

6:1269. Unsigned. DIARIO. VIAJE DE DON JOSE DE MADARIAGA POR EL RIO NEGRO, META Y ORINOCO [Diary. Don José de Madariaga's journey along the Río Negro, Meta and Orinoco]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1957 40(158):256-281. Observations (on geography, climate, flora, agriculture, Indian life, etc.) recorded by this Chilean leader during his journey in 1811 from Santa Fé de Bogotá to Caracas. D. B. (IHE 30437)

6:1270. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Documents of Independence]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(543-544):98-112. Miscellaneous documents of 1810-1811, principally from Bogotá, relating to internal administration and public order in Colombia following establishment of the first patriot authorities. D. Bushnell

6:1271. Unsigned. GOBERNACION Y CAPITANIA GENERAL [Government and captaincy general]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1957/58 45(178):15-29, (179):229-244, and (180):447-462. Continuation from previous indices [See abstracts 2:1138, 2:2408, 3:2568, 4:2681, 5:427, 5:1651]. References are made to documents from the years 1789-1790 filed in Vols. 42 and 43 of this section of the holdings of the Archivo General de la Nación. D. B. (IHE 28768), E. Rz. (IHE 30359)

6:1272. Unsigned. INTENDENCIA DE EJERCITO Y REAL HACIENDA [Intendancy of the Army and the Public Exchequer]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1958 45(180):463-480. Continuation from previous indices [See abstracts 2:1139, 3:2567, 4:2683, 5:428 and 5:3010]. This part comprises references to 169 documents in Vols. 48 and 49 (1788) of this section of the holdings of the Archivo General de la Nación. E. Rz. (IHE 30360)

6:1273. Unsigned. LOS ABOGADOS DE LA COLONIA [The lawyers of the colony]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1957/58 45(178):149-180, (179):367-394, and (18):582-613. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 2:1140, 3:2570, 4:2685, 5:429, 5:1654]. Documents relating to various colonial lawyers of the late 18th century are published. D. B. (IHE 28770), E. Rz. (IHE 30365)

6:1274. Unsigned. MISSÕES E CISPLATINA. DOCUMENTOS INTERESSANTES EXISTENTES NO MUSEU JULIO DE CASTILHOS E ARQUIVO HISTORICO DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL [Missions and the cisplatine. Interesting documents existing in the Júlio de Castilhos Museum and Historical Archives of Rio Grande do Sul]. *Revista do Museu Júlio de Castilhos e Arquivo Histórico do Rio Grande do Sul* (Brazil) 1957 (8):241-269. Publishes more than thirty documents of varied character (1811-1815) referring to the Artigas struggles in the provinces of La Plata, and especially to the part played in them by the Portuguese. R. C. (IHE 30442)

6:1275. Unsigned. PEQUEÑAS TRAGEDIAS DE LA VIDA COLONIAL [Little tragedies of colonial life]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1958 45(181):645-652. Publishes a file (1799-1800) on the steps proposed by the Justicia Mayor of the city of Carora, Venezuela, to combat the large number of thieves and malefactors there. The author gives data on the hard life of the townfolk. The file is from the Archivo General de la Nación in Venezuela. E. Rz. (IHE 30356)

6:1276. Unsigned. PODER CONFERIDO POR EL CABILDO CALOTENO AL GENERAL JOSE MARIA CABAL [Power conferred by the Cabillo de Caloto on General José María Cabal]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia) 1959 27(114):23-24. Transcription of the authorization (1811) granted to General Cabal, hero of Colombian independence, to perform his duties as deputy for the city of Caloto (Columbia) in the provisional Junta Superior de Gobierno. The document is from a private archive. R. C. (IHE 30453)

6:1277. Unsigned. SESQUICENTENARIO DE LA IMPRENTA EN VENEZUELA [One hundred and fifty years of



printing in Venezuela]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1958 17(57):491-497. A note recalling the introduction of printing in Venezuela (1808).

C. Ba. (IHE 30381)

6:1278. Unsigned. TITULO DE PRIMER VECINO POBLADOR DEL VALLE DEL GUAPO EN LA PROVINCIA DE VENEZUELA PARA DON NICOLAS DE LEON [The title of first resident settler in the Guapo Valley in the province of Venezuela for Don Nicolás de León]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela)* 1958 45(180):440-446. Publishes a document of the year 1786 which is preserved in the Archivo General de la Nación, Venezuela.

E. Rz. (IHE 30321)

6:1279. --. TRES ROSTROS DE MERIDA [Three figures from Mérida]. *El Farol (Venezuela)* 1958 20(178). Picón Salas, Mariano, *GABRIEL PICON*, pp. 30-33. Biographical notes on a soldier and politician from Mérida (19th century), who fought for the republican cause. The author also gives information on his ancestor Antonio Ignacio Rodríguez Picón (18th-19th centuries) and the cultural stage of the independence of Mérida. Based on published documents. Uzcátegui Balza, Miguel. *EL CANONIGO UZCATEGUI Y DAVILA* [Canon Uzcátegui y Dávila], pp. 34-35. Biographical notes on this Venezuelan canon (died 1815): his rise to prominence, his studies, the part he played in the revolution, and his altruistic conduct in the city of his birth. Nucete-Sardi, José. *TULLIO FEBRES CORDERO*, pp. 36-37. Notes on the varied activities of this historian of America; in journalism, teaching, literature and history. B. T. (IHE 30490, 30491 and 30120)

#### WEST INDIES

See also: 6:1252, 1486

6:1280. Sheridan, Richard B. (Univ. of Kansas). *SAMUEL MARTIN, INNOVATING SUGAR PLANTER OF ANTIGUA, 1750-1776*. *Agricultural History* 1960 34(3):126-139. By 1750 Antigua, first colonized by Englishmen in 1632, devoted itself to cane-sugar production. In 1774 the white population totaled 2,590, as compared with 37,808 Negro slaves. The leading planter at this time was Samuel Martin, who had returned to Antigua in 1750 after residing for twenty years in England. During the next twenty-five years Martin restored his plantation to a moderately profitable enterprise. He practices crop rotation, fallowing and marling, and introduced various hand tools and conveyances. He also experimented with animal-drawn plows and horse-hoes, but found them impracticable, partly because their use unbalanced the labor force. Martin discussed his experiments and improvements in methodology in a book, *Essay Upon Plantership*. The volume went through several editions and encouraged the adoption of improved methods of sugar production in Antigua, even though the industry was entering a period of long-term decline. W. D. Rasmussen

6:1281. Woodward, Isaiah A. *TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE AND THE STRUGGLE OF HIS PEOPLE AGAINST REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE AND NAPOLEON*. *Negro History Bulletin* 1959 23(3):51-56. Describes the role of Toussaint L'Ouverture in the struggle for Haitian independence. Toussaint joined a slave rebellion which broke out in 1791 and quickly became a leader of the rebels. He temporarily joined forces with the Spanish, but later allied himself with the French. In 1801 he became governor of Haiti for life, with dictatorial powers. France opposed his assuming such power and sent an army of 10,000 to recover Haiti. Toussaint was captured and removed to France, where he died, but the French effort to reconquer Haiti failed. Haiti was independent by 1804. Based on secondary sources. L. Gara

#### Pacific Area

6:1282. Smith, Bradford. "THE ISLES SHALL WAIT FOR HIS LAW." *American Heritage* 1960 11(2):10-21, 86-88. Recounts the role of American missionaries in Hawaii before 1898. Accompanied by a series of color reproductions of paintings made by Louis Choris before the arrival of the missionaries (1816). Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

#### United States of America

See also: 6:1195, 1218, 1510, 1512, 1555, 1557

6:1283. Barker, Wallace C. *EXPLOIT AT FAYAL*. *American Heritage* 1959 10(4):60-64. Appraises the significance of the Battle of Fayal (1814) in setting the stage for Andrew Jackson's victory at New Orleans (1815) in the War of 1812. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1284. Brant, Irving. *TIMID PRESIDENT? FUTILE WAR?* *American Heritage* 1959 10(6):46-47, 85-89. A reappraisal of the leadership of President James Madison and of the War of 1812. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1285. Bunting, Samuel J., Jr. *GENERAL FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA AND THE QUAKERS*. *Bulletin of Friends Historical Association* 1959 48(2):128-130. Presents the description of Quaker meetings in the United States in the diary of General Francisco de Miranda, the hero of Venezuela, in 1783 and 1784. Miranda visited a Quaker meeting in Philadelphia in December 1783 and one in Newport in September 1784. In regard to the former he commented on a sermon of an hour and a half "in the style of our pompous friar preachers." With respect to the latter he mentioned that not a single word had been uttered in a meeting of two hours. Miranda noted the simplicity and neatness of both congregations, but he was unfavorably impressed by the neglect, tastelessness, and lack of cleanliness evident in their meeting houses. T. L. Moir

6:1286. Clay, George R. *CHILDREN OF THE YOUNG REPUBLIC*. *American Heritage* 1960 11(4):46-53. A profusely illustrated account of the role of children in American society in the early 19th century. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1287. Clemen, Rudolph A. "SHALL I NOT TAKE MINE EASE IN MINE INN?" *American Heritage* 1960 11(4):60-64. Describes the role of the Inn as a center of town and country activity: refuge, club and market. Profusely illustrated with old tavern signs, 1770-1813. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1288. Commager, Henry Steele (Amherst College). *JEFFERSON AND THE BOOK-BURNERS*. *American Heritage* 1958 9(5):65-68. Describes how when Jefferson offered his library to the U.S. Congress in 1815, his foes charged that it was full of books which "never ought to be read" and which probably ought to have been burned. Illustrated.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1289. Commager, Henry Steele. *THE CONSTITUTION: WAS IT AN ECONOMIC DOCUMENT?* *American Heritage* 1958 10(1):58-61, 100-103. Rejects the economic interpretation of the Constitution offered by Charles A. Beard and analyzes evidence to the contrary. Illustrated. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1290. De Conde, Alexander (Univ. of Michigan). *A TIME FOR CANDOR AND A TIME FOR TACT*. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1960 17(3):341-345. One of three articles appearing under the heading "Growing Pains of the New Republic." When he appointed Gouverneur Morris minister to France, Washington candidly warned him to mend his ways. In recalling Morris, the President tactfully refrained from mentioning that he had been aware of the French dissatisfaction with the minister. Based on Washington's letters and Jefferson's notes. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

See also: 6:1301, 6:1304.

6:1291. Cutter, Donald C. *UNA EXPLORACION MILITAR ESPAÑOLA EN CALIFORNIA EN 1808* [A Spanish military expedition in California in 1808]. *Revista de Historia Militar (Spain)* 1958 2(2):41-58. Following an explanatory introduction, presents an annotated transcription of the diary of an expedition made in September 1808 to the Sacramento Valley by the ensign Gabriel Moraga. The original manuscript is in the Bancroft Library of the University of California. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 29810)



6:1292. Douglass, Elisha P. (Univ. of North Carolina). FISHER AMES, SPOKESMAN FOR NEW ENGLAND FEDERALISM. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1959 103(5):693-715. A documented biography of Ames (1758-1808) with emphasis on his rôle as a leading Federalist and on his great oratorical abilities. N. Kurland

6:1293. Everett, Lou Ann. MYTH ON THE MAP. American Heritage 1958 10(1):62-64. The names Jasper, Newton, and Marion occur scores of time on the map of the U.S. The author traces these names to a myth created by Parson Mason Weems in his biography of Francis Marion. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1294. Falkner, Leonard. A SPY FOR WASHINGTON. American Heritage 1957 8(5):58-64. An account of the role played by John Honyman, a "Loyalist," in supplying information to Washington before the Battle of Trenton, Christmas night, 1776. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1295. Falkner, Leonard. CAPTOR OF THE BAREFOOT GENERAL. American Heritage 1960 11(5):28-31, 98-100. Describes the successful scheme, executed by Lieutenant Colonel William Barton, a hatter of colonial Rhode Island, to capture Major General Richard Prescott, commander in chief of the British at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1777, during the American Revolution. Prescott was kidnapped from his bedroom. Later, as a result of land speculation, Barton got into debt and was imprisoned until, in 1824, Lafayette paid his debts, which Barton continued to maintain were unjust. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1296. Green, E. R. R. (Univ. of Manchester). QUEENSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP: SCOTCH-IRISH EMIGRATION AND THE EXPANSION OF GEORGIA, 1763-1776. William and Mary Quarterly 1960 17(2):183-199. Traces the unsuccessful effort to attract Scotch-Irish emigrants to a settlement on the Ogeechee River. Although Queensborough received but few settlers because of Indian raids and did not survive the Revolution, the effort is significant because of the attempt to settle the back country directly from Europe, and because it indicates the desire for territorial expansion. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1297. Hale, William Harlan. "GENERAL" EATON AND HIS IMPROBABLE LEGION. American Heritage 1960 11(2):26-33, 104-106. Recounts the rôle of William Eaton in the Tripolitan War (1804). Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1298. Harrigan, Anthony. THE CHARLESTON TRADITION. American Heritage 1958 9(2):48-61, 88-93. Sketches the culture and society of Low Country South Carolina from the 17th century to the Civil War, during which time English and Huguenot planters produced a unique culture. Lavishly illustrated with contemporary paintings and drawings, both scenes and portraits. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1299. Hogan, Donald W. UNWANTED TREASURES OF THE PATENT OFFICE. American Heritage 1958 9(2):16-19, 101-103. Describes the travels of patent models which once belonged to the U.S. Patent Office (required from 1790 to 1870), and how they have survived fires and sales and are now in the collection of O. Rudel Gilbert. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1300. Hyslop, Beatrice F. (Hunter College). THE AMERICAN PRESS AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1960 104(1):54-85. A study of the reporting in the American press on the events of 1789 in France, examining in detail representative papers from six American cities. The author first gives an account of the status of the American press and a general description of the American newspaper, with emphasis on format, typical news reporting, sources of news, and the very important time element. She then seeks ideas on France expressed before the Revolution. This is followed by an examination of the reporting on specific events during the Revolution: the elections to the States-General, the opening days of that body, its transformation into the National Assembly, the capture of the Bastille, the abolition of feudalism, the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, the October Days, constitutional and church reforms, and economic developments. In a lengthy conclusion the author discusses the problems of

dealing with the 18th-century press and describes the general characteristics and points of view of the American press on the Revolution. Documented. N. Kurland

6:1301. Larus, Joel (Columbia Univ.). PELL-MELL ALONG THE POTOMAC. William and Mary Quarterly 1960 17(3):349-357. One of three articles appearing under the general heading "Growing Pains of the New Republic." The author describes the uproar over protocol when Jefferson humiliated Anthony Merry, and Merry retaliated by snubbing Jefferson and his cabinet. In an effort to maintain good relations with the United States, the Foreign Office instructed Merry to submit to the indignities. E. Oberholzer, Jr. See also: 6:1290, 6:1304.

6:1302. McDermott, John Francis (Washington Univ.). THE WESTERN JOURNALS OF GEORGE HUNTER, 1796-1805. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1959 103(6):770-773. George Hunter (1755-1824) was a chemist and druggist who participated in some of the explorations of the Louisiana territory under the direction of President Jefferson. The author recounts the circumstances of his appointment and includes a letter by Hunter summarizing his experiences during the period covered by the journal. N. Kurland

6:1303. Melville, Phillips. ELEVEN GUNS FOR THE GRAND UNION. American Heritage 1958 9(6):58-64. Records an incident in the American Revolution when Johannes de Graaff, the governor of the Dutch island Saint Eustatius, saluted the Continental Brigantine "Andrew Doria," in 1776, at a time when the revolutionary United States needed friends. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1304. Montagno, George L. (Simpson College). CONGRESSIONAL CAKEWALK. William and Mary Quarterly 1960 17(3):345-349. One of three articles appearing under the general heading "Growing Pains of the New Republic." The author relates the story of the protest of Matthew Lyon, representative from Vermont, who refused to join in the annual Congressional procession to the residence of President Adams to reply to the president's message and feast of cake and wine. With Jefferson, who sent messages to Congress, the processions and refreshments terminated. E. Oberholzer, Jr. See also: 6:1290, 6:1301

6:1305. Morris, Richard B. (Columbia Univ.). THE REVOLUTION'S CAINE MUTINY. American Heritage 1960 11(3):10-13, 88-91. Recounts the story of the mutiny aboard the "Alliance" against the egotistic Captain Pierre Landais (1779). Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1306. Neuberger, Richard L. (U.S. Senator from Oregon). BLOODY TREK TO EMPIRE. American Heritage 1958 9(5):58-61, 81-83. Describes the tragic voyage of the "Tonquin" to establish a foothold at Astoria in Oregon in 1810. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1307. O'Brien, William (Georgetown Univ.). DID THE JENNISON CASE OUTLAW SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS? William and Mary Quarterly 1960 17(2):219-241. In spite of ambiguities in the records, a lack of newspaper references and the clerk's insistence that no constitutional questions were decided, the evidence of Chief Justice Horace Gray's report of Chief Justice William Cushing's charge to the jury, that slavery was unconstitutional, cannot be refuted. The letter of the court clerk, Charles Cushing does, however, throw some doubt on the prevailing theories. Based on the records of the relevant trials and on hitherto unpublished correspondence between Jared Ingersoll and Charles Cushing. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1308. Painter, Levinus K. JACOB TAYLOR: QUAKER MISSIONARY STATESMAN. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1959 48(2):116-127. Discusses the settlement of Jacob Taylor in what is now Collins, New York, and the work of the Quakers among the Seneca Indians on the Cattaraugus reservation. In 1808 the Quakers purchased a tract of 700 acres on the site of the present town of Collins, just east of the Cattaraugus reservation. Here Taylor labored from 1808 to 1821 to teach the Indians the ways of civilized life, but with limited success. He was, however, able to prevent land speculators from dislodging the Indians. Although work among the Senecas languished after Taylor's retirement, a Quaker community grew up at Collins. Based on the records of the Indian



Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in the Department of Records, Philadelphia. T. L. Moir

6:1309. Rhodes, Irwin S. (Legal Documents Section, American Jewish Archives). EARLY LEGAL RECORDS OF JEWS OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. American Jewish Archives 1960 12(1):96-108. Abstracts of documents collected at the Archives, largely deeds and wills running from the 1740's to the 1880's, but mostly from the second half of the 18th century. A. B. Rollins

6:1310. Rossiter, Clinton (Cornell Univ.). OUR TWO GREATEST PRESIDENTS. American Heritage 1959 10(2):12-15, 100-101. Both George Washington and Abraham Lincoln met the problems of their time squarely, and each could have met the problems of the other with equal success. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1311. Sandler, S. Gerald (New York Univ., Bellevue Medical Center). LOCKEAN IDEAS IN THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BILL FOR ESTABLISHING RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. Journal of the History of Ideas 1960 21(1):110-116. Jefferson's extensive notes (published in 1893) on Locke's A Letter Concerning Toleration were used, both for ideas and phraseology, in drafting his Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom.

W. H. Coates

6:1312. Scanlan, James P. THE FEDERALIST AND HUMAN NATURE. Review of Politics 1959 21(4):657-677. Close examination of the Federalist essays (1788), written to promote acceptance of the Constitution of the United States, reveals a fully developed theory of human nature -- that the strongest motives affecting human actions are antagonistic passions and immediate and personal interest. Only rarely are individuals or states guided by the weaker motives of amicable passion, true and common interest, and reason or virtue. Awareness of this underlying theory helps explain the necessity for repeated demonstrations of how the proposed Constitution would "institutionalize" the stronger motives and reinforce the weaker to promote the public good. The theory also explains the manner in which arguments were directed at the immediate and personal interests of politically powerful groups. D. R. Millar

6:1313. Scheer, George F. THE ELUSIVE SWAMP FOX. American Heritage 1958 9(3):40-47, 111. Re-examines the legend of Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox, in the American Revolution, and concludes that reality is in this case not far from the legend. Illustrated. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1314. Scheer, George F. THE SERGEANT MAJOR'S STRANGE MISSION. American Heritage 1957 8(6):26-29, 98. Describes the efforts of Sergeant Major John Champe in October 1780, acting under the orders of George Washington, to pretend to desert in an effort to capture the traitor Benedict Arnold in British-occupied New York. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1315. Silsby, Robert W. (West Senior High School, Kenmore, New York). MORTGAGE CREDIT IN THE PHELPS-GORHAM PURCHASE. New York History 1960 41(1):3-34. Analyzes the quality and terms of credit in a newly opened region of upstate New York (1790-1820). Based largely on statistical data drawn from mortgage and deed records.

A. B. Rollins

6:1316. Silverman, E. H. PAINTER OF THE REVOLUTION. American Heritage 1958 9(4):40-51, 95-97. Profusely illustrated narrative of the role of John Trumbull as

an American patriot and creator of historical paintings of the American Revolution. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1317. Smith, Elbert B. (Iowa State College). "NOW DEFEND YOURSELF, YOU DAMNED RASCAL." American Heritage 1958 9(2):44-47, 106. Describes the duel fought between Andrew Jackson and Thomas Hart Benton in 1813, in which Benton was the victor, and its causes. Later the two antagonists became close friends and political allies. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1318. Szászdi, Adam (Univ. of Puerto Rico). GOVERNOR FOLCH AND THE BURR CONSPIRACY. Florida Historical Quarterly 1960 38(3):239-251. Colonel Vicente Folch y Juan, Spanish governor of West Florida, was a close observer of the Burr conspiracy, 1805-1806. He suspected that the United States government might have encouraged Burr to attack Spanish territory, and his vigilance helped checkmate the hapless Burr. Based on Spanish and American state papers and biographies. G. L. Lyan

6:1319. Tanner, Helen Hornbeck (Univ. of Michigan). THE 1789 SAINT AUGUSTINE CELEBRATION. Florida Historical Quarterly 1960 38(4):280-293. An account of Governor Vicente Manuel de Zéspedes' three-day celebration at St. Augustine, December 1789, of the coronation of Charles IV in Spain. Based on Spanish colonial records of the period. G. L. Lyan

6:1320. Turner, Kathryn (Wellesley College). THE APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL. William and Mary Quarterly 1960 17(2):143-163. A re-examination of the events following John Jay's refusal of the chief-justiceship. Marshall's appointment was influenced by the then pending judiciary bill. The provision to reduce the size of the court to deny an appointment to the Republicans precluded the elevation of William Paterson or William Cushing. The Senate's dissatisfaction with the nomination of Marshall did not reflect on his political orthodoxy. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1321. Van Every, Dale. PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S CALCULATED RISK. American Heritage 1958 9(4):56-61, 109-111. Describes the efforts of President George Washington to secure the "old Northwest" from the Indians, a strategy which climaxed in the Battle of Fallen Timbers with the defeat of the Indians by General Anthony Wayne (1794) and the ultimate Indian session in the Treaty of Greenville (1795). Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1322. Vassar, Rena L., ed. THE LIFE OR BIOGRAPHY OF SILAS FELTON WRITTEN BY HIMSELF. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 1959 69(2):119-154. Silas Felton, son of a farming family in Marlborough, Massachusetts, an ordinary American in a small New England town, became a successful schoolmaster, storekeeper, and public official in his home town. Much influenced by his reading of Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography, he wrote a fifty-page account of his early career, covering the years from 1776 to 1802. In it he tells much of his own intellectual development, of educational thought and practice of the times, of business activity, and of rural life in general. W. D. Metz

6:1323. Welles, Arnold. FATHER OF OUR FACTORY SYSTEM. American Heritage 1958 9(3):34-39, 90-92. Describes the role of Samuel Slater in bringing the industrial revolution to America by smuggling the plans of a cotton mill out of England in his head (1798). Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.



## C.1815-1871

## GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6:1137, 1139, 1151, 1170

6:1324. Arce, Agustín, O. F. M. NOTICIAS BIO-BIBLIOGRAFICAS CRITICAS Y DOCUMENTADAS DE MISIO-  
NEROS DE TIERRA SANTA [Critical and documented bio-  
biographical information on Holy Land missionaries]. *Archivo  
Ibero-Americano* (Spain) 1959 19(73/74): 211-227. A bio-  
graphical sketch of Padre José Antonio Sabaté (1815-1860),  
Franciscan missionary in the Holy Land and Morocco. There  
is a lack of documentary information on his life up to 1842, but  
beginning with this year details are known of his missionary  
activity, in Ain Karim [near Jerusalem], Beirut, Cyprus, Egypt,  
and, following some time spent in Spain, in Morocco. Based on  
published sources. Two documents of the year 1851 dealing  
with Spanish economic contributions to the Holy Land are pub-  
lished. Pedro Borges, O. F. M.

6:1325. Behrsing, Siegfried (Humboldt Univ., Berlin).  
BEMERKUNGEN ZU EINIGEN CHINESISCHEN REALIEN IN  
KARL MARX' CHINA-ARTIKELN [Remarks on some facts  
concerning China in Karl Marx's articles on China]. *Wissen-  
schaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Ge-  
ltschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(3):  
1-357. Presents a survey of the published editions, in-  
cluding translations into Russian, Chinese, English and German,  
of Karl Marx's articles on China, which appeared in the New  
York Daily Tribune, 1853-1860, and the Vienna Presse, 1862,  
and gives a few corrections or explanations of Chinese names  
and terms used in these articles. A (t)

6:1326. Bobkov, A. M. O NOVIKH DOKUMENTAKH  
KARLA MARKSA I FRIDRIKHA ENGEL'SA [On new documents  
of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS*  
1957 (1): 109-114. Among the newest documents of the  
founders of Marxism in the Central Party Archives of the Insti-  
tute for Marxism-Leninism (Moscow) are notebooks of the years  
1860-1873, drafts of the first chapter of *Das Kapital* and a large  
number of letters to Paul and Laura Lafargue. The documents  
are a valuable new source for scholarly biographies of Marx and  
Engels. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1327. Bouvier, J. L'INSTALLATION DES GROUPES  
FINANCIERS AU MOYEN-ORIENT: EMPRUNTS GOUVERNE-  
MENTAUX, INTERETS BANCAIRES ET RAPPORTS INTER-  
NATIONAUX: 1860-1882 [The installation of financial groups in  
the Middle East: governmental loans, bank interests, and inter-  
national relations: 1860-1882]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire  
Moderne* 1959 58(10): 10-13. Stresses the unity of attitude  
of governmental diplomatic and private banking interests with  
respect to Middle Eastern policy in the 1860's and 1870's. French  
and British investments often took different forms in the Ottoman  
Empire and in Egypt. French bankers advanced sums which in-  
creased the floating debt; British action usually favored govern-  
mental loans. Though the French influence dominated the Otto-  
man Bank in Constantinople, and the British influence, the  
money market in Cairo, in the final analysis the bankers and  
diplomats seemed to co-ordinate their actions to assure a mu-  
tually advantageous policy in each case. H. Emery

6:1328. Bullinger, Martin. JOHANN KASPAR  
BLUNTSCHLI. ZUR 150. WIEDERKEHR SEINES GEBURTS-  
TAGES [Johann Kaspar Bluntschli. On the 150th anniversary of  
his birth]. *Ruperto-Carola* 1958 10(23): 70-71. A valuation  
of the academic and scientific work of Bluntschli. Bluntschli, a  
physicist by birth, taught constitutional law and political science in  
Zürich (1848-61) and Heidelberg (1861-81). His treatises on  
legal history are held in high esteem. His systematic works on  
general political science, constitutional law, politics and inter-  
national law, which had aims of a practical political nature and  
were directed toward educating the people, are only partly of  
permanent value. Based on Bluntschli's works and some writ-  
ings on him, e.g. Vontobel, *Johann Caspar Bluntschli's Lehre  
in Recht und Staat* (Zürich, 1956). Journal

6:1329. Cable, Mary. "DAMNED PLAGUE SHIPS AND  
TIMMING COFFINS." *American Heritage* 1960 11(5): 74-80.

96-97. Describes the depressing conditions aboard emi-  
grant ships on the voyage from Bremen to America. Emigrants  
from Eastern Europe "endured a cramped, dangerous, and  
disease-haunted pilgrimage" to the promised land. The author  
is primarily concerned with the period 1830-1860. Illustrated  
copiously. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1330. Case, Lynn M. (Univ. of Pennsylvania).  
THOUVENEL ET LA RUPTURE DES RELATIONS DIPLO-  
MATIQUES FRANCO-SARDES EN 1860 [Thouvenel and the  
rupture of Franco-Sardinian diplomatic relations in 1860].  
*Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1960 7(2): 149-  
177. Review of the causes of the breach in this alliance  
against Austria and in support of Italian unification. The  
author exonerates Thouvenel, the French foreign minister,  
from full blame and claims he did not basically differ in objec-  
tives from Napoleon III. Based on material in government  
archives and on unpublished papers in the Thouvenel and other  
family archives. H. D. Piper

6:1331. Conde Gargolio, Enrique. NUESTROS MEDI-  
COS ROMÁNTICOS DEL SIGLO XIX [Our romantic doctors  
in the 19th century]. *Insula* (Spain) 1958 13(140): 4.  
After some brief reflections on romanticism, examines the  
Spanish doctors exiled during the absolutist reaction that  
followed the liberal triennium (1820-1823), Juan Manuel Arejula,  
Pablo Montesinos, and particularly Mateo Seoane, who founded  
during his exile in London (1823-34) the review *Ateneum*.  
S. B. (IHE 29838)

6:1332. Coniglio, Giuseppe. IL COMMERCIO TRA IL  
REGNO DELLE DUE SICILIE GLI STATI UNITI ED IL  
BRASILE NEL 1848-49 [Commerce between the Kingdom of  
the Two Sicilies and the United States and Brazil 1848-49].  
*Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 333-340.  
Describes the efforts of two diplomats of the Kingdom of the  
Two Sicilies, Rocco Martuscelli in the United States and  
Gennaro Merolla in Brazil, to expand trade with the United  
States and Brazil. These efforts failed because of the general  
condition of the Neapolitan economy. Based on archival ma-  
terial. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1333. Darwin, Sir Charles Galton (Cambridge).  
SOME EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF CHARLES DARWIN.  
*Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1959 103  
(5): 609-615. The episodes described include incidents  
reflecting Darwin's detestation of slavery; his incompetence  
in foreign languages generally, but mastery of Spanish; and  
his health on the voyage of the "Beagle." N. Kurland

6:1334. Dunning, Alfred. THE RETURN OF THE  
RESOLUTE. *American Heritage* 1959 10(5): 14-17.  
HMS "Resolute" was trapped in Arctic ice and abandoned,  
1853-54. It was salvaged by the American whaler "George  
Henry" in 1855, refurbished and returned to England, thus  
helping Anglo-American relations. Illustrated. Undocumented.  
C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1335. Gentile, Francesco (Univ. of Padua). LE  
CLERGE DES SAVANTS : FUNZIONE DELLA SCIENZA  
NELL' ORGANIZZAZIONE POLITICO-SOCIALE DEL SAINT-  
SIMON [The clergy of scholars. The function of science in  
Saint-Simon's sociopolitical organization]. *Il Politico* 1959  
24(4): 764-770. Attempts to trace in the thought of Saint-  
Simon the development of the concept of wise men, from the  
demand for collaboration in the field of research, to the re-  
cognition of the sacerdotal function of the "clergé des savants,"  
the body which was to realize a general science, and, above  
all, to be the prime force in the reorganization of society on  
positive scientific bases. A (t)

6:1336. Heiman, Hanns. HUMBOLDT Y BOLÍVAR  
[Humboldt and Bolívar]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de  
Historia* (Ecuador) 1958 38(92): 235-258. Lecture  
showing certain parallels to be found between the life and work  
of Humboldt and Bolívar. The author alludes also to their  
meeting. E. Rz. (IHE 30420)



6:1337. Levin, Alexandra Lee. MISS KNIGHT ABROAD. American Heritage 1960 11(3):14-29. Here, lavishly illustrated and with generous quotations from the diary of Fanny Knight, is a picture of the American on the grand tour in the mid-19th century. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1338. Parker, Franklin (Univ. of Texas). GEORGE PEABODY AND THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, 1852-1854. American Neptune 1960 20(2):104-111. Describes the expedition to the Arctic largely financed by the American banker and philanthropist George Peabody, the prime purpose of which was the search for the missing British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin. The expedition, headed by Dr. Elisha Kent Kane of the American navy, did not, in fact, achieve its aim, but was nevertheless significant in paving the way for subsequent Arctic exploration. Barbara Waldstein

6:1339. Pavlowitch, S. K. (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, Univ. of London). BRITISH DIPLOMACY AND THE SERBIAN CONSTITUTION OF 1838. Slavonic and East European Review 1959 38(90):146-165. A study of the efforts of Palmerston through Lord Ponsonby, British ambassador at Constantinople, and Colonel Hodges, first British consul in Belgrade, to strengthen the constitutional powers of Prince Miloš Obrenović of Serbia. The object of British policy was to use Serbia as a center of resistance to the Russian advance into the Balkans and as a center for opening up the Balkans to British trade. Although the mission of Colonel Hodges failed, British action took Serbia out of the narrow triangle of Russian, Turkish and Austrian relations and put it on the larger stage of power politics in the Eastern Question. V. S. Mamatey

6:1340. Rowlatt, Mary. AN EARLY VICTORIAN FAMILY IN BOMBAY. Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society 1960 47(2):171-174. An account by Miss Rowlatt of her great-grandparents' voyage to and experience in Bombay, 1844-1847. The journey across Egypt was overland from Cairo to Suez; the sea journey hot and uncomfortable. In Bombay, there was a heavy dependence on the sending of goods from home, there were far too many servants, and illness was endemic. Miss Rowlatt's great-grandfather died of cholera in December 1847, and the widow and children returned home by the same long, sad and exhausting route. E. Wright

6:1341. Simon, Walter M. (Cornell Univ.). HERBERT SPENCER AND THE "SOCIAL ORGANISM." Journal of the History of Ideas 1960 21(2):294-299. Spencer maintained his concept of society as an organism only by making a considerable "breach" in his biological analogy. That analogy "led him in the direction of collectivism," but "in his case social science would teach the legislators, most of the time, to refrain from legislating." W. H. Coates

6:1342. Smith, V.E. (Michigan State Univ.). MALTHUS'S THEORY OF DEMAND AND ITS INFLUENCE ON VALUE THEORY. Scottish Journal of Political Economy 1956 3(3):205-220. Thomas R. Malthus developed his concept of the intensity of demand between 1811 and 1820, in an effort to convince David Ricardo that demand was a determinant of the rate of profit and the level of business activity. Between 1820 and 1836, Malthus' practical concern with the theory of gluts diverted his attention from the development of this promising demand concept toward a futile defense of a measure of value which he thought particularly useful for his theory of gluts. Based primarily on the publications and correspondence of Malthus and Ricardo. A.

6:1343. Tarling, Nicholas (Univ. of Queensland). THE ANNEXATION OF THE COCOS-KEELING ISLANDS. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1959 8(32):400-404. In 1857, through error, a British naval captain proclaimed British sovereignty over the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, ruled by John Ross, the proprietor, a naturalized Dutch subject who enjoyed commercial advantages in the Netherlands Indies. Through this act Ross lost his commercial advantages and sought to get the annexation rescinded; but the Dutch refused to claim the islands, and the British foreign and colonial offices felt that a reversal was undesirable. G. D. Bearce

6:1344. Valsecchi, Franco (Univ. of Rome). LA PAIX DE ZÜRICH (1859) [The Treaty of Zürich (1859)]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1960 7(2):111-122. Detailed but unannotated review analyzing French foreign policy regarding this treaty and the Italian question and emphasizing

the failure of both France and Austria to face up to the realities of the question. Based on state documents at Turin and Vienna. H. D. Piper

6:1345. Wolfe, Bertram D. (New York). NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM IN MARX AND ENGELS. American Slavic and East European Review 1958 17(4):403-417. The professed internationalism of the socialist movement was largely a gloss of two ringing sentences in the Communist Manifesto. But the uprisings of 1848, whose program it was intended to be, proved to be the greatest explosion of national feeling up to that time. Marx and Engels then enunciated a national program for Germany, their native country; urged war with Russia; and supported Polish and Italian, but rejected Czech and South Slav, self-determination, since self-determination was only for truly "historic peoples," at the expense of the "historyless." After Marx's death, Engels declared for social-democratic defense of Germany against an alliance of republican France and tsarist Russia. The author cites and analyzes the key texts on all these "national questions." A

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Asia

See also: 6:1172, 1593

6:1346. Beasley, W. G. (Univ. of London). FEUDAL REVENUE IN JAPAN AT THE TIME OF THE MEIJI RESTORATION. Journal of Asian Studies 1960 19(3):255-272. Examines the trend of agrarian productivity in Japan between the 17th and 19th centuries and the amount of land dues. On the basis of Japanese sources and with the aid of tables and graphs, the author concludes that "the new financial resources which economic growth had made available had been more successfully tapped by potential enemies of the regime than by its supporters," making the Shogun "weaker relatively in the nineteenth century than he had been in the seventeenth." G. A. Lensen

6:1347. Hale, William Harlan. WHEN PERRY UNLOCKED THE "GATE OF THE SUN." American Heritage 1958 9(3):12-23, 94-101. A description of the arrival and reception of Admiral Matthew C. Perry in Japan, 14 July 1853, accompanied by reproductions in color and black and white of thirty-two Japanese pictures of Perry, his ships and crew, and the festivities. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1348. Lucas, Alfred. LA REVOLUTION AGRAIRE DES TAIPING [The agricultural revolution of the T'ai-p'ing]. France-Asie 1959 16(160-161):1153-1174. Examines the administration and weaknesses of the disastrous "utopian" systems of taxation, the first a tax based on the "law of the land," and the second, an appeasing tax on commerce, used from 1853 in certain provinces of southern and central China, and the repercussions of the resulting T'ai-p'ing rebellion, which preluded concessions in the economic and financial policies of the Manchus and led to their downfall. The author points to the historical significance of the land tax system in the principles of "land to the tillers" and to the equality given to women, and cites the admiration of Sun Yat-Sen for the T'ai-p'ing system. A bibliographical appendix summarizes the principal works on this subject, notably those published in the USA, the USSR and China, as well as in France from 1950 on. Well-documented. Jean Detiere

6:1349. McMaster, John (Univ. of London). THE JAPANESE GOLD RUSH OF 1859. Journal of Asian Studies 1960 19(3):273-287. On the basis of the records of Jardine, Matheson and Company, the largest trading firm at Yokohama in 1859, examines the outflow of gold from Japan following the reopening of the country to Western commerce. The author challenges the traditional view that Japan's gold supply was depleted rapidly by foreign merchants at profits of from 40 to 150 per cent due to the unique gold-silver ratio and to Japanese financial ignorance and ineptitude. The Jardine records show that the gold export figures cited in newspapers and in the writings of travelers and diplomats, notably Sir Rutherford Alcock, had been grossly exaggerated, that the Japanese faced the problem with skill, and that fish oil and not gold was the best "buy" on the Yokohama market. "Sadly enough, the great Japanese gold rush of 1859 would thus seem



be largely the invention of a frightened and unsuccessful diplomat, to help to blackmail armed support out of an unwilling government and to explain away his failure to implement the treaty." G. A. Lensen

6:1350. Nakamura, Satoru (Univ. of Kyoto). BAKUMATSU SHU NIOKERU NOMINSO NO BUNKAI [The differentiation of the peasantry in Shushu in the last years of the Tokugawa Shogunate]. *Rekishigaku-Kenkyu* 1959 (236):13-28, and 1960 (237):29-34. The differentiation of the peasantry has been dealt with from the standpoint of landownership. The author insists that if the differentiation of the peasantry is the clue to the process of the development by capitalism of the market in the country, the scale of peasant management is the real object of analysis. From this point of view, he discusses the differentiation of the peasantry in three villages in the Senshu district in the last years of the Tokugawa era and traces the emergence of both wealthy peasants and needy peasantry. Based on investigation records of the local governor. K. Sugiyama

## Canada

6:1351. Simpson, Donald H. (Royal Empire Society, London). HENRY PRESS WRIGHT: FIRST ARCHDEACON OF COLUMBIA. *British Columbia Historical Quarterly* 1955[1959] 19(3/4):123-186. Biographical sketch of Wright, with principal emphasis on his activities as a clergyman in British Columbia, 1861-1880. C. C. Gorchels

6:1352. Smith, Dorothy Blakey, ed. HARRY GUILLOD'S JOURNAL OF A TRIP TO CARIBOO, 1862. *British Columbia Historical Quarterly* 1955[1959] 19(3/4):187-232. Diary of a young man on a rugged journey to prospect for gold in the Cariboo, British Columbia, 1862, with candid details of personal hardships and description of topography en route. C. C. Gorchels

## Europe

### FRANCE

See also: 6:1381, 1404, 1547

6:1353. Armengaud, A. (Univ. of Dijon). DE QUELQUES FAUSSES FAUSSES CONCERNANT LES PAYS DE LA GARONNE VERS 1840 [On some mistaken ideas regarding the Garonne region around the year 1840]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1960 7(1):47-54. Statistical evidence contradicts the statement made in Jean Chombart de Lauwe's *Bretagne Pays de la Garonne* (Paris, 1946) that the Garonne was prosperous in 1840. On the contrary, overpopulation, a low standard of living, and low agricultural and industrial productivity characterized the region at that time. Based on published and unpublished government records. H. D. Piper

6:1354. Armengaud, A. TERRE ET SOCIÉTÉ EN TOULOUSAIN AU DÉBUT DE L'ÉPOQUE CONTEMPORAINE [Land and society in Toulouse at the beginning of the recent era]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1958 57(8/9):9-12. Although it was mostly devoted to the cultivation of cereal grains (wheat and corn) the Toulouse area was neither overly productive nor very profitable in the mid-19th century. Landholding was divided among a certain number of wealthy proprietors through the full spectrum of agricultural owner, sharecropper and laborer. Some migration to Toulouse took place due to low standards of living in rural areas, but a decrease in birth rate soon ameliorated this trend. Not until the second half of the century did conditions tend to ease the earlier inequities. H. Emery

6:1355. Chalmin, P. LE REMPLACEMENT DANS L'ARMÉE FRANÇAISE AU XIX<sup>e</sup> SIÈCLE (1818-1855) [Replacement in the French army in the 19th century (1818-1855)]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1959 58(10):14-15. Analyzes the practice of substitution and replacement possible in the French army under the law of 18 March 1818. The more common replacement method accounted for almost one fourth of the French military by mid-century and was possible only through the existence of manpower agencies. The quality of the inductees decreased so drastically that by 1855 the system was abandoned and one whereby a person could pay the government for exemption and the replacement would be procured by the state. The author

maintains that the system of replacement failed due to the dehumanization of personal relationships occasioned by the manpower agencies. H. Emery

6:1356. Clement, Jean Stanislas. KRASIŃSKI AND FRANCE. *Polish Review* 1959 4(4):82-90. Examines the reasons for the absence of references to France in the works of Zygmunt Krasiński, despite the long periods of time he spent there, and the reasons for the absence of any direct contacts with French literary circles. The fate of his works in France is examined as well as his attempts to influence French officials in the cause of his country's resurrection. E. Kusielewicz

6:1357. Costes, Alfred. LES VICISSITUDES DE L'ÉDITION LACROIX DES OEUVRES COMPLETES DE P. J. PROUDHON [The vicissitudes of Lacroix's edition of the complete works of P. J. Proudhon]. *Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale* 1958 36(4):444-463. Soon after Proudhon's death in 1865 Albert Lacroix, a Belgian publisher with a publishing house in Paris, undertook to publish Proudhon's complete works, including posthumous works; but disputes among Proudhon's literary executors, his widow, and the publisher, as well as difficulties with the French government over some proscribed works, delayed the enterprise, prevented the publication of some works, and resulted in indifferent market success. The last volumes published by Lacroix, including fourteen volumes of correspondence, appeared in 1875. R. E. Cameron

6:1358. Dutkiewicz, Józef. MARCELI HANDELSMAN JAKO HISTORYK DYPLOMACJI HOTELU LAMBERT [Marceli Handelsman as a historian of the diplomacy of Hotel Lambert]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(1):13-22. Review of Handelsman's studies on the diplomatic activities of Prince Adam Czartoryski and his party (from his Paris residence, the Hotel Lambert). These studies, spread over thirty years, were motivated by both academic and political considerations. The desire to make better known the rich Czartoryski archives in Cracow was a purely academic motive. The wish to promote pro-French, and later also pro-English, sentiments, in accordance with the needs of Piłsudski's party, was the result of Handelsman's pro-Piłsudski feelings. A. F. Dygnas

6:1359. Guichonnet, Paul. LA DROITE SAVOYARDE ET PIEMONTAISE DEVANT LES ÉVÉNEMENTS DE 1859 [The Savoyard and Piedmontese right wing and the events of 1859]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1960 7(2):81-109. Detailed review of the conservative attitude in both provinces toward Italian unification. The composition, recruitment, mentality and actions of the rightists are analyzed, and the importance of conservative sentiment in favoring the cession of Savoy to France is stressed. Based on newspaper accounts and on the unpublished correspondence of four government officials, two from each province. H. D. Piper

6:1360. Heintze, Horst (Univ. of Halle). STILKRITIK UND GESELLSCHAFTSKRITIK BEI JULES VALLES [Style criticism and criticism of society in Jules Valles]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1959 8(4/5):737-748. Gaston Gille has written the most significant biography of Jules Valles (in 1941). Since 1950 Valles's works have been edited by Lucien Scheler. Valles was intent on combining literature with the furtherance of the cause of socialist revolution and the welfare of the proletariat. He was greatly influenced by naturalism. The crisis of 1851 in France and the formation of the Commune in 1870 led Valles to the conviction that the uprising of the proletariat was the decisive force in the socialist movement. In his *Jacques Vingtras* he made a penetrating critique of his age, especially of the schools. His criticism of rhetoric makes him the most profound critic of French style in the 19th century. C. S. Meyer

6:1361. Kieniewicz, Stefan. HISTORIA "TRYBUNY LUDÓW" ADAMA MICKIEWICZA [A history of the "Tribune of the Peoples" of Adam Mickiewicz]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(3):486-513. La Tribune des Peuples was established in Paris in February 1849 under the editorship of Adam Mickiewicz and was subsidized by Count Ksawery Branicki. The paper had a multinational staff, and its dual aim was 1) in the field of international policy, defense of the nations fighting for freedom; 2) in domestic French politics, defense of the French republican constitution and the "work of building up the social order in accordance with the new needs of the people." In general, it



belonged to a group of Parisian leftist dailies, though Mickiewicz, a Napoleonist himself, tried to give expression to his sentiments and to reconcile conflicting issues. The paper was suspended after the demonstrations of 13 June and reopened on 1 September, without many of its former foreign contributors, who were threatened with deportation from France in case of further co-operation with it. About 1 October Branicki, under a similar threat, withdrew his subsidies, and by mid-October Mickiewicz also had to leave, with the rest of foreign staff, including the messenger boys of Polish nationality. The paper became a purely French venture, though it still adhered to the original aims of its Polish founder. After a lost lawsuit against the government, and a resulting fine, it closed down on 10 November 1849.

A. F. Dygnas

6:1362. Kiyasu, Akira. FURANSU NIOKERU SHIHON TO RÔDÔ NO "SHOKITEKI" - TAIKÔ TO ROKUGAKU-JIKEN [The early confrontation between capital and labor in France and the June insurrection]. Rekishigaku-kenkyû 1960 (237):1-15. Presents an analysis of the relations between capital and labor in the time before the February Revolution, in order to clarify the problems of the June insurrection. Although he admits that the labor movement was supported not by laborers but by handicraftsmen at the time, the author points out early antagonistic relations between capital and labor in the revolution. He concludes that the labor movement at the time of the revolution should not be regarded merely as a primitive movement of handicraftsmen, since it had a serious effect on the political process, as shown by the June insurrection. T. Kage

6:1363. Langeron, Roger. LOUIS XVIII ET DECAZES. Revue de Paris 1960 67(4):85-101. Reviews the close and sometimes touchy relationship between Louis XVIII and the leader of the moderate Royalists. Extracted from a forthcoming biography of Decazes. J. A. Clarke

6:1364. Maynard, H. (Montreuil, Seine). LE COLONEL TEYSSIER. HEROS DE BITCHE - 1870 [Colonel Teyssier. Hero of Bitche - 1870]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1959 15(2):27-30. Louis Casimir Teyssier (1821-1916), from Albi in Tarn department, was in charge of a battalion in 1870, and defended the fortress of Bitche (Moselle department), using the tactics employed by Denfert-Rochereau at Belfort: defending the fortress at a great distance. After his retirement in 1880, he withdrew to Albi and died forgotten. Based on Léon Belot, Le Colonel Teyssier, Défenseur de Bitche (Albi, 1911). A (t)

6:1365. Muglioni, Jacques. LA RELIGION DE PROUDHON [Proudhon's religion]. Revue Socialiste 1959 (132):398-408. Proudhon was anticlerical and in some respects anti-Christian, but he did not wish to abandon revealed religion. He advocated a purification of the religion of the day and hoped to combine its best aspects with certain philosophical ideas. J. A. Clarke

6:1366. Tudesq, André-Jean. LA BOURGEOISIE DU NORD AU MILIEU DE LA MONARCHIE DE JUILLET [The bourgeoisie of the Department of Nord midway in the July Monarchy]. Revue du Nord 1959 41(164):277-285. An analysis of the composition of the electors in the Nord for the year 1837, based on data in the volume Guide du commerçant et du voyageur (1838). In the absence of all other records of this nature, this list, by name, profession, and tax assessment, reveals much social, political and economic information. H. D. Piper

## GERMANY

See also: 6:1194, 1364

6:1367. Bussmann, Walter (Hochschule für Politik, Berlin). ZUR GESCHICHTE DES DEUTSCHEN LIBERALISMUS IM 19. JAHRHUNDERT [On the history of German liberalism in the 19th century]. Historische Zeitschrift 1958 186(3):527-557. Since the failure of the Revolution of 1848, German liberalism became increasingly aware of its political disunion in basic questions. No large liberal party capable of drafting an independent program for German unification emerged. The reconciliation of part of the liberals with the foundation of the empire by Bismarck was, however, not based simply on an opportunistic attitude, but was brought about above all by a special intellectual tradition of the German liberal movement. Thus the "realistic attitude" with respect to the Bismarckian Empire developed from the insight into the antitheses of power

vs. law and unity vs. liberty which had never been overcome. This attitude was encouraged by the protection offered by the state to the bourgeoisie against the threatening rise of the proletariat, and the antiliberal state also diverted the energies of the bourgeoisie by means of a liberal economic policy. Finally, liberal thought was, to a varying degree, determined by a positive idea of the state, by belief in an identity of Prussia independent from the particular persons in power, by a striving for compromise, which was regarded as immanent in history; and these factors prepared the reconciliation to a not inconsiderable degree. A (t)

6:1368. Fischer, Wolfram (Institute of Social Studies at the Univ. of Münster, Dortmund). THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN: A CASE STUDY IN CUSTOMS UNION. Kyklos 1960 13(1):65-89. Aims to show that the Zollverein was rather a system of expedients to meet urgent needs than a project for the unification of Germany by economic means. The 130-odd treaties which form the Zollverein may be divided into six types differing in the extent of adaptation on to the bigger partner, and in the degree of transfer of customs sovereignty and administration. Common to all was the unanimity rule. If the Zollverein functioned in spite of many considerable defects, that was due partly to hard facts obliging the partners to continue partnership but also to the ability of Prussian administration, which overcame several severe crises. In conclusion, it may be said that the Zollverein was a success, not because it was conceived on clear lines, but because of its constant adaptation to many minor calamities. Furthermore, by virtue of its natural ascendancy, Prussia seized economic, political and intellectual leadership. A

6:1369. Hielscher, Karl (Bielefeld). ZUR BEFREIUNG DER POLNISCHEN DOMÄNENBAUERN DURCH DEN PREUSSISCHEN STAAT [Concerning the liberation of the Polish demesne peasants by the Prussian state]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1959 8(4):561-566. The literature on the land reform of 1823 in Prussian Poland deals only with measures concerning private peasants. The author deals here with the demesne peasants. Examination of this subject reveals more clearly the intentions of the Prussian government. The Polish peasants gained more from the land reform than did the peasants in the old Prussian districts, and the Polish demesne peasants gained most of all. G. H. Davis

6:1370. Holborn, Hajo (Yale Univ.). BISMARCK'S REALPOLITIK. Journal of the History of Ideas 1960 21(1):84-98. Bismarck's conversion in 1847 to a positive Christian theism involved "submission to a strong power" and was actually compatible with much of his original scepticism. What made him "a fiery enemy of Gladstone" was both the Englishman's liberalism and his insistence on a Christian political program. Bismarck "believed religiously in the duty of the statesman to conserve a state independent of popular forces." Thus to him liberalism, social democracy, and German Catholicism were alike subversive. W. H. Coates

6:1371. Kořalka, Jiří. VZNIK EISENAŠSKE SOCIÁLNÍ DEMOKRACIE ROKU 1869 A OTÁZKA RAKOUSKA [The origin of the Eisenach social democracy in 1869 and the question of Austria]. Československý časopis Historický 1959 7(3):436-463. Begins with a brief survey of the labor movement in the period 1848-1868, including the activities of Karl Marx, Ferdinand Lassalle, Wilhelm Liebknecht and others, with emphasis on the Habsburg Empire. The author then reviews in detail the Social Democratic Congress in Eisenach from 7 to 9 August 1869, which he considers a milestone in Marxist orientation. This congress dealt also with the nationality problem of the multinational monarchy. The Eisenach platform of social democracy reflected the true principles of Marxism as formulated by the First International. This program included some organizational reforms, with democratic centralism as the center of attention. Not based on archival sources. F. Wagner

6:1372. Unsigned. NEOPUBLIKOVANNOE PISMO K. MARKSA E FISCHELIU [An unpublished letter from K. Marx to E. Fischel]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (3):18-19. Describes and explains the contents of the letter (dated 8 May 1860): Fischel, editor of the Deutsche Zeitung had invited Marx to co-operation on the paper; while disagreeing with Fischel's attitude on domestic policy, Marx supports his attack on British foreign policy under Palmerston, and is prepared to co-operate with him in the hope of forming a common front. The letter



ows that proletarian revolutionaries may sometimes cooperate temporarily with other parties, provided they make no compromise on principle. The text of the letter is reproduced in German and Russian. The original is in the Party archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Jean Jull

## GREAT BRITAIN

also: 6:1197, 1198, 1372, 1398, 1400, 1486, 1520, 1538, 10

6:1373. Brett, Raymond L. (Univ. of Hull). THE INFLUENCE OF DARWIN UPON HIS CONTEMPORARIES. North Atlantic Quarterly 1960 59(1):69-81. Holds that the influence of Darwin in his age can be seen best in periodical literature and examines the impact through the works of the three English writers and popularizers Leslie Stephen, George Henry Lewes and John Morley. These men set the intellectual tone for the poets and the artists. The author traces the development of this chain of ideas and of the resultant attempt to give man to a more important place in the complex evolutionary process. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1374. Campbell, R. H. (Univ. of Glasgow). FLUCTUATIONS IN STOCKS: A NINETEENTH-CENTURY CASE STUDY. Oxford Economic Papers 1957 9(1):41-55. Case study of the influence of the warrant system on the Scottish iron trade between 1845 and 1873. Warrants were issued for iron placed in store. The willingness of speculators to hold the warrants enabled stocks to be increased in depression and output was therefore relatively unaffected. In the short run, producers thereby gained, but the extent of speculation probably led to indiscreet investment in the long run. Statistics based chiefly on records of William Connal and Company in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. A

6:1375. Ferguson, Henry (Union College, Schenectady). THE BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION AND THE GOVERNMENT, 1831-32. Victorian Studies 1960 3(3):261-276. Examines the interplay between the Whig Government and the Birmingham Political Union in the popular agitation preceding the passage of the Reform Act of 1832. The Government made use of popular associations such as the Birmingham Political Union to generate national support for the Reform Bill, and the associations influenced the Government to persevere with a long Bill in 1831. The author maintains that the role of the popular associations in the final crisis of 1832 has been exaggerated. Nonetheless, this was the first instance in which government co-operated with political associations outside Parliament, and it illustrates the growing role of public political consciousness. J. L. Altholz

6:1376. Hilbert, L. W. (Student, Univ. of Cambridge). THE EARLY YEARS OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE SERVICE IN BRITISH DIPLOMACY. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1959 37(152):164-171. An account of the origin and early development of the British system of military attachés from 1855 until 1903. Military officers were not attached to British embassies during the Crimean War; the collection and transmission of military information. Throughout the 19th century they were appointed sparingly and first only during active campaigning. After 1861 they reported to the War Office instead of the Foreign Office, and after 1872 they were paid from Army instead of Foreign Office funds. Much difficulty and friction arose over the problem of their relationship to the diplomatic service. T. L. Moir

6:1377. Large, David. FRIENDS AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR: THE TRENT AFFAIR. Journal of the Friends' Historical Society 1957 48(4):163-167. Information on the efforts of the Society of Friends in Britain during a critical moment of Anglo-American relations. The seizure by Captain Charles Wilkes, commander of a U.S. warship, of the two Confederate envoys to Britain and France, while crossing the Atlantic on the British mail ship "Trent," evoked great excitement in Britain, and a declaration of war against Northern America was imminent. Friends' intervention took the form of a memorial addressed to the British Government, asking it to find a way to settle the question peacefully. Though the attitude of the British Cabinet toward the Friends' memorial cannot be considered as favorable, Large concludes that their "endeavours had not been entirely in vain." Catherine Koumarianou

6:1378. Lewis, Clyde J. (Eastern Kentucky State College). THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE TORY-ANGLICAN ALLIANCE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION. Church History 1960 29(1):25-43. An analysis of political and religious alignments preceding the Emancipation Act of 1829. The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts provided a stimulus to the Emancipation movement, but many supporters of the former opposed the latter. The author discusses the influence of Wellington, Russell, Peel, and the bishops. Because of Dean Phillpotts' disenfranchisement plan, the Emancipation Act was a betrayal of Irish Roman Catholic interests. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1379. McClelland, Vincent Alan, ed. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF A DELEGATE-APOSTOLIC FOR SCOTLAND, 1868. Innes Review 1957 8(2):93-98. Prints letters from Clifton diocesan archives at St. Ambrose, Leigh Woods, Bristol, concerning the negotiations in 1868 to establish George Errington, Archbishop of Trebizond, as vicar-apostolic of the western district of Scotland, with a commission to bring about the restoration of the Scottish hierarchy. B. C. Weber

6:1380. McLachlan, Herbert, ed. A LIVERPOOL LADY'S JOURNAL A CENTURY AGO. Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society 1955 8(1):1-19. Caroline Thornely, the diarist (1822-1880), belonged to a Liverpool Unitarian family with wide connections. The diary contains descriptions of her visits to relatives and their places of worship. Her comments on preachers and lecturers are shrewd and informative. Interesting are the side lights on contemporary economic changes in Lancashire and on the leisure and literary avocations of people in her circle: book clubs, readings of Dickens, women's rights, travel, and Nonconformist life in general. The editor elucidates names and events. Based on the manuscript journal of six volumes from June 1841 to November 1858. H. John McLachlan

6:1381. Reid, W. THE FIRE-ARMS OF BARON HEURTELOUP. Journal of the Arms and Armour Society 1959 3(3):59-78. Describes the various muskets designed and developed by Baron Charles-Louis-Stanislas Heurteoup, the French lithotritist, whose inventions were considered by the British army. Photographs and drawings serve to illustrate the technical details of the firearms submitted for patent between 1834 and 1843. Barbara Waldstein

6:1382. Salter, F. R. CONGREGATIONALISM AND THE "HUNGRY FORTIES". Transactions [of the] Congregational Historical Society 1955 17(4):107-116. Describes some of the social and economic issues in Great Britain with which Congregationalism was associated during the 1840's, including the first appearance of the publication The Nonconformist, Congregationalist interest in provident societies, the demand for shorter hours for shop assistants, and financial assistance for victims of the Irish famine. Barbara Waldstein

6:1383. Swift, David E. (Wesleyan Univ.). CHARLES SIMEON AND J. J. GURNEY: A CHAPTER IN ANGLICAN-QUAKER RELATIONS. Church History 1960 29(2):167-186. Discusses the work of Gurney, a Quaker minister, and Simeon, an Anglican priest, who were drawn together by the Evangelical movement. Simeon stressed existential knowledge of Christ, while Gurney advocated a high Christology among the Quakers. Both men were active in Bible societies and in promoting missions to the Jews. Both were severely criticized by their own groups; Gurney for his Evangelicalism by the Quietist Quakers; Simeon for his association with Nonconformists by the followers of the emerging Oxford Movement. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1384. Swift, David E. J. J. GURNEY AND NORWICH POLITICS. Journal of the Friends' Historical Society 1959 49(1):47-58. An account of the political activities of a leading Norwich banker and Quaker, 1818-33. In Norwich politics, which were notoriously corrupt during this period, the Gurney banking firm was deeply, but not openly, involved in the Whig interest. Despite Quaker aloofness from politics, J. J. Gurney took an open part in the election of a cousin to Parliament from Norwich in 1818, an action of which some Friends were critical. He also attempted unsuccessfully in 1819 and 1832 to check electoral corruption in Norwich. He even considered standing for Parliament himself in 1833, but in the end he decided that as a Quaker minister, he should not become a candidate and withdrew from politics entirely. T. L. Moir



6: 1385. Tholfsen, Trygve R. THE CHARTIST CRISIS IN BIRMINGHAM. *International Review of Social History* 1958 3(3): 461-480. In 1838 Birmingham middle-class radicals, in their usual alliance with the local working class, began a campaign for universal suffrage directed by a popularly elected National Convention and culminating in the presentation of a National Petition or Charter. The growth of Physical Force Chartism, however, caused the Birmingham radicals to withdraw. The local working class turned to more violent leaders and, in July 1839, to anti-middle-class riots. Physical Force Chartists controlled the working-class movement until the development in 1840 of Christian Chartism, which though opposed to the middle class politically, appealed to Victorian sentiments of "morality, rationality and respectability." This persuaded the Birmingham middle-class radicals to re-enter the universal suffrage movement. By 1842 their alliance with the working class was re-established. A. H. Kittell

6: 1386. Welch, P. J. THE REVIVAL OF AN ACTIVE CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY (1852-1855). *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 1959 10(2): 188-197. From 1717 the convocation of Canterbury, although allowed to meet simultaneously with Parliament, was usually prorogued before it could transact business. The author traces the development of a demand for the revival of deliberative and legislative powers. He describes the victory of the reformers, notably Samuel Wilberforce, culminating in the meeting of convocation in 1855, which was allowed to sit for four days. Based on printed and manuscript materials. P. H. Hardacre

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 6: 1371, 1402, 1403, 1411, 1624

6: 1387. Barta, István (Candidate in historical sciences, Historical Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences). KÖLCSEY POLITIKAI PÁLYAKEZDETE [The beginning of Kőlcsey's political career]. *Századok* 1959 93(2-4): 253-302. After a short critique of the published sources and literature on Ferencz Kőlcsey, relates his many-sided activities (concerning serfdom, the Magyar state language, the Civil Code, etc.) in Szatmár County. Kőlcsey's work as a member of the Diet is not described. The author corrects several erroneous data on the opening of his political career by means of a comparative analysis of published as well as archival sources. F. Wagner

6: 1388. Dubnický, Jaroslav (Comenius Univ., Bratislava). L'UDOVÍT ŠTÚR (1815-1856) -- SLOVAKISCHER VOLKSWER-WECKER, IDEOLOGE UND POLITIKER [L'udovít Štúr (1815-1856) -- Slovak awakener of the people, ideologist and politician]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1958/59 8(2): 235-241. Štúr received his patriotic impulses at the Gymnasium in Győr (Raab), where Leopold Petz influenced him (1827-29). At the Evangelical Lyceum in Bratislava, Slovak students and teachers, especially Tobias Schroeer, deepened Štúr's patriotic consciousness. In 1838 he began two years of study of philosophy, history, cameralistics and theology at the University of Halle. Hegel's dialectical method and historical philosophy became his guiding principles. In 1840 he returned to Slovakia, which was experiencing a heightening nationalism. Štúr's many-sided activities furthered this national movement, particularly the publication of *Nárečia slovenskno* [The Slovak dialect] and of *Nauka reči slovenskej* [Slovak grammar], both in 1846. As a journalist he advocated the industrialization and democratization of Slovakia. In 1848 the nationalistic movements within Hungary were liquidated. Štúr devoted himself to literary activities. Historical continuity and national traditions have been maintained between Štúr and the present movements in Slovakia. C. S. Meyer

6: 1389. Eyck, Gunther F. (Rutgers Univ.). FRANZ SCHNEEWEISS: A '48er IN NEW BRUNSWICK. *Journal of the Rutgers University Library* 1956 19(2): 37-48. An outline of the life of Franz Schneeweiss, based on his diary. Born in Styria, he had taken part, as a student in Vienna, in the Revolution of 1848. Being obliged to enlist in the Austrian army and distressed by the inhumanity of life in the army, he decided, together with other companions, to desert. Arriving in the port of La Spezia, in the Kingdom of Sardinia, in September 1850, he was taken aboard an American warship and arrived

in New York early in 1851. He made an easy adjustment to his new country, and his life was successful and uneventful.

Catherine Koumarianoû

6: 1390. Jilek, Heinrich (Marburg/Lahn). ZUR DEUTSCH-SLAWISCHEN VERSTÄNDIGUNG IM VORMÄRZ [Concerning the promotion of German-Slavic understanding in the period before the Revolution of 1848. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1959 8(4): 566-571. A combination research report and review of Alois Hofman's book *Die Prager Zeitschrift "Ost und West."* Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der deutsch-slawischen Verständigung im Vormärz (Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1957). The policy of a cultural and literary journal to enable German readers to appreciate Slavic civilization prior to the Revolution of 1848 is shown. G. H. Davis

6: 1391. Marcelli, Umberto. UN PROGETTO DI NESSUN ECONOMICO ITALO-AUSTRO-GERMANICO PERSEGUITO DA VIENNA FRA IL 1849 ED IL 1859 [A project for an Italo-Austro-German economic combination pursued by Vienna from 1849 to 1859]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 445-453. In the 1850's Austria sought to promote the formation of a customs union of all of the states of central Italy except Piedmont. The Italian states were then supposed to be linked up with an Austro-German customs union. The Viennese project appeared close to success when the Austro-Sardinian War broke out and ended all discussion and negotiation. Elisa A. Carrillo

6: 1392. Meneghello-Dincic, K. L'ATTITUDE DES SLAVES DU SUD PENDANT LA REVOLUTION DE 1848 [The attitude of the South Slavs during the Revolution of 1848]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1958 57(8/9): 7-9. The Slavic minority, especially the Croats, looked upon the Revolution of 1848 as an opportunity to gain autonomy within a federated or confederated Habsburg Empire. Slavic loyalty lapsed, however, over disillusionment with the constitution of 4 March 1849 promulgated by Francis Joseph, despite guarantees of freedom from Magyar domination. The inability of Kossuth to appreciate the situation and to recognize the demands of the South Slavs cost him the support of the Croats, who in turn were unable to act independently with any success. H. Emery

6: 1393. Odložilik, Otakar. THE SLAVIC CONGRESS OF 1848. *Polish Review* 1959 4(4): 3-15. A re-evaluation of the Slavic Congress of 1848 in light of Vaclav Zacek's *Slovanský sjezd v Praze roku 1848, Sbirka dokumentů* [The Slavic Congress in Prague in 1848, a collection of documents] (Prague, 1958). After tracing the historiography of the Congress, the author reconsiders a number of controversial points including disputes concerning the origin of the congress, its membership, Bakunin's participation, and the vacillating struggles between the Austro-Slavists and the Pan-Slavists. The author concludes with a discussion of Jędrzej Moraczewski's *Opis pierwszego zjazdu słowiańskiego* [A description of the Slavic Congress]. E. Kusielewicz

6: 1394. Paulinyi, Ákoš. ZALOŽENIE VALCOVNE V PODBREZOVEJ (K NIEKTORÝM OTÁZKAM VÝVINU ŽELEZIARSTVA NA SLOVENSKU V PÄT'DESIATYCH ROKOCH 19. STOROČIA) [Establishment of the rolling mill in Podbrezová; some questions of the development of the iron industry during the 1850's]. *Historický časopis* 1959 7(3): 390-419. The significant increase in the production of the iron industry of the Habsburg Empire between 1851 and 1859 should be considered within the framework of the contemporary industrial revolution. The founding of the Podbrezová rolling mill dates back to the 1830's and is closely connected with the railroad construction throughout the empire. The Podbrezová rolling mill became one of the most important industrial centers in Upper Hungary (Slovakia). Based on archival sources. F. Wagner

#### IRELAND

See also: 6: 1209

6: 1395. Johnson, James H. (University College, London). POPULATION MOVEMENTS IN COUNTY DERRY DURING A PRE-FAMINE YEAR. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 1959 60(3): 141-162. A case study of



population movements in Ireland before the Great Famine of 1845-47, the area studied being county Londonderry in 1834, year for which there is ample source material. Emigration to North America was common here at this time, but the emigrants came from the areas of better farming and not from those parts with the greatest subdivision of holdings and density of population. Ease of raising capital was the key factor, but the actual cause for leaving was the declining importance of this area of the handloom weaving of linen. There was also an annual migration to harvest work in Britain; but most of the emigrants came from the areas of high population density. This harvest migration was produced by the demand for temporary labor by British farmers and the need for a cash income among the poorest Irish farmers. These two needs were linked together by cheap and rapid transport by steamships. Based on the manuscript memoirs of the Irish Ordnance Survey; Census Reports; British Parliamentary Papers, etc. A

6:1396. McCaffrey, Lawrence J. (Univ. of Illinois). ISAAC BUTT AND THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT: A STUDY IN CONSERVATIVE NATIONALISM. *Review of Politics* 1960 (1): 72-95. Traces the career of Isaac Butt (1813-79), who led the formation of the Home Government Association (1870) and Home Rule League (1873), important steps in the revival of Irish nationalism. Butt's conciliatory parliamentary program failed (1873-76) due to his own inadequate leadership and an inability to reconcile the Protestant gentry and Catholic hierarchy. After 1877 Butt's conservative Federalism was replaced by the radical democratic and agrarian program of Charles Parnell. D. R. Millar

## ITALY

See also: 6:1213, 1359, 1391

6:1397. Berselli, Aldo. ACCORDI E DISACCORDI FRA QUINTINO SELLA E MARCO MINGHETTI SUI MEZZI PER IL RAGGIUNGIMENTO DEL PAREGGIO (1861-1876) [Agreements and disagreements between Quintino Sella and Marco Minghetti on methods for balancing the budget (1861-1876)]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 299-311. Quintino Sella and Marco Minghetti, alternating as minister of finance between 1861 and 1876, differed regarding the financial problem, particularly the attainment of a balanced budget. For Sella, public economy was a science; for Minghetti, it was both science and an art, and could not be separated from morality. According to Minghetti, a reform of the state structure was necessary to halt the growing deficits. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1398. Blakiston, Noel. L'INGHILTERRA E LA TAVOLA PIEMONTESE, 1859-60 [England and the Piedmontese tariff, 1859-60]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 312-314. The formation of the Kingdom of Italy involved the extension of the protectionist tariff of Piedmont to all parts of Italy. English trade would have suffered if a royal decree of September 1860 had not substantially reduced duties on goods imported from England. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1399. Boyer, Ferdinand. LES VOLONTAIRES FRANÇAIS AVEC GARIBALDI EN 1860 [French volunteers with Garibaldi in 1860]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1960 7(2): 123-148. Identifies by name fifty of the 300 to 400 French volunteers who accompanied Garibaldi's expedition to liberate Italy and describes their war records. Almost all these volunteers served anonymously, and the identification was made from unpublished governmental and municipal records and newspaper data. H. D. Piper

6:1400. Clarke, Ashley (British Ambassador to Italy). L'AMICIZIA ANGLO-ITALIANA NEL RISORGIMENTO [Anglo-Italian friendship during the Risorgimento period]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura* 1959 36(418): 263-271. A review of the historic ties of friendship between Italy and England that have existed since the period of the Risorgimento. The author analyzes the attitudes of such statesmen as Cavour and Garibaldi toward the English. He concludes by publishing a letter written by Garibaldi in 1860 in which he firmly acknowledges the debt of Italian democracy to the British liberal tradition. A. F. Rolle

6:1401. Demarco, Domenico. L'ECONOMIA DEGLI STATI ITALIANI PRIMA DELL'UNITÀ [The economy of the Italian states before unification]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 191-258. Survey of economic condi-

tions (agriculture, industry, commerce, communications, finance) in Piedmont, Lombardy-Venetia, Tuscany, the Papal States and Naples before unification. The author concludes that economic developments favored political unity and that Piedmont was the economic as well as the political leader of Italy. Much statistical material is included. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1402. Ferrari, Giorgio E. SPUNTI DI RIFORMA ECONOMICO-SOCIALE NEGLI SCRITTI D'UN FUNZIONARIO VENETO AI MARGINI DELLA RIVOLUZIONE [Emergence of socio-economic reform in the writings of a Venetian official on the eve of the Revolution]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 350-370. The reform program of Fortunato Sceriman, a Venetian official during the period of Austrian rule, reflects Christian social thinking. Sceriman criticized the defects of the Austrian administration and proposed far-reaching social, economic and administrative reforms. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1403. Giusti, Renato. ASPETTI ECONOMICI DEL MANTOVANO NEGLI ULTIMI ANNI DELLA DOMINAZIONE AUSTRIACA [Economic aspects of Mantua during the last years of Austrian rule]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 371-381. The Mantuan province of Lombardy-Venetia witnessed gradual economic progress from 1815 to 1848. However, agriculture failed to develop in a capitalistic sense owing to the prejudices of the peasants, the backwardness of agricultural technology, and the lack of governmental interest in agriculture. The end of Austrian domination raised the prospect of a better economic order. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1404. Izzo, Luigi. VICENDE DELLA POLITICA COMMERCIALE ITALO-FRANCESE DAL 1860 AL 1892 [Vicissitudes of Franco-Italian commercial policy between 1860 and 1892]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 390-408. Surveys the tariff relations between Italy and France from 1860 to 1892 and concludes that southern Italy suffered both industrially and agriculturally from the commercial treaties that were concluded. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1405. La Sorsa, Saverio. LA BASILICATA DI UN SECOLO FA [Basilicata a century ago]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 409-420. Survey of socio-economic conditions in Basilicata a century ago. At that time Basilicata was the largest region of Italy, but its districts had little in common with each other. The people were poverty-stricken, disease-ridden, and superstitious. The economy was backward and predominantly agricultural. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1406. Luraghi, Raimondo. SU ALCUNE QUESTIONI RELATIVE ALL'AGRICOLTURA PIEMONTESE NEL DECENNIO 1850-1860 [Some questions regarding Piedmontese agriculture in the decade 1850-1860]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 429-438. During the decade from 1850 to 1860 the prices of Piedmont's agricultural products showed a steady increase. Added investments in land made possible the modernization of agriculture. As minister of agriculture and as premier, Cavour gave encouragement to the agricultural improvements. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1407. Luzzatto, Gino. L'ECONOMIA ITALIANA NEL PRIMO DECENNIO DELL'UNITÀ [The Italian economy in the first decade of unity]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 259-298. Analysis of the causes of Italy's economic backwardness during the first five years of unity. The economic decline resulted from the stationary quality of the urban population, the financial difficulties of the new government, the absence of private savings for investment, and the failure of agriculture to increase its productivity. Around 1870 the first signs of dynamic economic activity appeared. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1408. Manzotti, Fernando. ALCUNI ASPETTI DELLA POLITICA ECONOMICO-SOCIALE DI FRANCESCO IV E FRANCESCO V D'ESTE A REGGIO [Some aspects of the socio-economic policy of Francis IV and Francis V of Este in Reggio]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3): 439-444. Both Francis IV and his successor, Francis V, were very responsive to the needs of the poor, and they pursued an intelligent and generous paternalism. Insofar as his policies encouraged a socio-economic Risorgimento, Francis V unwittingly assisted the formation of a unitary state. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1409. Pouthas, Charles H., ed. ENTRETIENS AVEC CAVOUR (NOVEMBRE 1860 ET JANVIER 1861) [Interviews with



Cavour (November 1860 and January 1861)]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1960 7(2):179-190. Two hitherto unpublished accounts of interviews with Cavour at Turin by Charles de Rémusat (1797-1875), philosopher and politician, in which Cavour expresses himself frankly on current events and his program for Italian unification. H. D. Piper

6:1410. Rainone, Corrado. *CONSENSI E CONTRASTI PER L'ADESIONE DEL REGNO DELLE DUE SICILIE AL PROGRAMMA DE UNIONE DOGANALE ITALIANA* [Support for and opposition to the adherence of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to the project for an Italian customs union]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3):483-498. During the course of 1847 a plan for a customs union of the Italian states was making considerable progress. In the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, newspapers and periodicals favored the adherence of the kingdom to this customs union. For political and economic reasons, the Bourbon king was hostile to the project. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1411. Rocca, Riccardo. *ALCUNI ASPETTI LOGISTICI DELLA CAMPAGNA DEL 1866* [Some logistical aspects of the campaign of 1866]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3):499-507. Discussion of the logistical aspects of the Italian theater of war during the Seven Weeks' War. The author maintains that the Venetians gave support to the operations of the campaign because they desired annexation to Italy. Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1412. Rossi, Joseph (Univ. of Wisconsin). *UNCLE TOM'S CABIN AND PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY*. *American Quarterly* 1959 11(3):416-424. Inquires into the reasons why the appearance of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in Italy in 1852 met with hostility from the Roman Catholic Church. The Church feared, incorrectly as it turned out, that the novel's popularity would encourage the spread of Protestantism and social protest. Not merely did the Church object to the favorable light cast on Methodists and Quakers in the book, but deeper motives were revealed by the Jesuit paper which denounced Mrs. Stowe's book as "socialistic . . . the echo of the most wicked passions stirred by the movement of 1848." Based on a study by F. H. Jackson (in *Symposium*, 1953, Vol. 7) and on contemporary Italian newspapers. W. M. Armstrong

#### POLAND

See also: 6:1216, 1356, 1358, 1361, 1369

6:1413. Czapska, Maria. *ŚWIADKOWIE "SPRAWY BOŻEJ"* [Witnesses of the "Cause of God"]. *Kultura* 1960 14(6):45-54. Fragment of a larger work. The author describes the relations of Adam Mickiewicz and the mystic Andrzej Towiański, primarily as reflected in the memoirs of Zofia Komierowska, who was not at all susceptible to mysticism (her husband was Józef Komierowski, for some time also a follower of Towiański). A. F. Dygnas

6:1414. Gawirski, Roman. *BUNT CZELADZI W ZGIERZU W 1826 ROKU W ŚWIETLE LITERATURY I ŹRÓDEŁ* [The riots of the apprentices in Zgierz in 1826 as reflected in sources and printed works]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(3):583-586. Quoting material from the municipal archives of Zgierz, reconstructs the course of the riots and proves that, contrary to former opinion, they were only an ordinary, though large-scale, brawl without any tinge of social discontent. A. F. Dygnas

6:1415. Lepkowski, Tadeusz. *PIOTR WYSOCKI NA SCHYLKU ŻYCIA (NA MARGINESIE DWÓCH LISTÓW Z 1869 R.)* [Piotr Wysocki toward the end of his life (on his two letters of 1869)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(4):1228-1240. A sketch of Piotr Wysocki, the first leader of the 1830-31 uprising, dealing with his exile in Siberia and his life, after returning from exile, in the small Polish town of Warka [near Warsaw]. The author also gives an analysis of Wysocki's political opinions in the last period of his life. In an appendix are published, from the manuscript collection of the Bibliothèque Polonoise in Paris, two letters from 1869 from Wysocki to his friend Karol Karśnicki, in which Wysocki, most likely provoked by some writings or talk about the policy of the anti-Russian uprisings, gives his own version of his experiences. A. F. Dygnas

6:1416. Stankiewicz, Zbigniew. *RUCH CHŁOPSKI PODCZAS POWSTANIA STYCZNIOWEGO* [The peasants' movement during the January Uprising]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(2):273-293. Already in the years 1861 and 1862 there was an action of resistance against serfdom. During the uprising of 1863-64 the insurgents issued a decree granting full freedom to the peasants and giving them ownership of the land they tilled. The Russian authorities, on the other hand, called on the peasants to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities persons participating, or likely to participate, in the uprising. The Russian order resulted in numerous arrests, as a rule of landlords and their staff, village mayors, clergy, village craftsmen, foresters, and similar persons of importance in the countryside. As a rule they had had no connection with the uprising, and the arrests were accompanied by violence, destruction and pillage. The Russian authorities showed concern, rightly seeing in these actions signs of social revolution, and while trying to split the Polish peasantry from the upper classes they nevertheless punished those acting against the established social order. A. F. Dygnas

6:1417. Wereszycki, Henryk. *HOTEL LAMBERT I OBÓZ BIAŁYCH PRZED WYBUCHEM POWSTANIA STYCZNIOWEGO* [The Hotel Lambert and the party of the Whites before the outbreak of the January Uprising]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(3):514-544. Up to the Crimean War the center of Polish political leadership was abroad, and this position of the emigration was recognized in Poland itself. About the time of that war, however, the center of political decision moved to the various parts of Poland, mainly to Greater Poland and the Congress Kingdom. The emigration, especially the Hotel Lambert group (Czartoryski's party), recognized this fact and acknowledged the change of leadership. During the years 1861 and 1862 there was a constant exchange of opinions between the Hotel Lambert and the leadership of the Whites (the conservative party) aiming, inter alia, at the co-ordination of actions also with the Democratic Society. But the Whites could not reach agreement among themselves on policy, and were lacking in leadership, and while they were in principle fundamentally opposed to the idea of an armed uprising, they ended by supporting the insurrection. In the course of the last two pre-insurrection years the Hotel Lambert relinquished its traditional role of independent representation of Poland's will, and of representation of it abroad. Based mostly on material from the Czartoryski Archives in Cracow. A. F. Dygnas

#### RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 6:1221, 1415, 1516

6:1418. Kantemir, 'Ali (Editor, Arabic Review [Munich]). *A NORTH CAUCASIAN CENTENARY: A TRIBUTE TO IMAM SHAMIL OF CAUCASIA*. *Islamic Review* 1960 48(1):8-10. A brief appreciation of the Imam Shamil, who led the popular national resistance, inspired by Islamic ideas, to Russian encroachment in the northern Caucasus from around 1833 until his capture by Russian troops in 1859. N. Rescher

6:1419. Rimlinger, Gaston V. (Princeton Univ.). *AUTO CRACY AND THE FACTORY ORDER IN EARLY RUSSIAN INDUSTRIALIZATION*. *Journal of Economic History* 1960 20(1):67-92. An examination of tsarist labor policy in the years 1861-1905. The author stresses that prior to 1886, despite the growth of industry and labor unrest, the regulation of labor problems remained largely in local hands. With the failure of this local-paternalistic approach the tsarist government finally stepped in in 1886 with a comprehensive labor law. As this and subsequent laws failed to solve the mounting labor unrest, further regulatory measures continued to emanate from the central government, so that by 1905 dissatisfied workers and employers found themselves in the clutches of police socialism, which also proved a failure. Based in part on six volumes of documentary material, consisting chiefly of reports of local administrative and police officials, and edited by A. M. Pankratova under the title *Rabochee Divizhenie V Rossii V XIX Veke* [The working-class movement in Russia in the 19th century] (Moscow: Gospolitizdat, 1950-1952). E. Feldman

6:1420. Shenitz, Helen A. (Alaska Historical Library and Museum). *FATHER VENIAMINOV, THE ENLIGHTENER OF ALASKA*. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1959 18(1):57-80. The first biographical sketch in any



Western language of Fr. Veniaminov, (1797-1879), who rose from the obscurity of a small parish priest in Siberia to become the Metropolitan of Russia. The "Enlightener of Alaska," as he is known to historians, he developed among the natives of Alaska not only a firm belief in Christian life and Christian democracy, but also an appreciation of the value of knowledge and a desire for learning. His scholarly writings on Alaska will represent the most valuable source material on Alaska. Based on Barsukov's *Innokentii, Mitropolit Moskovskii*, Veniaminov's works, letters, manuscript diary, and various book reviews. A

#### SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

6:1421. Bensow, Einar. KAPTEN HARALD HJÄRNES MILITÄRA FÖRFATTARSKAP [Captain Harald Hjärne's military writing]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1960 47(5/6):296-303. Discusses publications by the Swedish army officer Harald Hjärne (1801-1885), an article on training maneuvers in 1833 and a proposal for a territorial home guard in 1860.

Roberta G. Selleck

6:1422. Dahl, Torsten. OM FÖRHÅLLET MELLAN RÄTTSAKTEN OCH SVERIGES OCH NORGES GRUNDLAGAR [On the relationship between the Act of Union and the constitutions of Sweden and Norway]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1960 (1):26-53. Analyzes legal theory and practice in Sweden-Norway in the early part of the 19th century concerning the relation of the 1815 Act of Union to the respective Swedish and Norwegian constitutions. Norwegian practice tended to absorb the Act of Union into the general body of Norwegian constitutional law. Swedish theory and practice normally distinguished between a primary system of domestic constitutional law and a secondary system of Union law. The author examines the differing approaches in the debates, 1859-1862, over reform of provisions for an interim regency. Roberta G. Selleck

#### SPAIN

6:1423. Iniesta Onega, Antonio. PATRICIO DE LA OSCURIDAD, "EL HOMBRE DE LAS TRANSFORMACIONES" [Patricio de la Escosura, "the man of transformations"]. *Revista de Literatura* 1956 9(17/18):125-158. Short biography of Patricio de la Escosura (1807-1878), with reference to his extensive political and literary activity. J. M. R. (IHE 29843)

6:1424. Simón Díaz, José. ALGUNOS ANTECEDENTES DE LA IDEOLOGÍA DE MENÉNDEZ Y PELAYO [Some antecedents of Menéndez y Pelayo's ideology]. *Revista de Literatura* 1956 9(17/18):48-79. Examines, as antecedents of Menéndez y Pelayo's thought, the polemic maintained in the review *El Pensamiento español* from 1861 to 1865 against heterodoxy, with respect to the problem of free inquiry and the context of 1865 between Ramón María Narváez and Emilio Castelar Ripoll. Menéndez y Pelayo was later to return to the same themes on a higher intellectual plane. J. M. R. (IHE 29865)

#### SWITZERLAND

6:1425. Grin, Edmond. ASPECTS DE LA VIE DES ÉTUDIANTS VAUDOIS À L'ÉPOQUE DU RETOUR DE VINET À LAUSANNE (1837) [Aspects of Vaud student life at the time of Vinet's return to Lausanne (1837)]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1959 9(4):523-535. Research in the archives of the Vaud section of the Swiss Society of Students at Fribourg throws light on student life in Lausanne about 120 years ago. The author gives brief biographical data on the following persons who were students at this time: Charles Baup (born 1811), François Bertholet (born 1814), Louis Bridel, Adolphe Lèbre (1814-1844), Frédéric Monneron (1813-1837), Henri Durand (1818-1842) and Frédéric Espérandieu (1812-1890). Religious zeal and patriotism dominated these students' aims and writings. The annual reports of the society made in the years 1832-37 by Baup, Espérandieu and Lèbre illustrate the religious zeal and the political activities of this serious-minded generation. L. Kestenberg

#### Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence dealing with both the years before and after 1815 are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 6: 1238

6:1426. Castillero R., Ernesto J. ORIGEN Y LABORES DEL PRIMER CONGRESO INTERAMERICANO DE PANAMA EN 1826 [The origin and work of the first Inter-American Congress in Panama in 1826]. *Lotería (Panama)* 1956 1(7):10-17. Reprint of an article published in *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela*, Vol. 16, no. 52 (1956), pp.300-305, under the title "Historia sintética del Congreso de Panamá de 1826" [See abstract 4:2845]. D. B. (IHE 30402)

6:1427. Gómez Martínez, Fernando. EL LIBERTADOR Y LA GLORIA [The Liberator and glory]. *Revista de la Facultad de Derecho (Colombia)* 1958 6(26):48-51. A speech showing how a zeal for glory was a constant in the life and deeds of Simón Bolívar. E. Rz. (IHE 30416)

6:1428. Guzmán, Mauricio. PRECURSORES DEL PANAMERICANISMO [Forerunners of Pan-Americanism]. *Cultura (El Salvador)* 1958 (12):11-20. A lecture expounding, commenting on and comparing the political ideas on Pan-Americanism of Bernardo Monteagudo (1787-1825) of Argentina and José Cecilio del Valle (died 1834) of Honduras. The author contrasts their doctrines with that of the Holy Alliance in Europe, which he regards as the source of the Monroe Doctrine. He considers the historical significance of America since its discovery. Extracts from the works of both scholars are included. B. T. (IHE 30382)

6:1429. Martínez Emiliani, Simón. EL "BOLIVAR" DE MADARIAGA [Madariaga's Bolívar]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1958 17(56):418-424. Reprint of a critical discussion, published originally in *El Libertador* (the organ of Colombia's Ministry of Education), of Salvador de Madariaga, Bolívar (London: Hollis and Carter). Martínez Emiliani takes as the basis of his commentary Angel Francisco Brice's work *El Bolívar de Marx ampliado por Madariaga*, extracts of which are included. R.C. (IHE 30417)

6:1430. Mendoza, Cristóbal, Luis. LAS DEBILIDADES AMOROSAS DEL LIBERTADOR. GLOSA DE UN ESTUDIO DEL DOCTOR VICENTE LECUNA [The Liberator's amorous weaknesses. Note on a study by Dr. Vicente Lecuna]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1958 17(57):611-614. Contradicts the ideas propagated by Dr. Gil Fournol on certain of Bolívar's amorous activities. The author concludes that the Liberator never allowed his intimate life to interfere with his political and military activity. C. Ba. (IHE 30431)

6:1431. Nielsen Reyes, Federico. DESTINO UNIVERSAL DE LAS AMÉRICAS [Universal destiny of the Americas]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1958 17(57):605-607. Review of Bolívar's ideas on Pan-Americanism. C. Ba. (IHE 30434)

6:1432. Tragtenberg, Mauricio. AS IDEIAS POLÍTICAS DE BOLIVAR [Bolívar's political ideas]. *Revista de História (Brazil)* 1958 9(33):9-25. Refers briefly to Spanish colonization in America and Latin American independence and then examines in more detail Bolívar's political thought: its structure, influences, the Liberator's attitude to religion, etc. R. C. (IHE 30433)

6:1433. Vilela, Arturo. EL ILUMINISMO Y LAS CAUSAS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Illuminism and the causes of the independence movement]. *Revista de Educación (Argentina)* 1958 3(5):245-249. Supports the thesis that in the independence period in Spanish America, a trend toward autonomy based on an ideology of French, Spanish, or U.S. influence was predominant. E. Rz. (IHE 30406)



## CENTRAL AMERICA

6:1434. Campbell, John F. MARINE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE PANAMA STAR AND THE STAR AND HERALD. *American Neptune* 1960 20(2):118-133. Describes the history of the Panama Star, the newspaper founded in February 1849 by three printers temporarily held up in Panama on their way to the gold fields of California. The newspaper survived and was merged in 1853 with the Herald, becoming the Star and Herald. As well as recording the adventures of returning gold diggers who traveled over the Panama route, the paper covered the initiation of work on the Panama railroad, reported on the various expeditions sent by the U.S. to explore the Isthmus canal routes and on other events of this pioneer era. The newspaper reported in great detail on maritime affairs, and the author recommends that marine historians consult bound volumes of the journal for a wealth of information and marine intelligence. Barbara Waldstein

6:1435. Molina y Morales, Roberto. CANDINA. *Cultura* (El Salvador) 1958 (12):147-159. Biographical sketch of the San Salvador priest Ángel Marfa Candina (1792-1837). The author describes his lineage, family and coat of arms, as well as his studies, academic and ecclesiastical positions, political work in the independence movement, and role and vicissitudes (describing those of other contemporary figures as well) in the resulting civil war in El Salvador. Transcriptions of family documents are included. Based on unpublished documents from the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, parochial archives and the Archivo de la Curia del Salvador y Guatemala. B. T. (IHE 30394)

6:1436. Recinos, Adrián. CIEN AÑOS DE LA LLEGADA DEL ABATE BRASSEUR DE BOURBOUR [sic] A GUATEMALA [Centenary of the arrival of the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg in Guatemala]. *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala* 1956 [1958] 29(1/4):12-17. A lecture presenting a short review of the personality and scientific work of this French Americanist (1814-1874). D. B. (IHE 30107)

6:1437. Rubio Mellado, Adolfo. JOSE SIMEON CAÑAS, LIBERTADOR DE LOS ESCLAVOS EN CENTROAMERICA [José Simeón Cañas, liberator of the slaves in Central America]. *Cultura* (El Salvador) 1958 (12):206-221. Biographical notes on this priest from El Salvador (1767-1838) and his patriotic and political activity on behalf of the independence of Central America and the emancipation of slaves. Included are the text of his motion to emancipate the slaves and extracts from the decree which authorized it (1824) and from modern decrees honoring his memory. B. T. (IHE 30468)

6:1438. Unsigned. ACTAS DE INDEPENDENCIA NOVEMBERBRINAS (1821-1840-1903) [November acts of independence (1821-1840-1903)]. *Lotería* (Panama) 3(36):13-23. Among the various acts reproduced are those of the independence of the town of Los Santos and that of Panamanian territory in general (both dated 1821). R. C. (IHE 30470)

## MEXICO

See: 6:1525

## SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 6:935

6:1439. Acevedo Latorre, Eduardo. EL GENERAL AGUSTIN CODAZZI. *Revista del Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario* (Colombia) 1958 53(447/448):73-75. Notes on the life and scientific work of this Italian soldier and geographer (died 1859), who studied the territory of Colombia. The author mentions his collaborators in the Chorographical Commission (1850-51) and other expeditions. B. T. (IHE 30114)

6:1440. Arciniegas, Germán. ARTIGAS. *Revista del Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario* (Colombia) 1958 53(447/448):11-29. Summary of the military and political work of Artigas (1764-1850) in Uruguay. The author comments on the principal problems of Artigas' age: before, during and after the gaining of independence (the English invasion of 1806, the independence of Buenos Aires, etc.). B. T. (IHE 30479)

6:1441. Busaniche, José Luis. VIAJEROS Y DIPLOMATICOS EN LA EMANCIPACION ARGENTINA [Travelers and diplomats in the emancipation of Argentina]. *Revista de Educación* (Argentina) 1958 3(8):221-234. Study of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Río de la Plata provinces during the years of their emancipation, with special reference to the activities of the English envoy Woodbine Parish and his work on the Río de la Plata, which appeared in 1839. R. C. (IHE 30444)

6:1442. Chiriboga, A.I. JOAQUIN DE SOTO. HEROES DE LA BATALLA DE PICHINCHA. AGENTE DEL SERVICIO DE INTELIGENCIA DEL GENERAL SUCRE [Joaquín de Soto, Hero of the battle of Pichincha. Agent of General Sucre's intelligence service]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1958 17(56):373-377. Brief information on General Sucre's secret service in the campaigns for the independence of Quito and Captain Soto's activity in it. Based on documents from the archives of the Biblioteca Ecuatoriana, Quito. R. C. (IHE 30467)

6:1443. Del Río, García. SITIO Y TOMA DE CARTAJENA POR EL GENERAL MORILLO [The siege and capture of Cartagena by General Morillo]. *Revista Javeriana* (Colombia) 1958 50(250):251-263. Reproduces, with the original spelling, a description of the siege and capture of this Colombian city in 1815. This work was published in London in 1823. E. Rz. (IHE 30452)

6:1444. Destrüge, Carlos. UN EPISODIO MARITIMO. EL GENERAL DON TOMAS CARLOS WRIGHT [A maritime episode. General Don Tomás Carlos Wright]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1958 10(31):71-76. Notes on the action taken by General Wright, in command of the brigantine "Chimborazo" in the expedition sent to help in the liberation of Peru (1824). E. Rz. (IHE 30472)

6:1445. Dusenberry, William (Univ. of Pittsburgh). HALSEY'S CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AIRES, 1818-1859. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1960 13(4):95-107. Presents a case study in 19th-century debt collection against a Latin American government. Thomas L. Halsey loaned money to help the revolution against Spain, but long and protracted negotiations produced a first payment only in 1851. Payments were continued despite the fall of the government of Juan Manuel de Rosas, who finally had arranged the settlement. Based chiefly on U.S. State Department records. D. Bushnell

6:1446. Dusenberry, William. THE SERVICE OF WILLIAM A. HARRIS AT BUENOS AIRES. *The Americas* (USA) 1960 16(3):251-269. Reviews and praises the work of William A. Harris (1805-1864) as chargé d'affaires in Buenos Aires, 1846-1851. In accord with U.S. policy, Harris opposed the English-French intervention against the Rosas government while seeking to act as conciliator in the dispute. He appears to have reported ably and objectively on regional developments, worked to adjust claims of U.S. citizens, defended the U.S. position in the Mexican War, and tried to advance his country's trading interests. Based primarily on Harris' dispatches preserved in the U.S. National Archives. D. Bushnell

6:1447. Felice Cardot, Carlos. PAEZ. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1957 40(159):328-342. Reprint of the prologue to the second volume of *Archivo del General Páez* (Bogotá, 1957). The author praises General José Antonio Páez and his conduct during the struggle for independence in Venezuela. D. B. (IHE 30489)

6:1448. Fernández Stoll, Jorge. BOLIVAR Y EL PERU [Bolívar and Peru]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1957 40(158):125-130. Speech denying that there is any reason for the Peruvians attributing to Bolívar Peru's loss of Guayaquil, Upper Peru and Maynas. D. B. (IHE 30421)

6:1449. Ferreiro, Felipe. EN TORNO A LAS ACTAS DEL 25 DE AGOSTO DE 1825 [Concerning the acts of 25 August 1825]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1958 (77/79):11-26. Essay dealing with the problem of the unity of the Spanish Indies and the later division of America into different countries, referring to the special case of the República Oriental del Uruguay. In conjunction with this the author points out the significance of the acts of 25 August 1825. Based on published documents. E. Rz. (IHE 30478)



6:1450. García Chuecos, Héctor. ELOGIO DEL PRO-  
ER [Eulogy of the leader]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional  
e la Historia (Venezuela) 1958 40(163):230-234. Throws  
light on the merits of the Venezuelan José Gregorio Monagas as  
soldier in the war of independence and as a member of the  
government of the republic. D. B. (IHE 30488)

6:1451. García Chuecos, Héctor. LA REVOLUCION DE  
NDEPENDENCIA EN MERIDA, 1810-1823 [The revolution of  
independence in Mérida, 1810-1823]. Boletín de la Academia  
Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1958 40(163):257-269.  
Refers to various events in this period: the act of independence  
(1811), the royalist reaction, the campaigns of liberation of the  
city followed by submission to Spanish rule, various subversive  
movements in behalf of independence in several towns in the  
territory of Mérida and in the city itself, and final liberation  
(1823). D. B. (IHE 30481)

6:1452. García Flavio. EL FIN DEL ULTIMO VIR-  
REY DEL RIO DE LA PLATA, FRANCISCO XAVIER DE  
ELIO [The end of the last viceroy of the Río de la Plata,  
Francisco Xavier de Elío]. Historia (Argentina) 1958 4(14):  
99-118. Note on the circumstances of the death of  
Francisco Xavier de Elío (1822) and subsequent happenings up  
to the disappearance of the corpse. C. Ba. (IHE 30395)

6:1453. Gironza, Telmo. EL HEROE DE AYACUCHO  
The hero of Ayacucho]. Boletín de la Academia de Historia  
del Valle del Cauca (Colombia) 1959 27(114):59-65.  
Deals with the patriot general José María Córdova and his heroic  
conduct in the Battle of Ayacucho (1824). R. C. (IHE 30436)

6:1454. Gutiérrez Ferreiro, Pedro Pablo. SAN CARLOS  
Y PEZUELA. UN COLEGIO Y UN VIRREY [San Carlos and  
Pezuela. A college and a viceroy]. Guadalupe (Spain) 1956  
5:51-55. Notes on the causes of the decline of this col-  
lege in Lima, which reached its lowest ebb at the time of Vice-  
roy Pezuela (1816). The author outlines the viceroy's efforts  
to save San Carlos and the events which led to its provisional  
closing in 1817. C. Ba. (IHE 30379)

6:1455. Iribarren Celis, Lino, ed. MONAGAS Y BEAU-  
PERTHUY, EL HEROE Y EL SABIO [Monagas and Beau-  
perthuy, the hero and the sage]. Boletín de la Academia  
Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1958 40(163):236-243.  
Transcription of four letters (1849-1852) from the leader of the  
Venezuelan independence movement, José Gregorio Monagas  
(1795-1858), to the scholar Luis Daniel Beaupérthuy (1807-1871),  
who was of French origin. In the introduction the editor dis-  
cusses both figures. The letters are from a private archive.  
D. B. (IHE 30486)

6:1456. Lizardi, Ramón I. ORACION FUNEBRE [Fu-  
neral oration]. Boletín de la Academia de la Historia (Venezu-  
ela) 1958 40(163):225-229. Praises the personality of  
José Gregorio Monagas. D. B. (IHE 30487)

6:1457. Matos Hurtado, Belisario. FERNANDO SE-  
RRANO Y URIBE. Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle  
del Cauca (Colombia) 1959 27(114):45-54. Genealogical  
and biographical notes on this Colombian leader, who was born  
in Matanza in 1779. Detailed reference is made to the impor-  
tant part he played in the country's struggle for freedom.  
R. C. (IHE 30457)

6:1458. Meléndez D., Silvio. HISTORIA DEL TESORO  
DE "PLAYA DE MUERTOS" [History of the treasure of "Dead  
Man's Beach"]. Lotería (Panama) 1958 3(34):134-144.  
Detailed account of how this Peruvian colonial treasure was  
buried in a beach on the Pacific by Captain Gonzalo Vázquez,  
under instructions of Viceroy Joaquín Pezuela to save it from  
Lord Cochrane, and of the mystery that remains concerning  
the exact location. The author gives notes on those persons  
connected with the treasure after it was hidden.  
B. T. (IHE 30473)

6:1459. Mendoza, Cristóbal L. DISCURSO DE APER-  
TURA EN LA SESION SOLEMNE CON QUE LA INSTITUCION  
CONMEMOR EL 175 ANIVERSARIO DEL NATALICIO DEL  
LIBERTADOR [Opening speech of the solemn session in which  
the Institute commemorated the 175th anniversary of the Liber-  
ator's birth]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela  
1958 17(56):318-323. A speech evoking and exalting  
Bolívar's work of liberation, and the outstanding collaboration

of Venezuelans in this work and in the political life of Great  
Colombia. R. C. (IHE 30413)

6:1460. Mendoza, Cristóbal L. UNA INFORTUNADA  
NOTA BIBLIOGRAFICA [An unfortunate bibliographical note].  
Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1958 17(56):  
393-401. A polemical refutation of the statements made  
by José Guerra Flores -- in Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional,  
Havana, 1957, and apropos of Arturo Capdevilla's book El  
Hombre de Guayaquil -- concerning Bolívar's responsibility  
for the failure of the interview with San Martín in Guayaquil  
and thus for the delay in Peru's complete emancipation. Based  
on some letters (1822) from both leaders and on José Enrique  
Rodó's work on Simón Bolívar. R. C. (IHE 30419)

6:1461. Nucete Sardi, José. MEMORIAS, "ANTAPO-  
DISIS" Y PERSONAJES VENEZOLANOS [Memoirs, Antapodisis  
and Venezuelan personages]. Revista Shell (Venezuela) 1958  
7(28):32-34. Discusses the memoirs and other manu-  
scripts of Andrés Bello (1777-1856), an illustrious  
Venezuelan supporter of monarchic ideas. Special reference  
is made to his relations with such personages of the independ-  
ence movement as Francisco Miranda and General José  
Francisco Bermúdez. D. B. (IHE 30485)

6:1462. Nucete Sardi, José. PROCERES DEL PEN-  
SAMIENTO VENEZOLANO EN EL SIGLO XIX [Outstanding  
figures in Venezuelan thought during the 19th century].  
Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela)  
1958 40(163):399-402. Extract from a lecture. The  
author examines Venezuelan ideology as expressed by the  
heroes of the independence movement (Miranda and Bolívar),  
Andrés Bello and such later scholars as Acosta, Vicente  
González and Fermín Toro. D. B. (IHE 30483)

6:1463. Ortega Ricaurte, Daniel. DOS PROCERES  
HOMONIMOS. JOSE MARIA RICAURTE [Two homonymous  
leaders of independence. José María Ricaurte]. Boletín de  
Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1960 47(543/544):64-76.  
Mainly a carefully documented short study of the military  
career of José María Ricaurte y Nariño (1795-1820), an im-  
portant, though not quite front-ranking, officer in Colombia's  
war of independence. In the early stages he sided with his  
uncle Antonio Nariño against both royalists and rival patriots.  
He disappeared from view during the Spanish reconquest and  
returned to action after the battle of Boyacá. The author seeks  
to clear up the frequent confusion between this officer, one  
José María Ricaurte y Torrijos, and Joaquín Ricaurte.  
D. Bushnell

6:1464. Osorio, Marco A. UNA OBRA DE DETRAC-  
CION BOLIVARIANA [A work detracting from Bolívar].  
Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1958 17  
(56):402-417. Deals with the Estudios históricos of  
Manuel Jesús Lucio, who tries to detract from Bolívar's  
campaigns in favor of General Santander. Osorio attempts to  
refute his arguments with the help of published documents and  
citations from various books. R. C. (IHE 30418)

6:1465. Ots Capdequí, José. EL VIRREY, EL REAL  
ACUERDO Y LOS GOBERNADORES DEL NUEVO REINO DE  
GRANADA EN LOS AÑOS FINALES DE LAS LUCHAS POR  
LA INDEPENDENCIA [The viceroy, the Royal Resolution and  
the governors of the New Realm of Granada in the last years of  
the struggle for independence]. Revista del Colegio Mayor de  
Nuestra Señora del Rosario (Colombia) 1958 53(447/448):  
94-129. Part of a book in preparation. The author exam-  
ines the effect of the political struggle on these colonial insti-  
tutions. He transcribes or summarizes 1) the information  
furnished Viceroy Sámano by the ayuntamiento of Medellín, the  
ordinary alcaldes of Servita, and the cabildos of Santa Fe and  
Honda on the territorial position of the viceroyalty; 2) resolu-  
tions (acuerdos) of the Audiencia of Santa Fe (1817-1818), pro-  
clamations of the governors of Antioquia and Popayán and the  
crown prosecutor's observations on the latter; 3) governmental  
resolutions concerning the cabildo of Santa Fe (1818); 4) questions  
of finance, allowances, fiscal measures, moratoriums, contribu-  
tions, loans, appropriation of deposits and sequestrations, etc.  
(1811-1818). Based on documents from the Archivo Nacional  
in Bogotá. B. T. (IHE 30451)

6:1466. Porras Barranechea, Raúl. D. CARLOS  
PEDEMONTE (1774-1831). Mercurio Peruano (Peru) 1958  
39(375):346-364. Biographical study of this Peruvian in-  
dependence leader, archbishop of Lima and president of the  
first constitutional congress. Special reference is made to his



genealogy and intellectual formation. Article to be continued.  
E. Rz. (IHE 30475)

6:1467. Porras Troconis, Gabriel. BOLIVAR, LIBER-TADOR DEL PERU [Bolívar, liberator of Peru]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1958 17(56):337-372. A detailed account of the campaign for the liberation of Peru directed by General San Martín, which tries to show that when the latter left the country in 1822, the position of the patriots was desperate, and that consequently Peru owes its independence to the later intervention of Simón Bolívar.

R. C. (IHE 30474)

6:1468. Ramírez, Jesús Emilio. ENCOMIO FUNEBRE DE AGUSTIN CODAZZI CON OCASION DEL CENTENARIO DE SU MUERTE [Funereal ecomio of Agustín Codazzi, on the centenary of his death]. *Revista Javeriana (Colombia)* 1959 51(251/252):35-39. Funereal oration with biographical notes on this scientist (1773-1859), who took part in the fight for Colombia's independence, and produced his most important geographical works in that country. E. Rz. (IHE 30455)

6:1469. Romero Arieia, Oswaldo. EPISODIOS OLVIDADOS DE LA CAMPAÑA DE PICHINCHA [Forgotten episodes in the Pichincha campaign]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia (Ecuador)* 1958 38(91):98-106. Notes on the annihilation of the "Alto Magdalena" battalion in 1822 due to the rigors of the march over the Andes. The author also praises the conduct of the patriot Joaquín de Soto, who was attached to Marshal Sucre's "intelligence service." Based partly on published and unpublished documents from Ecuadorian archives. E. Rz. (IHE 30409)

6:1470. Saraví, Mario Guillermo. LA MISIÓN GUTIÉRREZ DE LA FUENTE: SAN MARTÍN, BUENOS AIRES Y LAS PROVINCIAS [The mission of Gutiérrez de la Fuente: San Martín, Buenos Aires and the provinces]. *Revista de Historia Americana y Argentina* 1956/57 1(1/2):363-377. An account of the vicissitudes of this mission (1821), in which Gutiérrez de la Fuente sought on behalf of General San Martín in Buenos Aires and other Argentine provinces material help for the cause of Peruvian independence. The mission failed because of the indifferent and pacifist attitude in Buenos Aires. A short political outline of this city in the years 1821-1824 is given. Based on documents in the Archivo Histórico in Mendoza, Argentina. D. B. (IHE 30408)

6:1471. Tischendorf, Alfred (Duke Univ.). THE RAILWAY AND SÃO FRANCISCO PERNAMBUCO RAILWAY COMPANY 1854-1860. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1960 13(4):87-94. Describes some of the difficulties encountered in building and operating a railroad inland from Recife, Brazil. A British company received the concession and had wide support from Brazilian authorities, but it was hampered by difficulties of communication and co-ordination between Brazil and the home office in England. Based on company records. D. Bushnell

6:1472. Unsigned. BIBLIOTECA DE JOSE ACEVEDO GÓMEZ [The library of José Acevedo Gómez]. *Revista Bolívar (Colombia)* 1958 11(50):345-346. Publishes an inventory of the library of this first tribune of independent Colombia (1773-1817). Based on documents from the Archivo Nacional of Colombia. C. Ba. (IHE 30454)

6:1473. Unsigned. CANDIDATOS: SIMÓN BOLÍVAR, PRESIDENTE [Candidates: Simón Bolívar, President]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1958 17(56):439-440. Reprint of an article which appeared in No. 54 of *El Observador Caraqueño* (Caracas, 1825). It consists of a short appeal for the re-election of Bolívar as president of the Colombian republic. R. C. (IHE 30412)

6:1474. Unsigned. CARTAS DE SUCRE [Letters of Sucre]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia)* 1960 47(543/544):113-121, and (545/546):269-273. Letters written by General Antonio José de Sucre from his headquarters in Bolivia to the Colombian secretary of war. The letters in the first part were written in June 1825, and deal with the first steps toward organization of the Bolivian republic and (principally) with routine matters of military administration, such as discipline and promotions. Those in the second part were written in September 1825, and concern details of military administration. The letters are from Colombia's Archivo Nacional. D. Bushnell

6:1475. Unsigned. COMPILACION DE REALES CEDULAS, PROVISIONES, LEYES, ORDENANZAS, INSTRUCCIONES Y PROCEDIMIENTOS SOBRE REPARTIMIENTOS DE TIERRAS EN FAVOR DE LOS INDIOS, DESDE EL AÑO 1591 HASTA 1754; INCLUYENDO, ADEMÁS, LOS DECRETOS Y DISPOSICIONES QUE FUERON DICTADOS POR EL LIBERTADOR D. SIMÓN BOLÍVAR, EN LOS AÑOS DE 1824 A 1828 INCLUSIVE [List of royal seals, provisions, laws, ordinances, instructions and proceedings on the distribution of lands in favor of the Indians from the year 1591 to 1754; including also the decrees and dispositions commanded by the Liberator, Don Simón Bolívar, in the years 1824 to 1828 inclusive]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* 1958 22(455-471). Concluded from previous articles [See abstracts 5:1929 and 5:3182]. Geographical index of the registers transcribed in previous installments, and other subject matter relating to the collection as a whole. R. C. (IHE 30084)

6:1476. Unsigned. DICTAMEN SOBRE LA ANTIGÜEDAD DE LAS BANDERAS NACIONALES EXISTENTES EN NUESTROS MUSEOS [An opinion on the antiquity of the national flags in our museums]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1958 4(14):126-128. Detailed information, prepared by the Academia Nacional de la Historia, on the origin and fate of the first Argentine flags. C. Ba. (IHE 30446)

6:1477. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS INTERESSANTES NO ARQUIVO HISTÓRICO DO MUSEU JULIO DE CASTILHOS. "CAMPAÑA DE ARTIGAS" (1815) [Interesting documents in the Historical Archives of the Júlio de Castilhos Museum. "Campaign of Artigas" (1815)]. *Revista do Museu Júlio de Castilhos e Arquivo Histórico do Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil)* 1958 7(9):221-264. Publishes about thirty documents, all referring to the conflicts between the Rio de la Plata provinces in the years of the independence struggle. R. C. (IHE 30443)

6:1478. Unsigned. LA MUERTE DE JOSE CORTES DE MADARIAGA [The death of José Cortés de Madariaga]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela)* 1957 40(158):282-284. Reprint of the obituary published in *El Colombiano* (Caracas, 1 February 1826) on the death (1826) of this illustrious Chilean, a leader of the independence movement in Spanish America. D. B. (IHE 30438)

6:1479. Uprimny, Leopoldo. EL PENSAMIENTO FILOSÓFICO Y POLÍTICO EN EL CONGRESO DE CÚCUTA [Philosophical and political thought in the Congress of Cúcuta]. *Universitas (Colombia)* 1958 (15):317-344. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 4:2912 and 5:616]. The author presents a philosophical commentary on various parts of the Constitution of Angostura (1821), which is reproduced. Based partly on published documents. C. Ba. (IHE 30447)

6:1480. Uprimny, Leopoldo. EL PROBLEMA DE NARIÑO CON LA CAJA DE DIEZMOS A LA LUZ DE LAS LEYES DE INDIAS [The problem of Nariño with the Tithes Chest in the light of the Laws of the Indies]. *Revista del Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario (Colombia)* 1958 53(447/448):114-129. Defends the legality of the investments made by Nariño of funds of the Tithes Chest of the Archdiocese of Santafé while he was treasurer, and refers to his appointment to this position and the difficulties arising in the cabildo. With the help of recent documents, the author shows that the Trial of Nariño was held not because of the investments but because of the publication of the Declaration of the Rights of Man. He expounds Nariño's defense against the charge of peculation, and confirms his assertion for the debate held in the Congress of Cúcuta (1821) until he was named senator. Extracts from the works consulted are included (Laws of the Indies, memorandums, etc.). Based partly on published documents. B. T. (IHE 30441)

6:1481. Vila, Pablo. AGUSTIN CODAZZI. *El Farol (Venezuela)* 1959 20(180):28-35. Notes on the life, work and personality of this geographer (1773-1859), who took part in the struggle for independence in Colombia and was one of the country's greatest scientists. E. Rz. (IHE 30456)

6:1482. Vilardi, Julián A. SAN MARTÍN DESPUES DE AYACUCHO [San Martín after Ayacucho]. *Revista de Educación (Argentina)* 1958 3(8):370-374. Notes on the battle of Ayacucho (1824), which was a decisive moment in



the struggle for Peru's independence, considering that the latter would not have come about without the earlier action of San Martín. R. C. (IHE 30476)

6:1483. Villanueva Urteaga, Horacio. DOCUMENTOS REFERENTES A LA CAMPAÑA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Documents referring to the independence campaign]. *Revista Universitaria* (Peru) 1959 47(114):32-96. Publishes more than fifty documents of the year 1824 relating to the recruitment of soldiers in the territory of Peru, for the cause of independence. They constituted the so-called Peruvian Column (Columna Peruana). The documents are from the author's private archive. E. Rz. (IHE 30471)

## WEST INDIES

6:1484. Bueno, Salvador. EDUARDO FACCILOLO. *Revista Bibliográfica. Librería Martí* (Cuba) 1958 (29):4-8. Biographical notes on the Cuban journalist and patriot Eduardo Facciolo (1829-1852). D. B. (IHE 30460)

6:1485. Calle, Manuel J. EL NEGRO PIO (1815) [The Negro Pfo (1815)]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1958 10 (31):77-84. Anecdotal notes on the attempted assassination of Simón Bolívar by his Negro servant in Jamaica (1815). E. Rz. (IHE 30428)

6:1486. Hernández y Sánchez-Barba, Mario. DAVID TURNBULL Y EL PROBLEMA DE LA ESCLAVITUD EN CUBA [David Turnbull and the problem of slavery in Cuba]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1957 14:241-299. Describes the economic and social conditions in Cuba during the first half of the 19th century, providing a detailed analysis of the slavery problem. Great Britain exerted heavy pressure to bring slavery to an end. In Cuba the English consul in Havana, David Turnbull, an enthusiastic abolitionist, was the leading figure in the English plan and pressures. The author details the story of Turnbull in Cuba and his later expulsion from the island. C. W. Arnade

6:1487. Rowbotham, W. B. (Commander, Royal Navy). THE LOSS OF H. M. S. BULLDOG, 1865. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1958 103(612):549-558. During the insurrection in Haiti in 1865, Captain Charles Wake of H. M. S. "Bulldog" had occasion to take action against an insurgent vessel which had molested a British steamer, then on charter to the Haitian government. Entering the harbor of Cape Haitien in the morning of 23 October, the "Bulldog" ran aground within range of the insurgent shore batteries. She sank the insurgent steamer, the "Voldroque," and engaged the batteries. By the end of the day nearly all her ammunition was expended and, being still aground with no immediate prospect of getting off, she was abandoned and blown up that night by her own crew. Based on Admiralty Records in the Public Record Office, London. A

## Pacific Area

See also: 6:1282

6:1488. Herron, D. G. (Knox College, Dunedin). THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND EFFECTS OF SIR GEORGE GREY'S DELAY IN SUMMONING THE FIRST NEW ZEALAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1959 8(32):364-382. In December 1852 Grey received the Constitution Act providing for a New Zealand general assembly, but this institution did not meet until May 1854, after Grey had left. Historians have suggested that by delaying the assembly, Grey enabled the provinces to acquire substantial and unpremeditated powers. Actually, provincialism was already predominant, and the powers acquired were a natural consequence of the physical impossibility of establishing an immediate central administration before responsible government had developed. Provincial policies would have dominated any general assembly, and delay may have postponed the acquisition of further powers by the provinces. G. D. Bearce

## United States of America

See also: 6:883, 1298, 1299, 1308, 1310, 1315, 1347, 1377, 1389, 1420, 1445, 1446, 1696, 1708

6:1489. Abbott, Martin. FREEDOM'S CRY: NEGROES AND THEIR MEETINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1865-1869. *Phylon Quarterly* 1959 20(3):263-272. Three months following Appomattox, a Negro group met in Charleston, South Carolina, to celebrate their freedom. During the next several years, Negroes met in convention and otherwise to frame appeals to white leaders of the state to grant them suffrage, to punish those who committed violence against them, and to respect their needs as workers and citizens. Negroes also organized to demonstrate their capacity to regulate their own affairs, and to develop programs of co-operation with the white people. Creation of the State Republican Party in 1867 substantially ended their effort to operate meaningfully as a separate entity, but records refute the myth that the Negroes were wholly helpless and inarticulate in their own behalf. L. Filler

6:1490. Allen, Richard Saunders. ROOFS OVER RIVERS. *American Heritage* 1959 10(4):30-37, 82-84. A copiously illustrated review of the role of the covered bridge in the last half of the 19th century in America. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1491. Athearn, Robert (Univ. of Colorado). CIVIL WAR DAYS IN MONTANA. *Pacific Historical Review* 1960 29(1):19-33. Reveals that the Civil War had two important influences upon Montana Territory: "it obscured from the American view the early stages of one of the nation's most significant gold rushes and it contributed heavily to the establishment of the Democratic party in Montana." The territory's political difficulties arising from Civil War hatreds and animosities did not subside until the 1870's. Residents complained about the lack of government aid in establishing better connections with the East and in curtailing the Indian menace. The Civil War and the enormous distance from the national capital were at the core of political controversy in the Montana Territory. R. Lowitt

6:1492. Bartlett, Irving H. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE ELOQUENCE OF ABUSE. *American Quarterly* 1959 11(4):509-520. Explains why despite the unpopularity of his utterances, Wendell Phillips' was "the commanding voice on the American lecture platform" between 1850 and 1875. A facile controversialist who was impervious to hecklers, a master of personal invective delivered in a logical, "perfectly controlled, poised, almost dispassionate manner," Phillips attracted crowds of admiring listeners who did not necessarily agree with his views. His significance lay, however, less in his capability as an orator than in his radical criticism; he knew "better certainly than we today, that a society too fastidious for the stormy, ill-mannered rhetoric of dissent cannot long remain free." W. M. Armstrong

6:1493. Baxter, Maurice G. (Indiana Univ.). SHOULD THE DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE HAVE BEEN RE-ARGUED? *New England Quarterly* 1960 33(1):19-36. Both parties in *Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward* were dissatisfied with the way legal questions were presented to the Supreme Court. Both the supplementary or "cognate" cases of the plaintiff and the defendant's move to reargue the case failed. The author concludes that if the case had been reargued, the decision probably would have again favored the college, but that such an argument might have brought to light more of the factual background of the case. Consideration of the historical relationship between Dartmouth and the public could have resulted in a broader decision concerning the nature of corporations and the application of the contract clause to them. L. Gara

6:1494. Beebe, Lucius. PANDEMONIUM AT PROMONTORY. *American Heritage* 1958 9(2):20-23. Compares Thomas Hill's idealized painting of the meeting of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads on 10 May 1869 with actual fact, as shown in a contemporary photograph. Undocumented. Illustrated. C. R. Allen, Jr.



6:1495. Beidleman, Richard G. (Colorado College). SOME BIOGRAPHICAL SIDELIGHTS ON THOMAS NUTTALL, 1786-1859. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1960 104(1):86-100. Argues that Nuttall, an American botanist, has not been adequately studied. These sidelights, drawn from some newly discovered material, but mostly from older unpublished or uninterpreted sources, include a variety of details from the period 1810-1859. Documented. N. Kurland

6:1496. Billington, Ray Allen (Northwestern Univ.). THE KNOW-NOTHING UPROAR. American Heritage 1959 10(2):58-61, 94-97. Describes the anti-Catholic, anti-foreign bigotry resulting in the Know-Nothing party. The author examines the roots of this political movement in the spurious disclosures of a supposed nun, Maria Monk, and in the ideas of the ardent nativist Samuel F. B. Morse. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1497. Callcott, George H. (Univ. of Maryland). HISTORY ENTERS THE SCHOOLS. American Quarterly 1959 11(4):470-483. A study of the introduction of the teaching of history into U.S. schools. The discipline was a by-product of the early 19th century wave of romantic nationalism; its major purpose was to inculcate in young people personal virtue according to the absolutes of the day, especially through demonstrating the superiority of America and confirming the existence of God. Urged by its public school sponsors as a "practical" subject to replace the classics (whose purpose was to turn out "philosophical gentlemen"), history was slow in achieving recognition in private colleges. Based on secondary works and an examination of 19th-century textbooks. W. M. Armstrong

6:1498. Catton, Bruce. A SOUTHERN ARTIST ON THE CIVIL WAR. American Heritage 1958 9(6):117-120. Presents a series of ten line drawings by Adalbert Johann Volck, German immigrant dentist in Baltimore, bitterly caricaturing Lincoln and the Northern cause, emphasizing Northern depravity and Southern patriotism. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1499. Catton, Bruce. CRISIS AT THE ANTIETAM. American Heritage 1958 9(5):54-57, 93-96. A description of the Battle of Antietam, 17 September 1862, in the American Civil War, and its consequences, not the least of which was the creation of a favorable public opinion for the Emancipation Proclamation. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1500. Catton, Bruce. PRISON CAMPS OF THE CIVIL WAR. American Heritage 1959 10(5):4-13, 96-97. Reviews the life of the prisoner in prison camps of the Civil War, both North and South. The illustrations include a series of water colors by John T. Omenhausser made in 1865 of life in a Northern prison camp at Point Lookout, Maryland. The originals are in the Maryland Historical Society. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1501. Coulter, E. Merton (Editor, Georgia Historical Quarterly). A FAMOUS DUEL THAT WAS NEVER FOUGHT. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1959 43(4):365-377. Examines an anecdote, later accepted as fact, about a duel between Charles Tait and John M. Dooley, prominent figures in the factional politics of early 19th-century Georgia. The author then relates the facts of the disagreement between the two men and reveals that their controversy was amicably settled. R. Lowitt

6:1502. Crowe, Charles R. (Michigan State Univ.). "THIS UNNATURAL UNION OF PHALANSTERIES AND TRANSCENDENTALISTS." Journal of the History of Ideas 1959 20(4):495-502. Despite the conflict between transcendentalist individualism and American Fourierism, George Ripley and John S. Dwight seriously attempted to reconcile these views in the Brook Farm experiment. W. H. Coates

6:1503. Curtis, Charles P. THE YOUNG DEVILS AND DAN'L WEBSTER. American Heritage 1960 11(4):52-55, 101-103. Reviews the role of Senator Daniel Webster, at the height of his political career, in prosecuting four young men of Salem, Massachusetts, for the murder of Captain Joseph White, and the consequences of the trial (1830). Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1504. Curtis, Edith Roelker. A SEASON IN UTOPIA. American Heritage 1959 10(3):58-63, 98-100. An account of the experiment of Boston transcendentalists in a form of

utopian communal life at Brook Farm, Massachusetts, and of its failure. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1505. Dahl, Curtis (Wheaton College). THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CATASTROPHE. American Quarterly 1959 11(3):380-390. Points out that running counter to budding transcendentalism in the early 19th-century was a "School of Catastrophe," a morbid artistic counterpart of the evangelical religious stirrings that in 1844 produced the Millerite Day of Doom hallucination. The practitioners of the school, which included painters like Washington Allston, John Trumbull, Thomas Cole and Rembrandt Peale, and poets and writers like James G. Percival, Robert Bird, Sumner L. Fairfax and Edgar Allan Poe, ransacked history, especially Biblical episodes, for catastrophic themes. These they worked and reworked, together with melodramatic themes dealing with sinful passion. Only Poe produced lasting work. W. M. Armstrong

6:1506. Davidson, Marshall B. THE "AMERICAN WOODSMAN." American Heritage 1959 11(1):12-23, 94-99. Reviews the efforts and the successes of John James Audubon in recording the wonders of the American wilderness. Illustrated profusely with lesser-known Audubon works. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1507. Davidson, Marshall B. WHITHER THE COURSE OF EMPIRE? American Heritage 1957 8(6):52-61, 104. Historical commentary accompanying five dramatic allegorical paintings by Thomas Cole. The author emphasizes the fear in the mid-19th century that all civilizations, including the contemporary one, were doomed to decay. The paintings, reproduced here in color, are entitled 1) The Savage Stage or the Commencement of Empire; 2) The Arcadian or Pastoral State; 3) The Consummation of Empire; 4) The Destruction of Empire; and 5) The Ruins of Empire. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1508. Davis, Curtis Carroll. A LEGEND AT FULL-LENGTH: MR. CHAPMAN PAINTS COLONEL CROCKETT -- AND TELLS ABOUT IT. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 1959 69(2):155-174. In 1834 John Gadsby Chapman painted a full-length portrait of David Crockett then in his last term as United States congressman from Tennessee. The portrait, purchased by the state of Texas, was destroyed by fire in 1881, but an account of Crockett, apparently written by Chapman at the time Crockett sat for him, has recently been discovered. Although only nine manuscript pages in length, the reminiscences, here reproduced in full, give an excellent insight into the character and personality of Crockett. W. D. Metz

6:1509. Davis, Lance E. (Purdue Univ.). THE NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE MILLS AND THE CAPITAL MARKETS: A STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL BORROWING 1840-1860. Journal of Economic History 1960 20(1):1-30. An attempt "to provide additional information on the Boston credit market for the twenty-one years from January 1840 to December 1860." Eight types of lending institutions and 2,385 loans are analyzed. A new series of monthly average interest rates is presented, superseding Erastus A. Biglow's series, the only one previously available. With the exception of a few strong differences, the two series are in general agreement. Based on the records of eight New England textile firms which are on deposit in the Baker Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts. E. Feldman

6:1510. Davis, Leona King (Texas Southern Univ.). LITERARY OPINIONS ON SLAVERY IN AMERICAN LITERATURE FROM AFTER THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR. Negro History Bulletin 1960 23(5):99-101, 104, (6):123-127, and (7):147-150. The first part is mostly a discussion of the proslavery ideas of James Fenimore Cooper as expressed in his book The American Democrat. Cooper viewed slavery as a benevolent institution. He believed slavery was an internal institution within the states and that it would be unwise for Congress to amend the Constitution to abolish it. He recognized the importance of the racial factor and predicted that abolition of slavery would lead to a race war. In the second part the author discusses mainly the antislavery writings of John Greenleaf Whittier and James Russell Lowell. Whittier opposed the plan of the American Colonization Society to colonize the slaves and advocated immediate emancipation instead. In prose and poetry he argued that slavery was cruel, undemocratic, and harmful to the South. Lowell also argued



gainst slavery and race prejudice. The antislavery viewpoints of Walt Whitman, William Cullen Bryant and Henry W. Longfellow are discussed in the third part. The author deals mainly with Whitman, whose argument against slavery was sentimental and without hostility to the slaveholder. Whitman alleged that slavery lowered the status of all labor and that the slave trade was the most abominable way to acquire money. He also sympathized with the plight of the fugitive slaves. The antislavery poems of Bryant and Longfellow were also sentimental. The author concludes with a short summary of all three parts. Documented with quotations and reference to secondary sources. L. Gara

6:1511. Degler, Carl N. (Vassar College). THERE WAS ANOTHER SOUTH. American Heritage 1960 11(5): 2-55, 100-103. Before the Civil War the South was not solid. The author describes the dissent in the South, by Southern leaders and others, from the State rights position, and deals with the minority parties of the Old South: the Whigs, the Constitutional Union Party, etc. He discusses the Nullification theories of John C. Calhoun and the rejection of these and other extremist theories by men like James Madison, J. L. Petigru, V. G. Brownlow, John Bell and Howell Cobb. He also notes the organized opposition to slavery which existed in the ante-bellum South. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1512. Dorfman, Joseph (Columbia Univ.). THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM AND GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN ECONOMIC EXPANSION. Journal of Economic History 1959 19(4):570-583. An examination of the published and unpublished writings of J.B. Say, John McCvickr, Henry Vethake, Francis Lieber and Francis Wayland reveals that both European and American devotees of laissez-faire in the first quarter of the 19th century agreed upon the need for government intervention in business activity in order to promote the public good. E. Feldman

6:1513. Drury, Clifford M. BEGINNINGS IN THE SYNOD OF OREGON. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1959 37(4):208-231. Presbyterianism on the Pacific Coast began in Oregon with the visit in 1835 of the Rev. Samuel Parker, the first Presbyterian minister to enter the region. In 1838 the first Presbyterian church in Oregon was established at the Whittman station, near the present Walla Walla, by the Rev. Henry I. Spalding. In the middle decades of the century, five different branches of Presbyterianism were represented in Oregon: New School Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians, Associate Presbyterians, Associate and Reformed Presbyterians, and Old School Presbyterians. The author gives a detailed account of the founding of individual churches, their organization into presbyteries (all but the New School group formed presbyteries), and their eventual merger into a single denomination. The union in 1852 of the Associate and the Associate and Reformed Presbyteries in Oregon antedated merger on a national basis by six years. W. D. Metz

6:1514. Dunbar, Robert G. (Montana State College, Bozeman). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLORADO AGRICULTURAL FRONTIER. Agricultural History 1960 34(3):119-125. The farmers who settled in 1859 in what is now Colorado faced the usual frontier problems of land, credit and markets. In addition, they faced the problem of insufficient rainfall. To meet this deficiency, they resorted to irrigation, dug ditches, and developed new institutions to regulate the appropriation of the streams. Eventually, these irrigation institutions affected those of each of the other Western states. W. D. Rasmussen

6:1515. Dykstra, Robert. THE LAST DAYS OF TEXAN ABILENE: A STUDY IN COMMUNITY CONFLICT ON THE FARMER'S FRONTIER. Agricultural History 1960 34(3): 107-119. Abilene, Kansas, became prosperous in the late 1860's as a result of its flourishing commerce in Texas cattle. Nevertheless, within this representative frontier community, many rural settlers opposed the trade. Texas cattle carried a never often fatal to Kansas cattle, and the migrating herds damaged crops in the region of Abilene. Men with real-estate interests were also opposed to the cattle trade, although many other businessmen supported it. In 1872 a herd law was passed by a large majority of county voters, and the cattle trade came to an end. W. D. Rasmussen

6:1516. Ellsworth, Edward W. (Wheelock College, Boston). SEA BIRDS OF MUSCOVY IN MASSACHUSETTS. New England Quarterly 1960 33(1):3-18. Describes the

reception given in Boston to the officers and sailors of the Russian naval squadron which visited the United States in 1863. Mutual good will characterized the visit, and special events included a grand tour of Boston and Cambridge, a banquet for the officers, and a special reception for the sailors on Boston Common. Russo-American friendship as symbolized by the visit was used as a diplomatic instrument by both governments. Documented. L. Gara

6:1517. Feldman, Egal (Arlington State College, Texas). JEWS IN THE EARLY GROWTH OF NEW YORK CITY'S MEN'S CLOTHING TRADE. American Jewish Archives 1960 12(1):3-14. Documents the growing role of the Jews in the trade between 1830 and 1861 and their particular importance in the second-hand clothing business and in extending the trade to the West and South. A. B. Rollins

6:1518. Flexner, James Thomas. PAINTER TO THE PEOPLE. American Heritage 1960 11(5):10-23, 91-92. Traces the development of William Sidney Mount (1807-68) as a painter of optimistic and pleasant genre subjects, and relates the mood as well as the subject matter to the artist's environment in the USA of the pre-Civil War period. Illustrated with Mount's works. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1519. Foote, Morris C. NARRATIVE OF AN ESCAPE FROM A REBEL PRISON CAMP. American Heritage 1960 11(4):65-67. A documentary account by Morris C. Foote of his eventful escape from Camp Sargum, a Southern prisoner-of-war camp, near Columbia, South Carolina, during the American Civil War. The narrative covers the period 29 November 1864 to New Year's, 1865. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1520. Furnas, J.C. PATROLLING THE MIDDLE PASSAGE. American Heritage 1958 9(6):4-9, 101-102. Recounts the efforts of the United States to join the British in the suppression of the slave trade, which were impeded by the Southern influence in the U.S. Navy. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1521. Gatell, Frank Otto (Univ. of Maryland). A YANKEE VIEWS THE AGONY OF SAVANNAH. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1959 43(4):428-431. A letter by a young Bostonian written in January 1865 describing the city of Savannah shortly after it had been occupied by General William Tecumseh Sherman's troops. R. Lowitt

6:1522. Groh, George W. LAST OF THE REBEL RAIDERS. American Heritage 1958 10(1):48-51, 126-127. Reviews the career of the Confederate raider "Shenandoah," which continued to sink Union ships after the Civil War had ended. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1523. Hage, George S. ANTI-INTELLECTUALISM IN PRESS COMMENT: 1828 AND 1952. Journalism Quarterly 1959 36(4):439-446. An analysis of a sampling of press reports of the presidential campaigns of 1828 and 1952, concluding that anti-intellectual attitudes were as pronounced in the earlier as in the later period. L. Gara

6:1524. Hall, D. D. (Harvard College), ed. A YANKEE TUTOR IN THE OLD SOUTH. New England Quarterly 1960 33(1):82-91. Publishes entries from Charles William Holbrook's diary for the years 1850 to December 1852. After graduating from Williams College Holbrook accepted a position as tutor on a North Carolina plantation. Holbrook, who was from Massachusetts, enjoyed the friendliness of the Southern people, but he deplored their "immorality" and hated slavery. L. Gara

6:1525. Hawgood, John A. JOHN C. FREMONT AND THE BEAR FLAG REVOLUTION. University of Birmingham Historical Journal 1959 7(1):80-96. Reappraises Frémont's connection with this California independence movement of 1846. The author concludes that Frémont's role was both peripheral and indecisive; facts which were obscured by the attempts made by him, his wife, her father (Thomas Hart Benton), and others to boom his political stock. Initially he gave some inflammatory advice to an aroused party of American settlers; then, on 25 June, ten days after they had seized Sonoma, he assumed command there on the pretense of ensuring fair play. By 5 July he was beginning to exert a more active leadership, but on 9 July the movement collapsed when news came that the U.S. had occupied Monterey. A bibliographical



essay is included. Based on study of the extensive source material and of the many printed accounts. R. G. Schafer

6:1526. Hill, Ralph Nading. MR. GODEY'S LADY. American Heritage 1958 9(6):20-27, 97-101. Describes the impact of the first successful ladies magazine (under Mrs. Sarah Hale) on life in America. Copiously illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1527. Horgan, Paul. CHURCHMAN OF THE DESERT. American Heritage 1957 8(6):30-35, 99-101. Describes the career of Archbishop John Baptist Lamy [originally Jean Baptiste l'Amy] (1814-1888) of Santa Fe, as he contended with "Indians, ignorance, and a recalcitrant clergy" in the east territory which now forms part of Nevada, about one fourth of Colorado and most of Arizona and New Mexico. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1528. Johnson, Gerald W. OLD MAN ELOQUENT. American Heritage 1957 9(1):74-79, 121-122. A re-examination of the Daniel Webster myth, concluding that "to an emotional people, it is not the senator, not the corporation lawyer, not the secretary of state, but the poet's Daniel Webster who still lives." The myth incorporated in Stephen Vincent Benét's Webster had already become part of American folk tradition, and Benét only gave it the finest expression. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1529. Johnson, Patricia Carley, ed. I HAVE SUPPED FULL ON HORRORS. American Heritage 1959 10(6):60-65, 96-100. Publishes for the first time that section of Fanny Seward's diary which recounts the attempt on the life of her father, William H. Seward, on the night of Lincoln's assassination, and its sequel. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1530. King, Spencer B., Jr. (Mercer Univ.). IMPACT OF IMPRESSMENT ON NORTHWEST GEORGIA AS SEEN IN A PETITION OF FLOYD COUNTY CITIZENS, 1863. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1959 43(4):411-416. Following a discussion of the problem of impressment of supplies to feed and aid military forces as faced by the Confederate government and the state of Georgia during the Civil War, presents a petition of 1863 by citizens of Floyd County, Georgia, protesting impressment. R. Lowitt

6:1531. Lader, Lawrence. NEW YORK'S BLOODIEST WEEK. American Heritage 1959 10(4):44-49, 95-98. Reviews the draft riots in New York city during the Civil War (1863). Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1532. Lomas, Alfred L. (Univ. of Oregon). BROTHER JONATHAN: PIONEER STEAMSHIP OF THE PACIFIC COAST. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1959 60(3):331-351. Short historical sketch of the life and death of the ill-fated ship that carried the news of the acceptance of Oregon as a state in the United States (1859). C. C. Gorchels

6:1533. Lomask, Milton. WHEN CONGRESS TRIED TO RULE. American Heritage 1959 11(1):60-61, 109-112. Reviews the efforts of Radical Republicans to rule the United States and to impeach President Johnson in order to do so (1868). Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1534. Lowman, Sister Mary Marcian, O.S.U. JAMES ANDREW CORCORAN: EDITOR, THEOLOGIAN, SCHOLAR (1820-1889). Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1959 70(1/2):32-57. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 5:1976]. The author deals with the activity of The Rev. James A. Corcoran in Charleston, South Carolina, as editor, educator and pastor. His influence extended far beyond his state and diocese. C. G. Hamilton

6:1535. Lyon, Peter. THE HERALD ANGELS OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS. American Heritage 1959 10(6):18-21, 107-111. Reviews the careers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in the woman's rights movement in the USA (1851-1902). Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1536. Lyon, Peter. THE HONEST MAN. American Heritage 1959 10(2):4-11, 104-107. Describes the role

of Peter Cooper as the millionaire, humanitarian, philanthropist and reformer who set the pattern for a generation of men of wealth. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1537. Lyon, Peter. ISAAC SINGER AND HIS WONDERFUL SEWING MACHINE. American Heritage 1958 9(6):34-39, 103-109. Describes how the erratic Isaac Singer and the sober Edward Clark combined in partnership to spread the sewing machine around the world. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1538. Magnuson, Warren G. (U.S. Senator from Washington). ONE-SHOT WAR WITH ENGLAND. American Heritage 1960 11(4):62-64, 105-107. Recounts the so-called Pig War in 1859 with England over San Juan Island in the Pacific Northwest (off the coast of Washington), in which the only casualty was one pig. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1539. Melville, Phillips. THE CARONDELET RUNS THE GAUNTLET. American Heritage 1959 10(6):66-72, 77. Recounts the role of the "Carondelet," an ironclad U.S. Navy gunboat built in 1861, on the western waters of the USA and in helping to divide the Confederacy during the Civil War. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1540. Miller, Harvey J. (Luxembourg-France Mennonite Mission). PROCEEDINGS OF AMISH MINISTERS CONFERENCES 1826-31. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1959 33(2):132-142. A literal translation of the manuscript of a conference of the year 1830 dealing with the suspension from fellowship of a church for receiving a man who had been baptized by a Mennonite church in Europe. C. G. Hamilton

6:1541. Musham, H. A. EARLY GREAT LAKES STEAMBOATS, HARD TIMES AND THE ERIE DISASTER 1840-1841. American Neptune 1960 20(2):79-103. An account of the early steamboat service on the Great Lakes and of accidents and losses sustained by some of the more notable vessels as a result of severe storms, including a detailed description of the destruction of the "Erie" by fire on 9 August 1841. The author quotes from local newspapers and periodicals. Illustrated. Barbara Waldstein

6:1542. Nadeau, Remi. "GO IT, WASHOE." American Heritage 1959 10(3):36-43, 106-107. Reviews the discovery of silver in the Comstock Lode, Nevada, and the mining rush it started. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1543. "Raminov." THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR (1861-65). Journal of the United Service Institution of India 1959 89(376):261-276. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 6:513]. This section consists of a factual narrative of military operations in the major battles of the Civil War. The author reads in the outcome of these engagements the folly of tailoring strategy to meet short-term political ends. He feels that the extraordinarily heavy losses were due to a lack of appreciation of the lethal power of the rifled musket in comparison to the old smoothbore. The desirability of flanking maneuvers over direct assaults against entrenched positions is also noted. M. Naidis

6:1544. Ravitz, Abe C. (Hiram College). HAROLD FREDERIC'S VENERABLE COPPERHEAD. New York History 1960 41(1):35-48. Analyzes the political implications of the work of Harold Frederic, a mid-19th century New York novelist. The author shows that Frederic was inspired by the integrity and political courage of Horatio Seymour, defended Seymour and used him as a model against which he portrayed the political morals of his generation. A. B. Rollins

6:1545. Ross, Nancy Wilson. MURDER AT THE PLACE OF RYE GRASS. American Heritage 1959 10(5):42-53, 85-91. Describes the efforts of Marcus Whitman and his wife Narcissa to Christianize the Indians of Oregon Territory and the massacre of the Whitmans in 1847. Profusely illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1546. Schlesinger, Elizabeth Bancroft. THE PHILOSOPHER'S WIFE AND THE WOLF AT THE DOOR. American Heritage 1957 8(5):32-35, 99-101. The struggle of Mrs. Bronson Alcott to meet the cost of living with a husband who



ould not "bring himself to work for gain." Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1547. Schwarzschild, Steven S. (Temple Beth El, Lynn, Massachusetts). THE MARQUIS DE MORES, THE STORY OF FAILURE (1858-1896). Jewish Social Studies 1960 22(1):26. Relates the adventures of a violent and ambitious French anarchist, who sought a fortune in the meat-packing business in North Dakota, and whose later activities led him to aggressive anti-Semitic and "socialist" agitation in France and to grandiose plans for imperial expansion in Indochina and Africa. The author stresses particularly the anti-Semitic character of Morés' thought and his role in the background of the Dreyfus affair. A. B. Rollins

6:1548. Seat, William R., Jr. (Northern Illinois Univ.). REBUTTAL TO MRS. TROLLOPE: HARRIET MARTINEAU IN CINCINNATI. Ohio Historical Quarterly 1959 68(3):276-29. Describes the visit and cordial reception of Harriet Martineau, celebrated English writer, in Cincinnati in the summer of 1835. The distinguished visitor's impressions of her tour of the United States published on her return to England served to refute the attacks against the American way of life which appeared in the books of Mrs. Trollope. Barbara Waldstein

6:1549. Sergeant, Mary Elizabeth. CLASSMATES DIVIDED. American Heritage 1958 9(2):30-35, 86-87. Describes the relations between West Point classmates, some of whom served the Union and others the Confederacy. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1550. Sheeler, J. Reuben (Texas Southern Univ.). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO THE NEGRO. Negro History Bulletin 1959 23(3):57-59. Depicts Lincoln as a practical and realistic political leader whose concept of democracy included freedom for the Negro. L. Gara

6:1551. Sims, Lydel. THE SUBMARINE THAT WOULD NOT COME UP. American Heritage 1958 9(3):49-51, 107-111. Describes the crudely-designed Confederate submarine "H. L. Hunley," which was the first submarine to sink a ship (the U.S.S. Housatonic), 17 February 1864. The submarine sank. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1552. Smith, Elwyn A. (Pittsburgh Theological Seminary). THE ROLE OF THE SOUTH IN THE PRESBYTERIAN SCHISM OF 1837-1838. Church History 1960 29(1):44-63. Demonstrates that doctrinal issues, not the slavery question, caused the schism, which after 1831 had been inevitable. Abolition was excluded from consideration in the General Assembly, and even without the South, the division would have occurred. The Southern support of the Old School gave that group the victory in the 1830's. The sectional issue did not arise until the eve of the Civil War. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1553. Steinberg, Alfred. FIRE-EATING FARMER OF THE CONFEDERACY. American Heritage 1957 9(1):22-25, 114-117. Relates the role of Edmond Ruffin, pioneer scientist-farmer and soil chemist, in reviving the worn-out soil of the seaboard South and thus reviving the plantation economy in the Old American South. His contribution to the economy of the American South was recognized when the Confederate States of America gave him the honor of firing the first shot of the Civil War, at Fort Sumter. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1554. Stern, Philip Van Doren. DOCTOR GATLING AND HIS GUN. American Heritage 1957 8(6):48-51, 105-108. Describes the role of Dr. Richard J. Gatling as inventor of the first practical machine gun, the Gatling Gun, which he felt was a humanitarian contribution, since it would make warfare too horrible to contemplate. The weapon was soon in use throughout the world. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1555. Stowe, Walter H. (Editor, Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church). THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY AND THE REVIVAL OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW JERSEY. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1960 29(1):11-47. A survey of the organization of the society and its work, with special emphasis on the period from 1810 to 1832. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1556. Strassman, Paul W. (Michigan State Univ.). CREATIVE DESTRUCTION AND PARTIAL OBSOLESCENCE IN AMERICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Journal of Economic History 1959 19(3):335-349. Argues that Joseph A. Schumpeter's proposal that "creative-destructive, innovating capitalism reached its purest form in the United States from about 1850 to 1914" is inaccurate. The author presents statistical data showing that "production with apparently obsolete processes did expand from 1850 to 1914" in numerous industries. He explains "that over-all economic expansion usually... offsets the destructive potential of innovation," and that innovations generate obsolescence only if they occur "with unforeseen rapidity," which seldom happened, and that "qualitative differences" did not necessarily outweigh "competitive similarities." E. Feldman

6:1557. Szuhay-Havas, Ervin. ADALÉKOK AZ USA RABSZOLGATARTÓ ÁLLAMAINAK GAZDASÁG- ÉS TÁRSADALOMTÖRTÉNETÉHEZ, 1790-1861 (Néhány újabb amerikai standard munka bírálatával) [Data on the economic and social history of the slaveholding states of the USA, 1790-1861; with criticism of some newer American standard works]. Századok 1959 93(5/6):893-909. Following criticism of contemporary American historiography, which is unable to deal correctly with the socioeconomic history of the South, outlines the mentality of the slaveholders and draws a picture of racism. The author devotes most attention to the historical development of the Negro question. Based on published sources. F. Wagner

6:1558. Tregle, Joseph G., Jr. (Louisiana State Univ., New Orleans). THE POLITICAL APPRENTICESHIP OF JOHN SLIDELL. Journal of Southern History 1960 26(1):57-70. The thesis that John Slidell introduced his own Tammany Hall into Louisiana, that "all political skulduggery in the state had waited upon his arrival from the more knowing precincts of New York" and that he was the progenitor of "machine politics" in New Orleans is disputed by the story of Slidell's beginnings in New Orleans Democratic party affairs and the expert job of political assassination done on him in 1833 by the then existing political machine. The author argues that Slidell never forgot his early trauma and that his forceful and self-sufficient actions in the Plaquemines Frauds of 1844 and the election of 1844 owed much to his apprenticeship in 1832-33. "His experience is also a revealing study in the hidden forces which so often gave shape to the frequently baffling phenomena of Jacksonian politics, highlighting as it does Jackson's impetuous favoritism and neurotic self-deception...." S. E. Humphreys

6:1559. Unsigned. ANTI-JEWISH SENTIMENT IN CALIFORNIA 1855. American Jewish Archives 1960 12(1):15-33. Reprints two extensive replies made by Jewish journals in California during 1855 to an anti-Jewish speech of the Speaker of the State Assembly. A. B. Rollins

6:1560. Unsigned. TEXAS MERCHANTS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, 1871. American Jewish Archives 1960 12(1):71-74. The diary of L. Mandlebaum, a Connecticut merchant who visited family-owned enterprises in Texas in 1871. A. B. Rollins

6:1561. Van Riper, Paul P. and Harry N. Scheiber (both Cornell Univ.). THE CONFEDERATE CIVIL SERVICE. Journal of Southern History 1959 25(4):448-470. Despite the flood of writing on the American Civil War, little attention has been given to the administrative system of the Confederate government. A surprisingly high total of 70,000 civil employees served the Confederacy at the height of its operations. Four-fifths of this number, however, was employed in the War Department, carrying out conscription of soldiers, impressment of goods, collection of the tax in kind, and engineering, mining and ordnance operations. The personnel policy established was intended to reform the spoils system in some respects, specifically through a constitutional provision requiring notification to the Senate of dismissals, as well as ratification by the Senate of appointments. S. E. Humphreys

6:1562. Viener, Saul. SURGEON MOSES ALBERT LEVY: LETTERS OF A TEXAS PATRIOT. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1960 49(3):202-207. Publishes two letters of Dr. Levy, one to his daughter Rachel and the other to a friend of his early days in Virginia, written in 1842 and 1848 respectively. Although proud of his part in



Texas wars, Dr. Levy seems to have felt some pangs of conscience for having left his home and family. F. Rosenthal

6:1563. Weisenburger, Francis P. (Ohio State Univ.). LINCOLN AND HIS OHIO FRIENDS. *Ohio Historical Quarterly* 1959 68(3):223-256. A comprehensive study of Lincoln's relations with various citizens of Ohio during the early days of his political career and after his election as president. The author considers the position and character of Lincoln against the background of political intrigue, dissension over the slavery question and the events of the Civil War. Based on extensive documents, journals and letters (sources given).

Barbara Waldstein

6:1564. Welch, Richard E., Jr. (Lafayette College). AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE PURCHASE OF RUSSIAN AMERICA. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1958 17(4):481-494. A study which attempts to demolish the myth that Secretary of State William Seward alone saw the value of Alaska and purchased that territory despite the near universal disapproval of the American public. The author consulted a politically and geographically representative sample

of forty-eight newspapers for April 1867 and July 1868. Editorial comment in these papers reveals that information on Alaska was available to the American public and that only a minority of the press strongly opposed the acquisition of Alaska. The main arguments advanced by the press in support of the purchase were 1) the probability that the United States would derive great economic benefits from the purchase; 2) the propriety of maintaining the friendship of Russia, and 3) the possibility that the purchase would facilitate the acquisition of British Columbia. A

6:1565. --. TWO CIVIL WAR LETTERS. *American Heritage* 1957 8(6):62-64. The first letter is from Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) to Billy Clagett, his onetime mining companion, and represents one of the few times in his correspondence or other writings that Clemens expresses feeling about the war or concern for the Union. The letter is dated Esmeralda, 9 September 1862. The second letter, from Walt Whitman to Nat and Fred Gray and dated Washington, 19 March 1863, is more certain of a Union triumph.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

## D. 1871-1918

### GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6:1326, 1327, 1328, 1341, 1345, 1666

6:1566. Batista Ballesteros, Isafas. VISION HISTORICA DE UNA EMPRESA GIGANTESCA: EL CANAL DE PANAMA [Historical vision of a gigantic undertaking: the Panama Canal]. *Guadalupe (Spain)* 1958 (6):37-41. Summary of the negotiations and efforts involved in the construction of the Panama Canal, showing the canal's significance and present role. Some reference is made to plans for interoceanic canals during the colonial era. E. Rz. (IHE 30175)

6:1567. Boas, George (Johns Hopkins Univ.). BERGSON (1859-1914) AND HIS PREDECESSORS. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(4):503-514. "Bergson's importance . . . is not to be measured by his originality but by the use he made of traditional points of view, the peculiar synthesis he made of ideas which had not been united before his time. Moreover, . . . he invested certain terms with a eulogistic connotation which spread his influence" widely. "Time, creativity, vitality, the dynamic, the open, all took on a new significance," although he brought forth no arguments to prove that "the temporal is any better than the eternal, . . . the dynamic any better than the static." W. H. Coates

6:1568. Butschek, Felix. DIE GEBURT DES MODERNEN SOZIALISMUS [The birth of modern socialism]. *Zukunft* 1960 (2):48-51, and (3):82-87. A study of the discussion between Eduard Bernstein, Karl Kautsky and Rosa Luxemburg on revisionist theory. It is necessary to present this discussion again because it anticipated the present dispute between Marxist and non-Marxist socialists and because the accuracy of the arguments put forth then, largely identical with those of today, can now be checked in view of the time that has elapsed. The author examines the style of the discussion, the materialistic view of history, the concentration of capital, the growth of production, the theory of pauperization, the middle class, the depressions, the relations between labor union, democracy and socialism, as well as the labor movement and its final goal. Based on relevant works of Bernstein, Kautsky and Luxemburg and on Peter Gay's *Das Dilemma des demokratischen Sozialismus* (Nürnberg, Nest-Verlag, 1954). A(t)

6:1569. Deuerlein, Ernst (Munich). BISMARCK UND DIE REICHSVERTRETUNG BEIM HL. STUHL: DER "FALL HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFÜRST" [Bismarck and the representation of the Reich at the Holy See: the "Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst case"]. *Stimmen der Zeit* 1958/59 164(10):256-265. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 6:535]. Although Bismarck had in a memorial of 23 March 1872 to William I spoken out against a representation of the German Empire at the Holy See, the Prussian chargé d'affaires in Rome was commissioned on 25 April to inform confidentially Cardinal Antonelli, papal secretary of state, that the Kaiser had named Gustav Adolf Cardinal Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst as German ambassador to the Holy See. This nomination's violation of protocol and the contro-

versial nature of the person appointed led to a diplomatic and political controversy on the front line of the Kulturkampf. Pope Pius IX rejected Cardinal Hohenlohe and expressed the wish for the appointment of "a good Catholic layman." The attitude of the Pope, which was strongly criticized in Germany, induced Bismarck to devote his attention to the next papal election and to dispense with the appointment of a representative of the German Empire in Rome; until 1920 the Reich had no diplomatic relations with the Curia Romana. The tactics applied by Bismarck were declared already in 1873 to be an expression of his ability to "put the respective opponent in the wrong." A (t)

6:1570. Droz, J. L'IDEE DE "MITTELEUROPA" CHEZ LES ADVERSAIRES DE LA "PETITE ALLEMAGNE" A L'EPOQUE DE BISMARCK [The idea of "Mitteleuropa" among the adversaries of "Little Germany" in the Bismarck era]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1958 57(8/9):14-15. Stresses the rejection by certain German writers of the "Little Germany" generally accepted at the time of the unification of Germany under Bismarckian leadership. They advocated a federal multinational empire for "Mitteleuropa" under German leadership, but with a capital at Vienna, for the protection and refuge of all Central European peoples. The author cites the tendency to resort to such a federalized political structure, as contrasted to French centralization, as the sole means of preserving Germany's role in European power politics.

H. Emery

6:1571. Hogg, William Richey (Southern Methodist Univ. EDINBURGH, 1910 -- ECUMENICAL KEYSTONE. *Religion in Life* 1960 29(3):339-351. A study of the background and effects of the Edinburgh Conference. Co-operative conferences in missionary areas, missionary conferences in England and America, interdenominational missionary co-operation in Europe and America, and interdenominational student movements contributed to the conference. Among its direct and indirect effects were the stimulation of missionary interest, its impact on later leaders including William Temple, John Baillie and Otto Dibelius, the emergence of ecumenical structures, a concern for the Church, and a rising interest in Church unity.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1572. Hrbata, František. ZALOŽENIE KOMUNISTICKÉJ INTERNACIONÁLY [Founding of the Communist International]. *Historický časopis* 1959 7(1):3-26. Describes the situation which existed in the world labor movement on the threshold of the Great Socialist October Revolution of 1917. The author emphasizes that the Russian Revolution of 1917 resulted in the founding in March 1919 of the Communist International. Both events hastened the establishment of Communist parties throughout the world, especially in Europe, under the leadership of the Russian Communist Party. Lenin's relevant activities are related in detail. No archival sources are used.

F. Wagner

6:1573. Krížek, Jurij. "ČESKÁ OTÁZKA" V BURŽOASNÍ POLITICE NA POČÁTKU PRVNÍ SVĚTOVÉ IMPERIAL-



STICĚ VÁLKY [The "Czech question" in bourgeois politics at the beginning of the first imperialist World War]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1959 7(4):625-643. Already before World War I the "Czech problem" was considered an important foreign policy issue. At the beginning of the war, influential anti-German and anti-Habsburg circles wanted to solve the Czech problem within the framework of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Even T.G. Masaryk preferred the system of federation. The author discusses various Czech bourgeois trends (Karel Kramář, T.G. Masaryk, etc.) relating to the solution of the Czech problem as well as foreign conceptions. He stresses that the defeat of the tsarist army at Gorlice destroyed all these plans, and the Czech problem entered a new phase. Based on unpublished sources housed in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow. F. Wagner

6:1574. Lowmianński, Henryk (Adam Mickiewicz Univ., Poznań). *LENIN JAKO UCZONY* [Lenin as a scholar]. *Życie i nauka Wyższej* 1960 8(5):1-9. Analysis of Lenin's approach to his writings. The author enumerates the personal qualities which made Lenin a prominent scholar and describes his methodological approach. A. F. Dygnas

6:1575. Oldham, J.H. (Grey Friars, Guestling, Sussex). *REFLECTIONS ON EDINBURGH, 1910. Religion in Life* 1960 29(3):329-338. The reminiscences of the secretary of the committee which planned the Edinburgh Conference. Of great significance were the decisions to invite only officially appointed delegates, to limit the conference to mission boards working in non-Christian areas, and to exclude questions of faith and order. The author also discusses the contribution of Bishop Gore, whose support of the Conference led to the participation of Anglo-Catholics in the discussions. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1576. Rudwick, Elliott M. (Florida State Univ.). *V. E. B. DUBOIS AND THE UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS OF 1911. Phylon Quarterly* 1959 20(4):372-378. The precursor of world conferences on races met at the University of London in 1911. It aroused the hopes and expectations of V.E.B. Du Bois, American Negro leader, whose "radical" approach to the Negro problem worried Booker T. Washington, famous head of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, a moderate and practical educational enterprise. The conference itself attracted distinguished scientists. Du Bois was encouraged by the creation of an "international committee" charged with advancing world peace through interracial co-operation. The conference failed to explore the implications of imperialism, and though it offered scientific proofs of race equality, it accomplished little and was not followed up by further conferences; World War I ended plans for a second conference. Du Bois was affected by the idealism which pervaded the meetings in London, inspired by his multiracial associations, and encouraged in an international outlook. His talents as propagandist, rather than administrator, were given scope. L. Filler

## WORLD WAR I

See also: 6:860, 1606, 1622, 1629, 1726, 1837, 1840

6:1577. Akmentiš, Osvalds. *KAĶA KĀVI UN VIZIJAS* [Aurora borealis and visions of the war]. *Daugavas Vanagi* 1957 (2):18-23, and (3):16-19. Evaluation of the work and disclosure of the fate of the gifted World War I correspondent Arturs Tupiņš (Artur Tupine) in Latvia, Russia and France, with illustrative extracts from his most famous writings covering the battles of the Latvian Rifle Brigades in 1916 and 1917 on the Island of Death and at Riga, with particular emphasis on the Christmas Battle, 1916/17. E. Anderson

6:1578. Baidins, A. *LIELO KAUJU UGUNĪS* [In the fire of the great battles]. *Strēlnieks* 1957 1:10-12. A prominent physician recalls his participation in the Battle of Christmas and the actions of the Latvian soldiers and officers of the 2nd Latvian Rifle Brigade during the initial attacks and the bloody engagement at Machine Gun Hill on 24 December 1916, which ended with the crossing of the Lielupe River and destruction of the German positions. E. Anderson

6:1579. Carpi, Leone. *SUL PRESUNTO INADEMPIAMENTO DELLE PROMESSE FATTE AGLI ARABI* [On the presumed nonfulfillment of promises made to the Arabs]. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1959 26(4):608-611. In

contrast to the generally accepted view that the difficulties in the Arab area can be traced to the contradictory promises made to the Arabs by the Allies in the secret agreements of the First World War, a careful examination of the documents reveals that these difficulties and the Arab enmity toward the European countries can be explained, rather, by the subsequent policy of the mandatory powers. F. Fellner (t)

6:1580. Hrbak, B. *UČEŠĆE STANOVNIŠTVA SRBIJE U PROTERIVANJU OKUPATORA OKTOBRA 1918 GODINE. POVODOM 40-GODIŠNJICE OSLOBODJENJA SRBIJE NA KRAJU PRVOG SVETSKOG RATA* [Participation of the civilian population of Serbia in the expulsion of the invader in October 1918. On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the liberation of Serbia at the end of World War I]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1958 (3/4):25-50. Contests the thesis of such memorial literature as Milan Nedić's *Srpska Vojka i Solunska Ofanziva*, [Belgrade, 1932] that the liberation of Serbia was the work of the army and army leaders. The author holds that it was largely the work of the population in revolt. In support of his views he publishes details on the October 1918 uprisings, which the high command in Salonica did not like, fearing the rise of socialist, republican and anti-dynastic influence. The author includes information on the Serbian World War I chetnik leader Kosta Pećanac. Based on Veliki rat Srbije za oslobođenje i ujedinjenje Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, 1914-1918 (Yugoslav Ministry of the Army and Navy: Vols. 29 and 30, 1937; Vol. 31, 1940), supplemented by records preserved in the archives of the Institute of Military History, Belgrade, and other evidence. S. Gavrilović

6:1581. Iksens, Andrējs. *STRĒLNIEKU PULKU PRIEKŠTĒCĪ* [The predecessors of the Latvian Rifle Regiments]. *Strēlnieks* 1957 1:26-28. Before the First World War the Russian forces in Latvia included three infantry divisions and one artillery brigade and at the beginning of the war these units were ordered to duplicate themselves. The original troops were sent to be included in Sansonov's army and the newly organized troops to support Rennenkampf's army, both of which armies operated in East Prussia. The first of these armies perished at Tannenberg, and Rennenkampf's army was destroyed in Augustovo Forest. With these armies perished about 20,000 Latvian soldiers who had been sent to the front utterly unprepared and without adequate supplies. However, the two regiments of the Latvian Reserves from the fortress of Daugavgrīva [Dünabünde] were able to repulse the oncoming Hindenburg forces in Kurland, and due to their military achievements the Latvian authorities received permission on 8 August 1915 to raise their own national forces to defend their country -- the Latvian Rifle Brigades. E. Anderson

6:1582. Krūmiņš, R. *KAD ATMIŅĀ IEDEGAS NĀVES SALA* [When the Island of Death burns in my memory]. *Strēlnieks* 1957 1:38-43. A former participant of the battles on the Island of Death, in Latvia, from 1 April to 1 October 1916 describes the life of the defenders of that isolated stronghold (the Second and Third Battalion of the Latvian Rifles) against the overwhelming German forces. E. Anderson

6:1583. Porietis, Jānis. *LIELAS KAUJAS PIEMINOT* [Commemorating great battles]. *Daugavas Vanagi* 1957 (1):14-15. Evaluates the importance of the Christmas Battle of 1916/17 on the northern Russian front near Riga, where two brigades of the Latvian Rifles under command of General Misins broke the strongly fortified German lines in a swampy area generally considered impassable. They used new tactics of surprise attack devised by the Latvian strategist Colonel Briedis and opened the road to Kurland. The Latvian Rifles paid dearly for their victory, some regiments counting only several hundred survivors after the battle was over. The hesitation and inability of the Russian commanders to fill in the gap in the German lines rendered the great Latvian victory meaningless, but the author points out that the Christmas Battle made the Latvian soldiers famous all over the world and facilitated the Latvian struggle for independence. E. Anderson

6:1584. Poruks, Rūdolfs. *STRĒLNIEKU SEJAS* [Faces of the Latvian Rifleman]. *Strēlnieks* 1957 1:30-37. Recollections of a prominent commander of the Latvian Rifles during the First World War, Colonel Ansis Lielgalvis, who was commander of the 6th Tukums Regiment. The author describes Lielgalvis activities in the battle of July 1916 and the Christmas Battle, 1916, his promotion to command of the 2nd Latvian Rifle Brigade, and his struggle to save northern Latvia from the



German invasion in 1917, when his brigade disintegrated due to the agitation of Communist agents, while he himself perished in the Soviet Union. He trained many Latvian higher military officers who were later well-known and also the first commander of the Lithuanian army, Colonel Juzefovičs. E. Anderson

6:1585. Silinš, H. MŪSU PIRMĀS KAUJAS [Our first battles]. *Strēlnieks* 1957 1:29-30. Describes the formation of the first three battalions of the Latvian Rifles in 1915 and their first engagements with the German forces on 23 October 1915. E. Anderson

6:1586. Unsigned. 40 GADU PĒC ZIEMASSVĒTKU KAUJĀM [Forty years after the Battle of Christmas]. *Strēlnieks* 1957 1:8-10 On the occasion of its anniversary describes the course of the famous Battle of Christmas in Latvia, December 1916-January 1917. The two Latvian Rifle Brigades which constituted the main force used by the Russians to break the German line of defense were betrayed by the Russian troops supposed to support them, as they were already affected by Bolshevik propaganda and refused to fight. After this bloody engagement the Latvian regiments never regained their former fighting spirit, notwithstanding fresh reinforcements from their reserve regiment. E. Anderson

6:1587. Wilson, A.J. (Lieutenant Colonel). THE RIDDLE OF SCHLIEFFEN: SOME COMMENTS ON CAPTAIN WYNNE'S ANALYSIS OF BRITISH TACTICAL FAILURE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1958 103(611):356-364. Captain G.C. Wynne maintained in an earlier article ("Pattern for Limited (Nuclear) War: the Riddle of the Schlieffen Plan," *ibid.* 1957 102(608):488-499; 1958 103(609):40-50, and 103(610):215-222 [See abstract 5:1251]) that British tactical failures in both World Wars were principally due to neglect of German tactical doctrine, as propounded by Schlieffen. The author examines certain battles in World War I in the light of this contention; as a result he considers Wynne's analysis incomplete. He maintains that British tactical thought, both in attack and defense, was sound enough; its execution, however, suffered from a low standard of planning, commanding and training, for which the rapid expansion of the British Army in 1915 and 1916 was chiefly responsible. A

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

See also: 6:1729

6:1588. Nouschi, André. LA CRISE COMMERCIALE ET FINANCIERE DE 1875 EN ALGERIE ET DANS LE CONSTANTINOIS [The commercial and financial crisis of 1875 in Algeria and the region of Constantine]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1958 36(4):412-431. The Algerian crisis was an aspect of the general European depression of 1873-78, but it was unusually severe, especially in the region of Constantine, because of the rudimentary organization of credit and the extreme dependence of the area on exports of wheat, the price of which fell by half from 1870 to 1875. The crisis resulted in the failure of several important merchants and the Société Générale Algérienne. Based in part on unpublished archival sources. R. E. Cameron

6:1589. Tylden, G. (Major). COMMANDANT GEORGE HAMILTON-BROWNE OF THE COLONIAL FORCES. *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1959 37(152):153-160. An account of the career of an officer in various British irregular units in colonial wars during the years 1866-96. Hamilton-Browne took part in campaigns against the Maori in New Zealand 1866-70, and in various native wars in southern Africa, 1877-96. The author deals in most detail with his part in the battle of Isandhlwana Hill, 22 January 1879, in the Zulu War. Hamilton-Browne realized the extent of the disaster, but was unable to obtain aid from the commander, Lord Chelmsford, until the camp at Isandhlwana Hill had been captured and its defenders killed. Based largely on material in three books written by Browne after his retirement. T. L. Moir

### Asia

6:1590. Gillin, Donald G. (Duke Univ.). PORTRAIT OF A WARLORD: YEN HSI-SHAN IN SHANSI PROVINCE, 1911-1930. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1960 19(3):289-306. "Yen Hsi-shan governed a domain with an economy too underdeveloped to provide sufficient food for its inhabitants and a population so unsophisticated and opposed to innovation that its members resisted tenaciously efforts to make them send their children to school and unbind the feet of their women." Yen was too attached to the existing order to attempt far-reaching changes in the structure of society and too enamored of tradition and preoccupied with advancing his personal interests to succeed in re-educating the people of the province, and thus failed to overcome its vast poverty and ignorance. G. A. Lensen

6:1591. Hallgarten, G. W. F. L'EXPANSION ALLEMANDE EN CHINE DANS LA DERNIERE DECADE DU XIXe SIECLE [German expansion in China in the last decade of the 19th century]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1959 58(10):2-3. Unpublished German diplomatic documents confirm the imperial designs of the Krupp interests in China in the late 19th century. Great German arms industrialists were able to influence national policy by surveying the situation and securing governmental support for annexation schemes due to their political power in the German legislature. Still, Chinese behavior was such that no annexations could have been justified, until the providential murder of two Roman Catholic missionaries in late 1897 gave Germany grounds for seizing Chinese territory. H. Emery

6:1592. Hsüeh, Chün-tu (Stanford Univ.). SUN YAT-SEN, YANG CH'Ü-YÜN, AND THE EARLY REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN CHINA. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1960 19(3):307-318. Studies the interplay of the leadership of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Hsing-chung hui [Revive China Society], and Yang Ch'ü-yün, who for almost five years was the first chairman of the revolutionary organization, and played a leading part in the "first revolutionary attempt of Sun Yat-sen. G. A. Lensen

6:1593. Kosaka, Masaaki (Kyoto Univ.). THE MEIJI ERA: THE FORCES OF THE REBIRTH. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1960 5(3):621-633. Traces Japan's rebirth and its "remarkable...historical growth," and concludes that the key factors were 1) sensitivity of the Japanese to the superiority of foreign civilizations; 2) their secular character and resistance to religious or spiritual influence, and 3) their ability to maintain their independence while adopting foreign cultures. The seeds for the modernization of Japan were nationalism (a unified bureaucratic country), utilitarianism ("the people's interest shifted from other-worldliness to this-worldliness") and humanism (the dignity of the individual) -- qualities already evident in the Tokugawa period. Jean Detiere

6:1594. Kublin, Hyman (Brooklyn College). TAKANO FUSATARO: A STUDY IN EARLY JAPANESE TRADES-UNIONISM. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1959 103(4):571-583. Takano Fusataro (1868-1904) was one of the outstanding trade-union organizers of the Meiji Period, but has been forgotten by those who followed him. In 1886 he went to America, where he was influenced by Samuel Gompers. Returning to Japan in 1896, he became active in trying to educate and organize workers. Kublin attributes to him the authorship of "A Summons to the Workers," the pamphlet generally considered to have launched the labor movement in Japan. Takano's activities are detailed from then until February 1900, when the government brought all organizing of labor to a halt. Documented. N. Kurland

6:1595. Unsigned. NORTH-EAST FRONTIER OF INDIA. *India Quarterly* 1959 15(4):393-395. An explanation of the bases for India's claims to regions in the Northeast Frontier Agency on the Tibetan border which were recently claimed by China. The claim rests primarily on the agreements reached with Tibet at the Tripartite Simla Conference of 1913-14. A map is included. N. Kurland



6:1596. Yazawa, Kōsuke. MEIJI ZENHANKI BURUJOA-  
NZOKU-SHUGI NO FUTATSU NO HATSU-GEN-KEITAI ---  
IA RENTAL-ISHIKI OMEGUTE [Two forms of bourgeois  
nationalism in the earlier half of the Meiji Era --- on Asian  
solidarity sentiments]. *Rekishigaku-Kenkyū* 1960 (238):1-11.  
Study of the magazine *Kinji-Hyōron* (1876-1883). In some  
studies the Asian solidarity sentiments manifested in this maga-  
zine have been evaluated highly, but the author criticizes their  
political structure. The Asian solidarity sentiments were contra-  
dictory: they consisted of the sentiment of solidarity and that of  
leadership; the former is liberal and the latter is reactionary.  
In short, a sentiment of a superior dominating Asia formed the  
lynchpin of *Kinji-Hyōron*. K. Sugiyama

## Canada

See also: 6:1351

6:1597. Burke, Sister Teresa Avila. MACKENZIE AND  
HIS CABINET, 1873-1878. *Canadian Historical Review* 1960  
42(2):128-148. Examines the "federal" character of the  
Mackenzie cabinet, 1873-78, and the difficulties Mackenzie en-  
countered in forming his cabinets on the basis of sectional re-  
presentation. The author offers no new interpretations, but  
uses documents Mackenzie's shortcomings as a political leader.  
Based on the Mackenzie, Blake and Cartwright Papers, and  
contemporary newspapers in the Public Archives of Canada and  
the Department of Public Records and Archives, Ontario. A

6:1598. Ostry, Bernard. CONSERVATIVES, LIBERALS,  
AND LABOUR IN THE 1870's. *Canadian Historical Review*  
40 41(2):93-127. An examination of Canadian party  
attitudes affecting labor's early growth. The author reveals  
the extent to which laissez-faire Liberals under Mackenzie,  
Brown and Blake were antilabor, while Conservatives under  
Macdonald were pro-labor in the process of making their Nation-  
Policy work. Federal labor legislation is analyzed. Mac-  
donald was an important financial supporter of the labor news-  
paper and friend of trade-union leaders, who in turn aided his  
party during the election campaigns of the decade. Based upon  
political leaders' unpublished private correspondence in the  
Public Archives of Canada; upon major Conservative, Liberal  
labor newspapers; and upon minutes of meetings of the chief  
labor organizations. A

## Europe

### BALKANS and NEAR EAST

6:1599. Greenwood, Ormerod. ELIZABETH BEVAN  
TANJOROFF, 1847-1907. *Journal of the Friends' Historical  
Society* 1959 49(1):7-23. Deals with the ministrations of  
English Quaker in the Balkans in the latter part of the 19th  
century. Elizabeth Bevan (1847-1907), a young Englishwoman  
who came means, went to Philippopolis in 1872 as a governess.  
There, she became connected with a sect of Bulgarian  
preachers and began to minister to them both spiritually and  
physically. In 1875 she married John Alexander Tanjoroff, a  
leading Bulgarian dissenting minister. She continued her work  
in the Balkans under discouraging conditions and with indifferent  
success until ill health compelled her to return c. 1904 to Eng-  
land where she died. Her Bulgarian efforts were supported in  
part by the English Society of Friends. T. L. Moir

6:1600. Schnitman, A. M. (Murmansk). LENINSKAIA  
"ISKRA" V BOLGARI [The Leninist "Spark" in Bulgaria].  
*Prosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (3):112-127. Describes the  
role made of *Iskra* by the left-wing Bulgarian Tesniaki [Narrow  
socialists] and discusses their relationship with the Russian  
socialists. The Tesniaki distributed *Iskra* and reprinted articles  
found in their journals, *Rabotnicheskii Vestnik* [The workers'  
bulletin], *Novo Vreme* [New time], and *Rabotnichesko Delo* [The  
workers' cause] during the 1900's. They supported the Lenin-  
ist line in the Russian party, condemning David Riazanov's view  
that the workers' struggle was merely economic, not political  
ideological. The strongly anti-opportunist line of the  
Tesniaki is revealed in their refusal to unite with the "broad,"  
right-wing, socialists in spite of the recommendation of the  
Congress of Amsterdam (1904) to do so. In spite of their sec-  
ularism the Tesniaki stood closer to the Leninist Marxists than  
any other workers' party. Jean Jull

6:1601. Vladimirskaia, V. I. IZ ISTORII REVOLIUTS-  
IONNYKH SVIAZEI BOLGARSKOI PARTII TESNIAKOV S

RUSSKIMI BOL'SHEVIKAMI NAKANUNE OKTIABR'SKOI RE-  
VOLIUTSII [From the history of the revolutionary contacts of  
the Bulgarian party of the Tesniaki with the Russian Bolsheviks  
prior to the October Revolution]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Uni-  
versiteta* 1957 (4):189-196. Contact between the Bulgari-  
an Social Democratic Party (Tesniaki), founded in 1903 by D.  
Blagoev, and the RSDLP, the party of the Bolsheviks, had al-  
ways been close, but grew even stronger during the First World  
War and the October Revolution. Based on *Rabotnicheskii  
Vestnik*, 1915 and 1917. Erna Wollert (t)

## BELGIUM

See: 6:1258

## FRANCE

See also: 6:1357, 1404, 1547

6:1602. Gaillard, Jeanne. LA PRESSE DE PROVINCE  
ET LA QUESTION DU REGIME AU DEBUT DE LA III<sup>e</sup> RE-  
PUBLIQUE [The provincial press and the question of the form of  
government at the beginning of the Third Republic]. *Revue  
d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1959 6(4):295-310.  
Two unpublished analyses of contemporary provincial news-  
paper opinion, dating from 1873 and 1874, show that although  
French newspaper opinion was mostly conservative and mon-  
archistic, the conflicting claims of Orleanists and legitimists,  
and other factors of instability, persuaded enlightened opinion  
to support a republican form of government as the best solution  
to an impasse. H. D. Piper

6:1603. Gibbs-Smith, Charles H. HOW WILBUR  
WRIGHT TAUGHT EUROPE TO FLY, *American Heritage*  
1960 11(2):60-63, 107. Illustrated narrative of Wilbur  
Wright's sojourn in France in 1908 which revived Europe's in-  
terest in flying. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1604. Schnerb, Robert. LES SOUVENIRS DE JULES  
ISAAC [The memories of Jules Isaac]. *Information Histori-  
que* 1959 21(4):161-162. A brief discussion of the recent-  
ly published memoirs of Jules Isaac. Isaac has been a co-  
editor of *Information Historique* and a founder of groups for  
Jewish-Christian friendship. The book presents "original  
documentation" on Isaac's close friend Péguy, particularly on  
Péguy's study years and his early years as a great writer, on  
anti-Semitism during the period of the Dreyfus affair, and on  
the intellectual situation in Paris university life. G. Iggers

6:1605. Weber, Eugen (Univ. of California, Los Angeles).  
SOME COMMENTS ON THE NATURE OF THE NATIONALIST  
REVIVAL IN FRANCE BEFORE 1914. *International Review of  
Social History* 1958 3(2):220-238. Analyzes the social  
aspects and the background of the nationalist revival of pre-  
World War I France. This "apparent change in the ruling ide-  
ology of the Republic" was the result of broadly cultural forces.  
It was due not only to the survival of Jacobinism and of "re-  
vanche" sympathies, but primarily to a reorientation of con-  
servative opinion (i.e., Moderate Republican, Monarchist and  
Catholic), deepened and broadened by the literature of the peri-  
od, to a general concern for national unity, power and prestige.  
This reorientation had its roots in the abortive Boulanger move-  
ment and the anti-Dreyfusard agitation and was Parisian in its  
impetus. The literary aspects of the new nationalism sprang  
particularly from the anti-Dreyfusard agitation. A. H. Kittell

## GERMANY

See also: 6:1367, 1591, 1637

6:1606. Fischer, Fritz (Hamburg). DEUTSCHE  
KRIEGSZIELE, REVOLUTIONIERUNG UND SEPARATFRIEDEN  
IM OSTEN, 1914-1918 [German war aims, promotion of revolu-  
tion, and separate peace in the East, 1914-1918]. *Historische  
Zeitschrift* 1959 188(2):249-310. A discussion showing  
the intimate relationship between German war aims in Eastern  
Europe, the German policy of promoting revolution, especially  
in Russia, and the desire to have Russia withdraw from the  
First World War. Traditional scholarship tends to equate war



aims with territorial annexations. The author shows the more general meaning of war aims as elements in the development and securing of the German position as a world power. German policy aimed at attaining lasting peace by weakening Russia and disturbing British control of the colonial areas. Specific German programs for revolution in the Caucasus, the Ukraine, Poland, the Baltic and Finland are discussed. "As far as outside support for insurgency and revolution was necessary or possible at all, it was the work of the Foreign Office of Imperial Germany." A section is devoted to the irony of conservative German support for left-wing radicalism in Russia and the dilemma created by the success of the revolution in the East and the necessity of taking up arms against the Bolsheviks after the Russian Revolution. Based upon all available archival materials. G. H. Davis

6:1607. Hemmerling, Zygmunt. STANOWISKO KOLA POLSKIEGO WOBEK REFORMY FINANSOWEJ RZESZY W ROKU 1908-1909 [The Polish Parliamentary Club's attitude toward the Reich's financial reform, 1908-1909]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1959 25(2):275-307. Description of the part played by the twenty Polish deputies in the 1907 Reichstag and in helping to reject in 1908 a governmental bill for financial reform, thus causing Bülow's fall. In the context of this episode the author analyzes the social and religious composition of the club and the reasons for its collaboration with the Center and the Conservatives rather than with the Social Democrats. J. Lewartowski

6:1608. Rehbein, Elfriede (Hochschule für Verkehrswesen, Dresden). STUDIEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DER IMPERIALISTISCHEN DEUTSCHEN EISENBAHNPOLITIK IN DEN JAHREN VON 1890-1914 [Studies concerning the history of the imperialistic German railroad policy in the years from 1890 to 1914]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1958/59 13(3):357-358. Presents as the factors which must be considered in a comprehensive treatment of this topic 1) the general status of German railroads; 2) international considerations; 3) the relationships of imperialism and colonization to railroad expansion; 4) the subsidizing of the Junkers and monopolists by imperialistic railroad policy, and 5) the active preparation in the railroad system for war between 1890 and 1914. C. S. Meyer

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 6:1373, 1374, 1376, 1587, 1667, 1801, 1802

6:1609. Annan, Noel (King's College, Cambridge). KIPLING'S PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF IDEAS. *Victorian Studies* 1960 3(4):323-350. Analyzes Rudyard Kipling's works in terms of his sociological outlook, which makes him the analogue in England of the Continental functional sociologists Durkheim, Weber and Pareto. Taking issue with the conventional liberal critique of Kipling which regards him as a strident imperialist, the author explains Kipling's apparently distorted morality as the product of an overriding concern with social realities. Civilization, according to Kipling, depended on forces of social control which compelled the individual to adjust to the group. Kipling's doctrine of "the Law" is a modification of the Conservative tradition. J. L. Altholz

6:1610. Bahlman, Dudley W. R. (Williams College). THE QUEEN, MR. GLADSTONE, AND CHURCH PATRONAGE. *Victorian Studies* 1960 3(4):349-380. Discusses the difficulties of Prime Minister Gladstone in securing the approval of Queen Victoria for his nominations to bishoprics and deaneries of the Church of England. Gladstone's conscientious efforts to make appointments on the basis of merit frequently came into conflict with the Queen's desire to exert her personal influence, to give preference to moderate men, and to restrain the High Church party. During Gladstone's first ministry their relations were relatively harmonious; but after 1880 Church appointments were the source of quarrels and misunderstandings. The Queen, prejudiced against Gladstone by his rival Disraeli, used the matter of Church patronage to embarrass Gladstone in his role as a constitutional minister. Based largely on the Gladstone and Edward Hamilton manuscripts in the British Museum. J. L. Altholz

6:1611. Gaskin, M. (Univ. of Glasgow). ANGLO-SCOTTISH BANKING CONFLICTS, 1874-1881. *Economic His-*

*tory Review* 1960 12(3):445-455. Three conflicts between Scottish and English banks in these years centered around right of note issue. Many saw in these conflicts an illustration of the unsatisfactory state of banking laws, but a balance of political forces pushing in different directions prevented change. The Scottish banks lost the opportunity for profitable expansion outside Scotland. B. L. Crapster

6:1612. Hanham, H. J. (Univ. of Manchester). THE SALE OF HONOURS IN LATE VICTORIAN ENGLAND. *Victorian Studies* 1960 3(3):277-289. Traces the origins of the practice of selling peerages and baronetcies in return for contributions to political parties. The practice was adopted as a temporary expedient by Gladstone's Liberals in 1891, and gradually became a normal feature of political life until it led to scandals under Lloyd George. J. L. Altholz

6:1613. Inglis, K. S. THE LABOUR CHURCH MOVEMENT. *International Review of Social History* 1958 3(3):445-460. Attempts in part to broaden and in part to correct the interpretation of the English Labour Church movement presented in H. M. Pelling's *The Origins of the Labour Party* (London, 1954). This movement, organized and led from 1891 by the Rev. John Trevor, "gained support merely as a short-lived protest against the link which the Non-conformist (and other) churches had established with the middle class..." The decline a decade later was due to lack of distinctively religious trappings, which allowed the movement to be swallowed up by the socialist-labor movement without becoming, as its leaders had hoped it would, the moral unifying force for all the various shades of labor opinion. A. H. Kittell

6:1614. Leff, G. ENGLISH NONCONFORMITY AND SOCIAL REFORM, 1880-1900. *Past and Present* 1958 (13):73-88. Examines the attitude with respect to social reform in the Wesleyan Methodist group and among the Congregationalists between 1880 and 1900. By the end of the 19th century there developed in the ranks of the Wesleyan movement -- and for that matter among all the Nonconformists -- a group of "near-agnostic pastors," who appeared on the same platform as the "ritualistic parsons." Thus there grew up within the ranks of Nonconformity a new evangelism which attempted to come to terms with secular thought on scientific, historical and moral issues, but a group that was still deeply imbued with a sense of sin and which still held to the essential evangelical emphasis upon the need for salvation. J. C. Rule

6:1615. Mayor, Stephen H. (Chester). SOME CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS WITH THE LABOUR MOVEMENT. *Transactions [of the] Congregational Historical Society* 1956 18(1):23-34. Victorian and Edwardian Nonconformity was in the main steadfastly allied to the Liberal party -- just as Anglicanism was associated with Toryism. There were, however, some links with the rising Labour movement, although these were relatively few in view of the middle-class character of the older Nonconformity. The author provides brief biographical notes on the most important Nonconformist figures with Labour interests, discusses the movement for "Labour Churches," and touches on the fairly prominent part played by some Congregationalists in the growth of the co-operative movement. Barbara Waldstein

6:1616. Sellers, I. UNITARIAN AND THE LABOUR CHURCH MOVEMENT. *Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society* 1959 12(1):1-6. Summarizes recent research on the Labour Churches (which flourished in the 1890's) and demonstrates the contrast between the wholly secular history of the movement, and the religious idealism of its founder, the Rev. John Trevor. The author indicates the successive stages of the latter's disillusionment with his organization and his subsequent career. A

6:1617. Taylor, R. Bruce. STUDENT DAYS IN GLASGOW UNIVERSITY. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1959 37(4):193-207. This chapter taken from the autobiography of the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, born in Scotland, educated at Oxford, Glasgow, Marburg, and Göttingen, teacher and minister in England, and finally principal of Queens University, in Kingston, Ontario, provides a description of the lecture system in a great Scottish university, which was in marked contrast to the Oxford tutorial system. Revealing anecdotes are told about such professors as George Gilbert Ramsay, Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), and Edward Caird. Much of student life and attitude is described. W. D. Metz



## HABSBURG EMPIRE

6:1618. Adler, Victor. DER WEG NACH HAINFELD [The road to Hainfeld]. *Zukunft* 1958 (12):325-330. In this article, published for the first time in 1909, Victor Adler, disputed leader of the Austrian Social Democrats until 1918, calls the historic party congress at which the Social Democratic Party of Austria, which had been split into "Moderate" ("Radical" groups, was reunited, and deals also with its precedents. The congress was held in Hainfeld, Lower Austria, in the turn of the year 1888/89. The rise of Austrian social democracy began only after this party congress. *Journal* (t)

6:1619. Bradley, J.F.N. (College of Advanced Technology, Bedford, Lancs.). CZECH NATIONALISM AND SOCIALISM 1905. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1960 1(1):74-85. A critical survey and an analysis of the events in Bohemia between 1904 and 1906. The socialist-inspired movement for universal suffrage had gradually grown into a national movement which threatened to overthrow the Monarchy. This led to come about on account of the limited aims of the Czech nationalist leaders. Once universal suffrage was granted by the emperor the revolutionary nationalist movement was allowed by the Czech socialists and Czech nationalists to die out. Based on memoirs and material from the Verwaltungsarchiv, Vienna. A

6:1620. Bourgoïn, Henri. LE SVASTIKA, SYMBOLE UNIVERSEL [The swastika; a universal symbol]. *Information historique* 1959 21(4):146-155. The first part contains a brief summary of scholarship on the origins of the swastika, which can be traced back almost to neolithic times and which was the appearance of the Christian cross the most widely used religious symbol. The second part, based largely on Wilfred M. Mann's study *Der Mann, der Hitler seine Ideen gab* (Munich, 1938), traces Hitler's use of the swastika and particularly the influence on Hitler of the Viennese anti-Semitic publication *Der Arbeiter* and its editor, Lanz von Liebenfels (1874-1954).

G. Iggers

6:1621. César, Jaroslav, and Bohumil Černý. O IDEOLOGII ČESKOSLOVENSKÉHO AGRARISMU [On the ideology of Czechoslovak agrarian movement]. *Československý Historický časopis* 1959 7(2):263-285. Surveys the evolution of the agrarian movement between the end of the 19th century and 1938, when the first platform of the Czech Agrarian party was adopted. There were several party trends, the most important of which was led by Antonín Švehla, whose ideology is reviewed in detail. Švehla was aware of the social differentiation in rural areas, and the establishment of unity was therefore his chief aim. His program was of an eclectic nature, with emphasis on "Czechoslovakism" and agrarian unity. After Hitler came to power the Agrarian party favored fascism, co-operated with the German Nazis and became one of the chief architects of the 1938 Munich tragedy. F. Wagner

6:1622. Dedijer, Vladimir. FYRTIOFEM ÅR EFTER SARAJEVO [Forty-five years after Sarajevo]. *Statsvetenskaplig tidskrift* 1959 62(5):432-444. Discusses the aims and activities of various groups connected with the assassination in Sarajevo in 1914. The act was carried out by Young Bosnia, a patriotic, democratic and socialist student organization cooperating for limited purposes with the more militaristic and authoritarian pan-Serbian Black Hand. The evidence that Archduke Francis Ferdinand worked for South Slav autonomy within the Austro-Hungarian Empire is still inconclusive, and the role of Austrian, German and Russian governmental circles is unclear. It is evident that the Serbian and Bosnian leaders immediately responsible acted from highly patriotic motives. Further conclusions await access to official archives of the period. Based on recent Yugoslav, German, Italian and British studies.

Roberta G. Selleck

6:1623. Pilch, Andrzej (Cracow). KORESPONDENCJA J. V. FRIČA W MUZEUM NARODOWYM W PRADZIE [The Polish correspondence of J. V. Frič in the National Museum in Prague]. *Archeion* 1960 32:79-82. Alphabetical list of various Polish correspondents of the Czech writer and politician J. V. Frič (1829-1890), whose papers are now preserved in the Literary Archives of the National Museum in Prague.

A. F. Dygnas

6:1624. Sándor, Vilmos. CHARAKTER ZÁVISLOSTI MAJÁRSKA V OBDOBÍ DUALIZMU [The character of Hungary's

dependence during the period of Dualism]. *Historický časopis* 1959 7(3):425-448. Hungarian bourgeois historiography did not throw light upon the economic and political foundations of Austro-Hungarian relations. Since 1945, Hungarian Marxist historians have done much in analyzing the socioeconomic and political nature of the era of Dualism (1867-1918). The author reviews such concepts of present-day Hungarian historical science as 1) Hungary's dependence on Austria; 2) feudal remnants; 3) oppression of national minorities in a multinational state; and 4) semi-colonial dependence of Hungary on Austria. Problems relating to the Austro-Hungarian relationship are viewed from the points of view of economic history. The author states that further clarification is needed in connection with the basic concepts and terminology of Austro-Hungarian economic and political relations. Above all, Marxist historical science should reveal the correlation between feudal remnants and the structure of the multinational state in the interpretation of Austro-Hungarian socioeconomic and political relations during the era of Dualism. Based partly on unpublished documents.

F. Wagner

6:1625. Šolle, Zdeněk. K POČÁTKŮM DĚLNICKÉHO HNUTÍ V PRAZE [Beginnings of the workers' movement in Prague]. *Československý Historický časopis* 1959 7(1):49-70. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 4:3030 and 5:738]. An important change occurred in the life of Prague socialists in 1877 when their organ *Budoucnost* began to appear under new editors, among them Ladislav Zápotočský. The political platform of *Budoucnost* was the Czech interpretation of the Austrian social democratic principles. The author reviews the further role of *Budoucnost* as well as of *Dělnický list*, the establishment of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party on 7 April 1878 at the congress in Břevnov [a suburb of Prague], and other Party meetings, all of which turned the workers away from bourgeois nationalism toward proletarian internationalism. He relates the events leading to the May Day 1890 demonstrations in Prague. Based partly on unpublished documents.

F. Wagner

## IRELAND

See: 6:1396

## ITALY

See also: 6:1397, 1404

6:1626. Caracciolo, Alberto. INTORNO AI LEGAMI DEL CAPITALE PRIVATO CON LO STATO NEI PRIMI DECENNI DELL'UNITÀ ITALIANA [Concerning the ties between private capital and the state during the first decades of Italian unity]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3):327-332. Analysis of the relationship between private capital and the Italian government after the attainment of unification. The accumulation of capital was slow in the Italian peninsula. Those who risked their capital demanded from the state tariff protection, as well as special legislation.

Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1627. Melograni, Piero. LA LIQUIDAZIONE DELL'ASSE ECCLESIASTICO A ROMA [The liquidation of ecclesiastical property in Rome]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3):466-473. Discussion of the law of 19 June 1873, which extended to the province of Rome the existing laws concerning religious corporations. Ecclesiastical lands confiscated under this law came into the hands of speculators, and the condition of the peasantry worsened. The socioeconomic objectives of liquidation were not realized.

Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1628. Montale, Bianca. LA CONFEDERAZIONE OPERAIA GENOVESE E IL PROGETTO DI COSTITUZIONE DELLA PRIMA CAMERA DEL LAVORO A GENOVA [The Genoese Confederation of Labor and the project of a constitution for the first Chamber of Labor in Genoa]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1957 44(2/3):474-482. Discusses the efforts of the Genoese Confederation of Labor to set up in Genoa a Chamber of Labor, which as the legitimate representative of labor would determine wages and hours. The socialists took over the project proposed by the confederation in 1892 and made it their own.

Elisa A. Carrillo

6:1629. Rosen, Edgar R. (Univ. of Kansas). ITALIENS KRIEGSEINTRITT IM JAHRE 1915 ALS INNENPOLITISCHES PROBLEM DER GIOLITTI-ÄRA. EIN BEITRAG ZUR VOR-



GESCHICHTE DES FASCHISMUS [Italy's entry into the war as a domestic problem of the Giolitti era. A contribution to the antecedents of Fascism]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1959 187(2): 289-363. Access to official Italian archives since 1945 now reveals that the history of the years leading up to Italy's entry into the First World War in 1915 was influenced primarily by Italian domestic politics rather than by diplomatic events, as has hitherto been generally assumed. A detailed analysis of this complex political situation -- motives behind the open friction between the interventionist government and the neutral parliamentary majority, the attitude of the Crown, as well as the personalities of Giolitti and his rival Salandra -- supports this view. Barbara Waldstein

## POLAND

See also: 6:1623

6:1630. Gostkowski, Zygmunt. KWESTIA NARODOWA NA ŁAMACH "DZIENNIKA ŁÓDZKIEGO" 1884-1892 [The national problem in Dziennik Łódzki: 1884-1892]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1959 3(4):78-102. Part of a larger monograph on the first daily published in Polish in Łódź. The author analyzes the attitude of Dziennik Łódzki toward the German and Jewish population of Łódź, and describes its efforts to bring about the assimilation of both nationalities within Poland. The author also devotes attention to the paper's attitude toward other Slavic peoples (the Czechs and Ukrainians), in which area the leaning of the editor, Henryk Elzenberg, toward Slavophilism is evident. The position of Dziennik Łódzki with regard to the Ukrainians also reflects the personal interest of the novelist Eliza Orzeszkowa, who had great influence on Elzenberg, and was keenly interested in Ukrainian literature. Because of Russian censorship, Elzenberg's Slavophilism was limited to the publication of Czech and Ukrainian novels and short stories. Even this was an achievement, since other Polish papers, earlier approached by Orzeszkowa, could not print these Ukrainian stories because of censorship. A. F. Dygnas

6:1631. Holzer, Jerzy. NURT OPOZYCYJNY W PPS FRACJCI REWOLUCYJNEJ I PPS OPOZYCJA (1909-1914) [The opposition trend in the Polish Socialist Party Revolutionary Group and the Polish Socialist Party Opposition Group (1909-1914)]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1959 50(3):545-568. In 1906 the Polish Socialist Party split into two factions: the Revolutionary Group, which included in its program the aim of regaining independence, and the Left Wing, whose aim was social revolution only. Within the Revolutionary Group there was further discontent, leading eventually to the secession of another group led by Feliks Perl, which took the name of Polish Socialist Party Opposition. In this case the difference was in the approach to military problems: while the Opposition wanted to give military training to its own members only, the Revolutionary Group, with Piłsudski, wanted to extend training also to non-Socialist elements. This problem of immediate urgency was only one facet of the more general differences in the approach to the war as such and to the non-Socialist parties. The heavy arrests suffered by the members of the Opposition and the outbreak of the First World War brought about a new fusion of the Opposition with the Revolutionary Group. A. F. Dygnas

6:1632. Kolejka, Josef. POLŠTÍ HISTORIKOVÉ KE ČTYŘICÁTÉMU VÝROČÍ OBNOVENÍ POLSKA A ZALOŽENÍ KOMUNISTICKÉ STRANY POLSKA (PŘEHLED LITERATURY) [Polish historians and the fortieth anniversary of the re-establishment of Poland and the founding of the Communist Party of Poland (a survey of literature)]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1959 7(4):750-760. Evaluates the work of Poland's leading historical institutions as well as the country's bourgeois and Marxist monographic and periodical literature on these topics. The author concludes that the period in question (1917-1920) has been well analyzed by Polish Marxist historians. Their achievements are especially encouraging in the fields of reviewing Poland's international position, its bourgeois regime, the relations between the Polish and the Soviet workers, the collaboration between the Polish and German working classes, etc. F. Wagner

## RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 6:1419, 1601, 1854

6:1633. Akmentinš, Osvalds. DOMAS PAR LATVIJAS VALSTI [Thoughts about the statehood of Latvia]. *Daugavas*

Vanagi 1958 (2):10-11. Starting with the Revolution of 1905 the majority of the Latvian nation felt that by joining the movement of socialism, they would be able to throw off the yoke of subjugation forced upon them by the German landed gentry and the tsarist bureaucracy. The bourgeois party movement gained foothold only in 1917. Complete independence of Latvia was a dream of only a handful of Latvian poets and publicists. The aim of the Latvian political parties was an autonomous Latvia within the boundaries of a democratic Russia. The Latvian military officers and publicists went a step further in 1917 by emphasizing the fact that the Russians and Latvians had very little in common and that the Latvian territories had been absorbed by the Russian Empire only recently, concluding that it would not be too difficult to separate these countries completely as a natural outcome of the course of events. E. Anderson

6:1634. Coquin, Fr.-X. APERÇUS SUR L'ECONOMIE TSARISTE AVANT 1914 [Observations regarding the tsarist economy prior to 1914]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1960 7(1):55-71. This review of recent published Soviet research emphasizes the development of Russian industry 1900-1914, and concludes that tsarist Russia, essentially an economic colony of Europe, was so unprepared to furnish the mechanism for the expansion and development of an adequate capitalist economy that some kind of drastic economic change was inevitable by 1914. H. D. Piper

6:1635. Egorova, A. G. K.P.S.U. V BOR'BE ZA PROFSOIUZY I FABZAVKOMY V PERIOD MIRNOGO RAZVITIJA REVOLIUTSII (MART-IUN' 1917 GODA) [The Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the struggle for the trade-unions and factory committees during the period of the peaceful development of the revolution (March-June 1917)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (3):91-112. Describes the struggle of the Bolsheviks against the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries for control of the trade-unions and factory committees, and the organizational role of the Bolshevik Central Bureau for Trade-Unions in the struggle. The main objectives of the Bolsheviks were 1) the "factory principle" in trade-unionism, as opposed to the fragmentation of the trade-unions into different craft unions by the Mensheviks, and 2) workers' control and the recognition of the political function of the trade-unions, as opposed to the merely economic one recognized by the Mensheviks. The resistance of the Bolshevik-controlled Petrograd factory committees to the "imperialist policy" of the Provisional Government is cited. Jean Jull

6:1636. Federley, Berndt. DEN TUDEERSKA FRUKOSTEN [The Tudeer breakfast]. *Historiska och litteraturhistoriska studier* 1959 34:191-200. Describes the attempt in January 1900 by Sten Carl Tudeer (1840-1905), vice-chairman of the Finnish senate, to modify the unfavorable impression made by opening speeches in the Finnish parliament upon the Russian statesman and secretary of state for Finland, Vyacheslav K. Pleve (Wenzel von Plehwe) (1846-1904). The incident, notorious at the time, was a minor episode in the Russification of Finland. Roberta G. Selleck

6:1637. Geyer, Dietrich. DIE RUSSISCHE PARTEISPALTUNG IM URTEIL DER DEUTSCHEN SOZIALDEMOKRATIE 1903-1905 [The split in the Russian party as viewed by the German Social Democrats, 1903-1905]. *International Review of Social History* 1958 3(2):196-219, and (3):418-444. Portrays the early struggles between the Bolshevik and Menshevik factions for control of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, as seen through the eyes of the German Social Democrats between the origins of the split in 1903 and the Stockholm Congress of 1906. The author stresses the nationalistic difficulties of the Mensheviks due to their inclusion of Polish, Lithuanian and other representatives, their advantage over the Bolsheviks through control of Iskra, the party organ, and their feelings of superiority over Lenin and his Bolsheviks. He details the failure of the attempts by Karl Kautsky and Viktor Adler to reconcile the two factions and illustrates the importance of personalities and small details, such as the problem of the division of party revenues, in magnifying the basic differences between the two factions. Based mainly on personal correspondence of Kautsky, Adler, August Bebel, Paul Axelrod, Rosa Luxemburg and others. A. H. Kittell

6:1638. Grishaev, V. V. SOZDANIE VOLOSTNYKH SOVETOV KREST'YANSKIKH DEPUTATOV (NOIABR' 1917 - MAI 1918 G.) [The formation of the district Soviets of Peasants' Deputies (November 1917 - May 1918)]. *Vestnik*



Moskovskogo Universiteta 1957 (4):39-52. These soviets, which took over the leadership of the rural population, were formed immediately after the October Revolution. Their most difficult problems, apart from their struggle against the resistance of the kulaks, was the financing of a completely new organization of the life of millions of people. The original contribution imposed on the bourgeoisie, for instance, had to be replaced by a progressive general income tax. Tables giving a survey of the development of the district soviets, their resolutions on the distribution of land and their sources of funds are included. Based on material from state archives and on Lenin's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1639. Griškūnaitė, E.B. DEIATEL'NOST' REVOLIUCIONNYKH SOTSIAL-DEMOKRATOV LITVY V PERIOD ZBIRATEL'NOI KAMPANI V IV. GOSUDARSTVENNUIU LITHUANIA [The activity of the revolutionary Social Democrats of Lithuania in the electoral campaign for the fourth State Duma]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai 1958 (5):99-108. Despite repression, the revolutionary Lithuanian Social Democrats, in co-operation with the RSDLP, used the election campaign of 1912 to widen their legal propagandistic work and to attack the tsarist regime. Based on newspapers and archival material. A. E. Senn

6:1640. Griškūnaitė, E. LIETUVOS GELEŽINKELININIAI 1905 m. REVOLIUCIJOJE [Railroad workers in Lithuania during the 1905 revolution]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai 1959 (6):193-204. Depicts the activities of railroad workers in Lithuania in 1905 under the leadership of the All-Russian Union of Railroad Workers and of local revolutionary Social Democrats. Based on archival material and newspapers. A. E. Senn

6:1641. Jarosz, Maria, and Jolanta Kulpińska. LENIN KONTROLI ROBOTNICZEJ [Lenin on workers' control]. Kultura i Społeczeństwo 1960 4(1/2):181-193. Analysis of Lenin's attitude with respect to the problem of the control of factories by the workers. In mid-1917 Lenin advocated control by the workers, rather than nationalization of factories, "because the state had no proletarian character." Subsequently, the change was made from control to workers' administration of the factories and one year later, following nationalization, "workers participation in organizing of the national economy." A. F. Dygnas

6:1642. Kozlova, T.K. ZNACHENIE PЕРВОГО ВСЕРОССИЙСКОГО СЪЕЗДА СОВНАРХОЗОВ ДЛЯ KHOZIAISTVENNOGO STROITEL'STVA V POVOLOZH'E V 1917-1918 GG [The importance of the first all-Russian congress of the sovnarkhozes (soviets of national economy) for the economic development in the Volga area in the years 1917 and 1918]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 1957 (4):115-127. The task of this congress was to solve questions concerning the uniformity of the structure of the local sovnarkhozes, the strengthening of the connections between the local and the central sovnarkhozes, their functions, etc. The congress accelerated the organization and centralization of the economic structure in the Volga area. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and the State Archives of Saratov Region. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1643. Kravchuk, S.S. LENINSKIE PRINTSIPY SOVETSKOI KONSTITUTSII, USTANOVLENNYIE VTORYM S'EZDOM SOVETOV [Lenin's principles of the Soviet constitution, established by the second All-Russian Congress of Soviets]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 1957 (3):121-136. This congress was opened in November 1917 after the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies had assumed power. The absolute power of the soviets, the dictatorship of the working class, the union of workers and peasants, and socialist democracy -- all these principles of an entirely new social order were contained in the first transactions of this congress. They were confirmed in the first Soviet constitution of 1918 and were further developed in the constitution of 1936. Based on Lenin's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1644. Kuzin, V.V. ORGANIZATSIYA SOVETSKOII LAST'IU SNABZHENIYA TRUDIASHCHEGOSIA KREST'IANSTVA ORUDIAMI PROIZVODSTVA V GODU GRAZHDANSKOII VOINY (1917-1920 GG.) [The organization of the supply of production equipment to the rural population by the Soviet regime in the years of the Civil War (1917-1920)]. Vestnik Moskovskogo

Universiteta 1957 (4):89-113. The consolidation of Soviet authority in the country depended to a very high degree on the supplying of technical equipment to the peasants, which was, therefore, very important politically. The needs of the poor and middle peasants were not met by the equipment confiscated from the landowners and kulaks. In 1917 the authorities responsible were requested to work out a plan for the demobilization of industry in the interest of agriculture, and the production of agricultural machinery started already at the beginning of 1918. In the period 1917-1920 agriculture received 350 million gold rubles' worth of technical equipment from the property of the former landowners and 28 million rubles' worth from industry. Based on economic journals and bulletins of the period under discussion and on Lenin's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1645. Lappalainen, Pekka. A. J. MELA EVOLUTIONISTIN KIRKON- JA USKONNONVASTAISEN NATURALISMIN TIENRAIVA AJANA 1870- JA 80-LUKUJEN SAVO-KARJALAISSA OSAKUNNASSA [A. J. Mela, pioneer of evolutionary anticlerical and antireligious naturalism in the Savo-Karelian Student Association during the 1870's and 1880's]. Turun historiallinen arkisto 1958 14:162-199. Describes the influential activity of the Finnish Darwinist and student leader Aukusti Juhana Mela (1846-1904), an early exponent of the materialist attack on clerical and religious tradition. Though they gained widespread public expression and support only in the 1880's, his ideas began to spread in university circles already in the 1870's. The advent of Darwinian anticlericalism in Finland should thus be dated prior to the commonly accepted period after 1880. Roberta G. Selleck

6:1646. Logunova, T.A. MOSKOVSKAIA KRASNIAIA GVARDIIA V BOR'BE ZA VLAST' SOVETOV V OKTIABRE 1917 GODA [The Moscow Red Guard in the struggle for the power of the soviets in October 1917]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 1957 (4):3-37. Describes in detail the development of the Red Guard, which was formed by the Bolshevik organization during the period of the peaceful development of the revolution (May to June 1917) from progressive elements of the working class, its struggle against the reactionary White Guard and its victory in November 1917. Based on archival material. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1647. Matvejev, I.V. (Novosibirsk). MAGYAR INTERNACIONALISTÁK RÉSZVÉTELE A SZOVJETHATALOM MEGTEREMTÉSÉÉRT ÉS MEGSZILÁRDÍTÁSÁÉRT VÍVOTT HARCBA SZIBÉRIÁBAN (1917 FEBRUÁR - 1921) [Participation of Hungarian internationalists in the fight for the establishment and consolidation of the Soviet rule in Siberia, (February 1917-1921)]. Századok 1959 93 (2-4):335-355. During World War I approximately 500,000 Hungarian soldiers were taken prisoners of war by the Russian Army. An energetic propaganda drive was carried out among them in order to organize a Hungarian section of the Russian Bolshevik party. As a consequence, at the end of 1920, the Hungarian Communists numbered 1,105 and at the beginning of 1921 over 2,000 in Russia. The author describes their military service and press activity in detail. Based on archival sources housed in Russian institutions. F. Wagner

6:1648. Merkys, V. LIETUVOS MIESTŲ GYVENTOJŲ TAUTYBĖS XIX a. PABAIGOJE - XX a. PRADŽIOJE KLAUSIMU [On the question of the nationality of the urban population of Lithuania at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai 1958 (5):85-97. Explains the development of the multinational character of Lithuanian cities by the lack of heavy industry. The urban population was made up largely of Polish, Jewish, German and Russian artisans and merchants. The Lithuanians, lacking such skills, tended to go to centers of heavy industry in Russia or abroad to work as wage laborers. A. E. Senn

6:1649. Merkys, V. VILNIAUS DARBININKŲ STREIKAI 1895-1900 METAIS [Strikes by the Vilna workers, 1895-1900]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai 1959 (6):169-190. Maintains that the Left Social Democrats led Vilna workers in a rapidly developing sense of class unity despite government pressures and nationalist divisions. Based on archival material and newspapers. A. E. Senn

6:1650. O'Connor, Edward Mark (Canisius College). THE GOLDEN ERA OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Ukrainian Quarterly 1958 14(2):108-123. Aims to show that Russian propaganda should not be allowed to give its own



version of historical events and to "erase from history the many inspiring chapters of national independence...." The author maintains that the national independence movements of the non-Russian nations, and especially that of the Ukrainians, who declared independence soon after the collapse of the Russian Empire, expressed the ardent desire and hopes of these nations for their national independence. The fact that their efforts did not succeed and that they were finally incorporated into the Soviet Union, does not prove that these national movements did not exist. On the basis of official documents published by the U. S. State Department in 1921, the author describes historical events of the years 1917-1918 related to these movements, and points out that lack of accurate information in the United States contributed to a misconception as regards the true nature of the national movements. It is a fact that these movements, though unsuccessful, represented at that time the sincere efforts of the non-Russian nations for national independence, and the free world should view them in this light.

Catherine Koumarianou

6:1651. Paasivirta, Juhani. "BECKER BEY" JA J. V. SNELLMAN ["Becker Bey" and J. V. Snellman]. *Turun historiallinen arkisto* 1958 14:200-234. Discusses the background of the dispute in 1880 between Evert Gustaf Walde-mar Becker (1840-1907), Finnish expatriate military expert, and Johan Vilhelm Snellman (1806-1881), Finnish nationalist statesman, concerning Finnish-Russian relations. On the basis of experiences in the Balkans, Becker published in Paris a brochure predicting Pan-Slav Russification and calling for a Finnish revolution aided by West European Powers. Snellman, supported by domestic Finnish opinion, argued that Finland's national integrity was for the present best protected by absolute loyalty to the tsar. Becker's views, though premature, reflect an early stage in the development of a Finnish independence movement.

Roberta G. Selleck

6:1652. Schmidt, John F. (Bethel College). WHEN A PEOPLE MIGRATE. FOOTNOTE TO THE MENNONITE MIGRATION OF THE 1870's. *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1959 33(2):152-155. A brief note on the attempts of non-Mennonites to join Mennonite migrations from Russia.

C. G. Hamilton

6:1653. Selunskaja, V. M. KOMMUNISTICHESKAIA PARTIIA -- ORGANIZATOR I RUKOVODITEL' STROITEL' STVA Pervykh Sovnarkhozov i kolkhozov (NOIABR' 1917-1920 GG.) [The Communist Party -- organizer and leader in the establishment of the first sovkhoses and kolkhozes (November 1917-1920)]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta* 1957 (4):53-87. After the first agrarian laws of the Soviet government had been put into effect the working rural population received 200 million dessiatines of land, former property of the estate owners and the rural bourgeoisie which had been confiscated. The nationalization of banks, factories, railways, etc., and the socialization in industry produced a new economic relationship between town and country -- one which enabled the concentration of rural forces of production by means of co-operation instead of unilateral exploitation. The nationalization of land was the first step to socialism in the country, to the change from individual to collective agriculture. Based on material from state archives, the press and Lenin's works.

Erna Wollert (t)

6:1654. Unsigned. AGRARPRODUKTION UND NEULANDERTRÄGE DER UdSSR IN ZAHLEN [Agriculture production and the production of the new land areas in the USSR, in figures]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(6):415-435. Discusses the grain harvest of 1958 and 1959, but presents tables giving also yields for the years 1913, 1940, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1957 and 1958 for various regions of European and Asian Russia. For some areas figures for other years are included as well. There are also tables showing areas devoted to certain crops; yields per hectare; milk, wool, and meat production; livestock holdings on state farms, collective farms, and in private ownership. A section gives figures on cattle and grain production in the areas which have recently been brought under cultivation in Asian Russia.

E. C. Helmreich

6:1655. Unsigned. NOVYI DOKUMENT V. I. LENINA [A new document of V. I. Lenin]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (3):20-21. Publishes the outline of an article on industrial crises and their inevitability under capitalism. Lenin drew up the outline in 1899, judging by his notes on the article "O stach-

kakh" [On strikes], (Vol. 4 of the Russian edition of Lenin's works). The outline will appear in the fifth volume of Lenin's Collected Works. The manuscript is from the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Jean Jull

6:1656. Von Laue, T. H. (Univ. of California, Riverside). COUNT WITTE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1905. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1958 17(1):25-46. A study of Witte's policies and attitudes from 1904-05 to May 1906, showing the fatal influence of the conflict between his "head" and his "heart." The author traces the fluctuations of his views between a liberal and an autocratic frame of mind and concludes that he was incapable of offering incisive leadership in these crucial months. Based in the essential points on material published in Krasnyi arkhiv and on the protocols of Crown Councils printed in *Byloe* 1917-18.

A

#### SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

6:1657. Wyller, Thomas Chr. (Univ. of Oslo). UTVIDElsen AV STATENS MYNDIGHETSOMRÅDE I NORGE UNDER FØRSTE VERDENSKRIG [Broadening of the state's area of responsibility in Norway during the First World War]. *Historisk tidsskrift* (Norway) 1960 39(4):321-337. A lecture given as part of the examination for the degree of doctor of philosophy. The author stresses the alterations wrought by World War I: the shift from a liberal to a welfare philosophy, the state's intervention in labor disputes, and the development of a collectivist social philosophy. New state control organizations and the formation of state monopolies strengthened and broadened the state's role in the economy and social life of Norway in the period following the war. Based primarily upon Wilhelm Keilhau, *Norge og verdenskrigen* [Norway and the World War] (Oslo, 1927) and John Lyng, *Veksten i statens makt* [Growth in the power of the state] (Oslo, 1958).

R. E. Lindgren

#### SPAIN

See also: 6:1423

6:1658. Cabeza, Francisco. PEDRO VIVES VICH, FUNDADOR DE LA AERONAUTICA ESPAÑOLA Y UNO DE LOS PRIMEROS EXPLORADORES DEL ESPACIO [Pedro Vives Vich, founder of Spanish aeronautics and one of the first explorers of space]. *Boletín de la Cámara Oficial de Comercio e Industria de Tarrasa* (Spain) 1958 72(593):[6-7]. Biographical note on this soldier (1858-1938), one of the initiators of aviation in Spain.

J. C. (IHE 29903)

6:1659. Juretschke, Hans. MENÉNDEZ Y PELAYO Y LA CULTURA EUROPEA MODERNA [Menéndez y Pelayo and modern European culture]. *Revista de Literatura* (Spain) 1956 9(19/20):3-18. Study of Menéndez y Pelayo's attitude toward the work of the 19th century in Europe. Menéndez did not render an account of his own position in relation to Schlegel and the age of Goethe, this fact definitely due to his scanty knowledge of the German language.

J. M. R. (IHE 29863)

6:1660. Larbaud, Valéry. ESPAÑA (1898-1918) [Spain (1898-1918)]. *Papeles de Son Armadans* (Spain) 1958 8(24):235-246. Extract, in Spanish translation, from Valéry Larbaud's *Diary* (1918) referring to his sojourns in Spain. He first set foot on Spanish soil in 1896 (in San Sebastián); the true discovery, which constitutes the central part of the extract, dates from 1898; afterwards he made many visits and lived in Spain during the winter and spring of 1905/06. At the time of his writing he viewed Spain as "the greatest of the few European countries to survive intact in the midst of the general eclipse suffered by European civilization."

J. Ms. (IHE 29883)

6:1661. Rubio García, Luis. LAS CARTAS DEL MARQUES DE VALMAR A MENÉNDEZ Y PELAYO [The letters from the Marqués de Valmar to Menéndez y Pelayo]. *Revista de Literatura* (Spain) 1956 9(17/18):80-124. Publishes the correspondence between the Marqués de Valmar and Menéndez y Pelayo, which lasted from 1874 to 1899 and covered philology, literary criticism, politics, new publications, etc. It consists of fifty-nine letters preserved in the Biblioteca Menéndez y Pelayo, Santander.

J. M. R. (IHE 29859)



6:1662. S[ánchez] Granjel, Luis. CAJAL Y LA GENERACION DEL NOVENTA Y OCHO [Cajal and the Generation of ]. *Imprensa médica* (Portugal) 1958 22:12 p. After an line of the historical situation experienced in the years preceding and following the disaster of 1898 by Cajal and the Generation of '98, gives an account of the combination of parallels and similarities between both: a regenerative approach; a double action of distress and critical exaltation, of voluntarism; a classic reform; attitude toward Spanish history; discovery of the Castilian countryside; the theme of woman and love; final abandonment of the critical approach. J. Ms. (IHE 29878)

### Latin America

See also: 6:1128, 1438, 1462

6:1663. Bueno, Salvador. ANTONIO MACEO EL TITAN DE BRONCE [Antonio Maceo, the Bronze Titan]. *Revista Bibliográfica. Librería Martí* (Cuba) 1958 (30):4-8. Extract from a work in preparation, "Pequeñas biografías de grandes hombres." The author gives a brief portrait of Antonio Maceo (1845-1896), a leader of Cuban independence.

D. B. (IHE 30461)

6:1664. Bueno, Salvador. EL APOSTOL MARTI [Martí the apostle]. *Revista Bibliográfica. Librería Martí* (Cuba) 1958 (28):4-8. Biographical notes of a divulgatory nature of the Cuban revolutionary José Martí (1853-1895).

E. Rz. (IHE 30462)

6:1665. Caso, Quino. EL SENTIMIENTO AMOROSO EN LA OBRA LIBERTADORA DE MARTI [The feeling of love in Martí's work as a liberator]. *Cultura* (El Salvador) 1958 2):133-139. Reflections of a philosophical-literary and historical nature on the romantic conception of liberty and means of expressing it, the many-sided personality of the Cuban poet and patriot Martí and the mark he made. Included are extracts from the biographical account by Carlos Díaz Dufoo, Martí's personal friend. B. T. (IHE 30463)

6:1666. Elías Ortiz, Sergio. SANTIAGO PEREZ TRIANA. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(543/544):63. Essay summarizing the accomplishments of a versatile Colombian (born 1858), who lived most of his adult life abroad and played an important role in commerce, in international relations, and in the field of letters. His oratorical gifts were displayed at the second International Peace Conference in The Hague and the Pan American Economic Conference (Washington, 1915); his writings ranged from Colombian politics (from the liberal standpoint) and the sins of Theodore Roosevelt to travel literature. D. Bushnell

6:1667. Ford, A.G. (Univ. of Leicester). ARGENTINA AND THE BARING CRISIS OF 1890. *Oxford Economic Papers* 1958 8(2):127-150. An analysis of the events during the Argentine foreign investment boom of the 1880's, which precipitated the Baring Crisis in London. Despite Argentine extravagance, which led to excessive borrowing abroad and exaggerated the crisis, and which earlier commentators stressed as the key factor, it is shown to have been essentially an "economic development" crisis, which arose under free enterprise conditions from the type and degree of foreign borrowing incurred (largely in interest-bearing securities) and from the slow gestation of the investment projects undertaken, and which, when this lending ceased, involved acute balance of payments strain, a sharply depreciating exchange rate, and failure to meet overseas public debt-service liabilities, so that Argentine security prices fell sharply and the Barings became illiquid. Based on official documents, London periodicals, and a critical review of existing literature. A

6:1668. Ford, A.G. FLEXIBLE EXCHANGE RATES AND ARGENTINA, 1885-1900. *Oxford Economic Papers* 1958 10(3):316-338. A case study providing a new explanation of Argentine balance of payments adjustment under fluctuating exchange rates, 1885-1900, and stressing that the economist should ask why the exchange rate fluctuated and what equilibrating (income) effects might spring from the factors causing the exchange-rate movements, before looking at the relative price and other effects following an exchange-rate fluctuation. (For example, falling export values would bring, besides a depreciating exchange rate, falling real incomes and hence falling import purchases, thus checking the exchange-rate decline.) In the

primary producer Argentina, such income movements were basic in promoting adjustment rather than the price effects commonly associated with flexible exchanges, thus providing a fuller explanation than J.H. Williams, *Argentine International Trade under Inconvertible Paper Money 1880-1900* (Harvard, 1920). Based on official statistics, London periodicals and J.H. Williams' work. A

6:1669. Hernández de Alba, Guillermo. EL CENTENARIO DE UN BOGOTANO ILUSTRE, EL GENERAL DON ENRIQUE DE NARVAEZ [The centenary of an illustrious native of Bogotá, General Don Enrique de Narváez]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(543/544):80-92. General tribute to the memory of Enrique de Narváez (1859-1929), a Bogotá aristocrat whose career included military, administrative, and elective office (on the Conservative side) as well as business activities and historical writing.

D. Bushnell

6:1670. Jackson, Charles G. (Presbyterian Junior College, Maxton, North Carolina). THE MANOA COMPANY. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1960 13(4):12-45. Detailed account of a speculative venture in Venezuela in the late 19th century. The Manoa Company was formed to exploit a huge land grant in the area of the Orinoco delta. Its financial manipulations were complex and not very successful, but some work was accomplished. President Antonio Guzmán Blanco of Venezuela seems to have hoped to use the firm to embroil the U.S. with England over the British Guiana border; ultimately he revoked its concession, and its later restoration brought no better luck to the promoters involved. Based largely on business records and contemporary newspapers. D. Bushnell

6:1671. Ortiz, Fernando. LA FAMA POSTUMA DE JOSE MARTI [The posthumous fame of José Martí]. *Revista Bimestre Cubana* (Cuba) 1957 73(2):5-28. On the occasion of the publication by the Cuban Jewish colony of a selection of José Martí's thought, gives a short outline of the role played by Jews and Judaizers in Cuba under Spanish rule, followed by an analysis of the Cuban patriot's religious ideas and the various opinions they have caused. E. Rz. (IHE 30465)

### Middle East

6:1672. Dawn, C. Ernest (Univ. of Illinois). THE AMIR OF MECCA AL-HUSAYN IBN-'ALI AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ARAB REVOLT. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1960 104(1):11-34. Makes a detailed case study of the origin of the Arab Revolt of 1916 to determine the role played by the idea of nationalism. The revolt was led by the Amir of Mecca, the first of the Hashimites. After examining considerable contemporary evidence the author concludes that the Arab Revolt was a significant step in the growth of nationalism among the Arabs, even though Arab nationalism as an independent force was of minor significance to the origin of the revolt. The Hashimite conversion to Arabism is an instance of the adoption of a new ideology by one element of the ruling class as an instrument of conflict with its rivals within that class. Documented. N. Kurland

### Pacific Area

See also: 6:1589, 1684, 1833

6:1673. O'Farrell, P.J. (Australian National Univ.). THE 1908 BLACKBALL STRIKE. *Political Science* 1959 11(1):53-64. Considers the economic situation in New Zealand and the position of the Trade and Labour Councils at the turn of the century. The author discusses the problems behind the Socialist miners' strike against the arbitration system at Blackball in 1908 and the reasons for its success. He emphasizes the significance of the strike as propaganda for socialism and in the impulse it provided to union federation and labor organization. Based mainly on the contemporary press. Barbara Waldstein

6:1674. Zornow, William F. (Kansas State College). FUNSTON CAPTURES AGUINALDO. *American Heritage* 1958 9(2):24-29, 107. Recounts the successes of the Philippine insurgents against the United States, 1899-1901, under Emilio Aguinaldo. In 1901 Colonel Frederick Funston captured him by a successful ruse. Funston was lionized by



some Americans and given a general's commission. Others, however, criticized his tactics sharply. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

### United States of America

See also: 6:883, 1490, 1492, 1527, 1534, 1535, 1547, 1554, 1556, 1674

6:1675. Alexander, Doris M. (Staten Island Community College). THE PASSION PLAY IN AMERICA. American Quarterly 1959 11(3):351-371. Recounts Salmi Morse's unsuccessful fight to produce a Passion play on the American stage in the 1880's. The author begins with an account of Morse's troubles in attempting to produce his pageant The Passion in San Francisco (with the talented actor James O'Neill in the role of Christ), and then follows the two men to New York. There, further harassment from the authorities, stemming largely from the protests of ministerial groups who termed the portraying of Jesus on the stage "sacrilegious," culminated in Morse's death, presumably a suicide, in 1884. Subsequent abortive efforts by O'Neill and others to produce the play came to nothing and a generation was to pass before the Passion play would be accepted in the United States. Based on contemporary newspaper accounts. W. M. Armstrong

6:1676. Bacote, Clarence A. (Atlanta Univ.). NEGRO PROSCRIPTIONS, PROTESTS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS IN GEORGIA, 1880-1908. Journal of Southern History 1959 25(4):471-498. Following Reconstruction in Georgia, the Negro was not only the victim of political disfranchisement and educational discrimination, but also suffered humiliation in the form of "Jim Crow" laws, lynching, and the convict lease system. These forms of racial proscription brought forth numerous protests from Negroes, but to no avail; hence, convinced of the futility of striving for first-class citizenship in such an environment, some Negro leaders proposed three avenues of escape, namely: 1) return to Africa; 2) exodus to the North, and 3) colonization in the frontier West. S. E. Humphreys

6:1677. Bailes, Kendall. THE MENNONITES COME TO KANSAS. American Heritage 1959 10(5):30-33, 102-105. Mennonite farmers from the Russian steppes established themselves in Kansas in 1874, bringing a strange religion and culture, and the seeds for winter wheat to the American plains. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1678. Blevin, Bruce. THE BOODLING BOSS AND THE MUSICAL MAYOR. American Heritage 1959 11(1):8-11, 100-104. Recounts the control of the city of San Francisco by Boss Abe Ruef through Mayor Eugene Schmitz and their trial and conviction by reformers (1901-1907). Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1679. Bloom, Bernard H. (Temple Isaiah, Lexington, Massachusetts). YIDDISH-SPEAKING SOCIALISTS IN AMERICA: 1892-1905. American Jewish Archives 1960 12(1):34-68. Describes the schismatic development of American Yiddish Socialism, largely through an analysis of its periodical, Die Zukunft. The author's main conclusion is that the leaders were forced by American circumstances to compromise their original idealism and move increasingly toward Jewish nationalism. Their activity in politics and labor declined, and the cause became firmly tied to the cultivation of the Yiddish language as a binding force. A. B. Rollins

6:1680. Carlova, John. THE STANLEYS AND THEIR STEAMER. American Heritage 1959 10(2):40-45, 84-87. Recounts the story of the twin brothers F.E. and F.O. Stanley, creators of the steam-driven automobile, 1897-1925, and discusses the possibility that their principle may make a "come-back." Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1681. Carson, Gerald. "GET THE PROSPECT SEATED . . . AND KEEP TALKING." American Heritage 1958 9(5):38-41, 77-80. A description of the high-pressure salesmanship of the book agent in the last half of the 19th century. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1682. Clark, Francis E. (Commander, U.S. Navy). THE LAST YEARS OF THE SAIL NAVY. American Neptune 1960 20(2):134-145. Describes the service performed by the last units of the square-rigged Navy during the early 20th

century, largely as training ships, receiving ships and station vessels. Barbara Waldstein

6:1683. Clements, Roger V. (Univ. of Bristol). BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI WEST, 1870-1914. ITS ENCOURAGEMENT, AND THE METAL MINING INTERESTS. Pacific Historical Review 1960 29(1):35-50. Reviews the pattern of British investment in the West, chiefly in moneylending, irrigation, land speculation, and cattle raising, and then focuses upon the welcome and encouragement given to the influx of British capital by the mining interests, illustrated mainly by their opposition to the anti-alien laws. Yet after 1900 British-owned mines in western America were few, and British investment did not markedly increase, owing to the passage of laws from 1887 on by Federal and State legislatures restricting absentee alien property rights. Favorable attitudes toward alien capital were more marked among mining interests than in other economic groups. After the Bryan campaign in 1896 the issue was again raised in Congress, and in 1897 a law specifically declared mining claims to be exempt from the restrictions on the rights of absentee aliens to own real estate in the territories. But the welcome extended to British capital by the mining interests was hardly extended to the British themselves. R. Lowitt

6:1684. Conklin, Paul K. (Univ. of Maryland, College Park). THE VISION OF ELWOOD MEAD. Agricultural History 1960 34(2):88-97. Elwood Mead became an outstanding authority on irrigation. In 1907 he went to Australia to advise the state of Victoria on irrigation and reclamation. He was impressed with the ideas for planned settlement then in vogue in Australia, and became convinced of the necessity for more extensive governmental planning in the United States. Under his leadership, California established settlement projects in 1917 and 1919. These eventually ran into difficulties, but Mead continued to develop ideas along these lines. He was influential in the development of the subsistence homesteads and rural communities programs of the New Deal in the early 1930's. W. D. Rasmussen

6:1685. Corliss, Carlton J. (Washington, D.C.). HENRY M. FLAGLER, RAILROAD BUILDER. Florida Historical Quarterly 1960 38(3):195-205. A memorial address commemorating the courageous action of Henry M. Flagler in opening up southern Florida by building the first railway into that region. Undocumented, but apparently based on secondary works, newspapers, Flagler papers and the author's personal memory. G. L. Lycan

6:1686. Deferrari, Roy J. (Catholic Univ. of America). REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY YEARS OF THE CATHOLIC SISTERS COLLEGE. Catholic Educational Review 1960 58(4):233-262. Relates the difficulties attendant on the inauguration, in 1911, of an undergraduate resident college for Catholic sisters in Washington, D.C., encountered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Shields. The connection of this institution with the Catholic University of America and the development of a program of graduate studies by the author, who continued the work after 1918, is traced. "Dr. Shields' first resident college for sisters started a long series of such institutions." K. V. Lottich

6:1687. Dykhuizen, George (Univ. of Vermont). JOHN DEWEY: THE VERMONT YEARS. Journal of the History of Ideas 1959 20(4):515-544. Although John Dewey reacted against the stringency of his mother's pietism, he was, during his early life, 1859-1882, permanently affected by the various attributes of Vermont puritanism. His interest in philosophy was first aroused in his senior year at the University of Vermont. During the three subsequent years, as a secondary-school teacher, he pursued these interests to the point of submitting articles for publication, and then (1882) entered the graduate division of Johns Hopkins University. W. H. Coates

6:1688. Fenton, Charles A. (Duke Univ.). THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS IN 1898. New England Quarterly 1959 32(4):435-454. Traces the early history of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. From its beginning literary men dominated the institute. Most of its members were New Englanders who favored traditional and genteel literary works rather than those affected by social criticism and the new realism. L. Gara



6:1689. Feuer, Lewis S. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). JOHN DEWEY AND THE BACK TO THE PEOPLE MOVEMENT IN AMERICAN THOUGHT. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(4):545-568. At the University of Michigan, 1884-1894, Dewey, under the influence of Franklin and Corydon Ford, was caught up by the back-to-the-people movement, "translating philosophical questions into sociological ones." In Chicago from 1894 Dewey was at once accepted by the Hull House circle, and became the leader of the movement "to liberate society" through the teaching profession. His reaction against "dualism" was complete. "He was the first philosopher who dared to read democracy into the ultimate nature of things and social reform into the meaning of knowledge."

W. H. Coates

6:1690. Fredrickson, George M. (Alexandria, Virginia). THORSTEIN VEBLEN: THE LAST VIKING. *American Quarterly* 1959 11(3):403-415. Agrees with other writers that Veblen's theories were not "the speculations of a completely free-ranging and detached intellect" and searches for a partial explanation of them in his cultural background. The author concludes that although Veblen put on "a mask of complete objectivity and universality," his thinking was in large measure a product of the "anarchistic morality" of the Norwegian border culture which produced him. Veblen tried without success to escape the provincial thinking of this background, but "he could gain the satisfaction of partial escape by abstracting some of [its] ideas and giving them universal application." W. M. Armstrong

6:1691. Fuller, Wayne E. (Texas Western College, Univ. of Texas). THE SOUTH AND THE RURAL FREE DELIVERY OF MAIL. *Journal of Southern History* 1959 25(4):499-521. Shows how three Georgia congressmen, Leonidas Livingston, Tom Watson and Wilson Bissell; a North Carolina senator, Marion Butler, and a Virginia congressman, Claude Swanson, played leading roles in the establishment of rural free delivery of mail between 1892 and 1902. The author discusses factors, especially political ones, which caused the R.F.D. system to be established more slowly in the South than in the Midwest, after the system had been started. S. E. Humphreys

6:1692. Garraty, John A., ed. T. R. ON THE TELEPHONE. *American Heritage* 1957 9(1):99-108. Edits an unpublished document transcribing a series of telephone calls made by Theodore Roosevelt to Senator Boies Penrose, John T. King, George W. Perkins, Joseph Medill McCormick, William Allen White, John W. McGrath, Gifford Pinchot, George B. Cortelyou, Nicholas Murray Butler and Hiram Johnson, as he tried, 6-10 June 1916, to fish for the presidential nomination from the Progressive and Republican parties, but succeeded only in killing the Progressive party. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1693. Gentilcore, R. Louis (McMaster Univ.). ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA AND THE AGRICULTURAL BOOM OF THE 1880s. *Agricultural History* 1960 34(2):77-87. The first settlement in the foothill belt of California was the San Gabriel Mission, established in 1771. The mission period was succeeded by one of livestock ranching, which eventually died out. The introduction of the Washington navel orange in 1873 and the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876 brought a new agricultural boom. In 1883 the Ontario area was opened as an irrigation colony by two Canadians, George and William Chaffey. Ontario soon attained fame for its oranges. The methods devised for settling the colony not only ensured its own future but contributed to dry land settlement throughout California and beyond. The major contributions were the establishment of the principle that rights of land and rights of water were inseparable, and a demonstration that underground water could be used to supplement surface water for irrigation. W. D. Rasmussen

6:1694. Gessner, Robert (New York Univ.). THE MOVING IMAGE. *American Heritage* 1960 11(3):30-34, 100-104. Describes the roles in the development of the motion picture of Thomas A. Edison, inventor, Edwin S. Porter, creator of the story film, and D.W. Griffith, who brought art to the cinema. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1695. Grantham, Dewey W., Jr. (Vanderbilt Univ.). BLACK PATCH WAR: THE STORY OF THE KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE NIGHT RIDERS, 1905-1909. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1960 59(2):215-225. Describes the efforts of tobacco farmers in Kentucky and Tennessee to break the power

of the tobacco trust, the American Tobacco Company. The author begins by discussing the formation of the Dark Tobacco District Protective Association for the purpose of pooling tobacco and selling only at the price asked -- in short, fighting the trust with a trust. Some elements used the "night rider" technique of force, intimidation, destruction, and even murder to force opponents into line. A series of civil suits brought against the Association were successful, and the power of the organization was broken. By 1909 law and order had returned to the Black Patch tobacco district. This is but part of the larger story of 20th-century protest against monopoly. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1696. Heilbroner, Robert L. EPITAPH FOR THE STEEL MASTER. *American Heritage* 1960 11(5):4-9, 107-111. Traces the rapid rise of Andrew Carnegie and describes his position in the development of the "Gospel of Wealth," noting his philanthropic enterprises. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1697. Hess, James W. (Harvard Univ.). JOHN D. LONG AND REFORM ISSUES IN MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS, 1870-1889. *New England Quarterly* 1960 33(1):57-73. Prior to the fiasco of the Liberal Republican campaign of 1872 John Davis Long had joined a number of reform revolts in the Republican party. After that campaign he became a party regular and supported only moderate reform measures. Long served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and as Lieutenant Governor and Governor. In these positions he favored a mild regulation of business, temperance and woman suffrage. He later served three uneventful terms in the United States House of Representatives. Long's reform policies helped take the edge off more radical demands, but they failed to solve some basic problems which grew out of the new industrial age. Documented. L. Gara

6:1698. Holbrook, Stewart H. BONNET, BOOK AND HATCHET. *American Heritage* 1957 9(1):52-55, 120-121. Recounts the public career of the colorful hatchet-wielding prohibitionist Carry Nation at the turn of the century, as she chopped her way through saloons and into jails to publicize her "crusade." Illustrated. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1699. Holbrook, Stewart H. DAYLIGHT IN THE SWAMP. *American Heritage* 1958 9(6):10-19, 77-80. Recounts the development of, and life in, the Pacific Northwest logging camps of the late 19th and early 20th century. Accompanied by a portfolio of contemporary photographs. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1700. Holbrook, Stewart H. THE LEGEND OF JIM HILL. *American Heritage* 1958 9(4):10-13, 98-101. Recounts the role of James J. Hill in the construction of the Great Northern Railroad. Illustrated. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1701. Hughes, Thomas P. (Washington and Lee Univ.). HAROLD P. BROWN AND THE EXECUTIONER'S CURRENT: AN INCIDENT IN THE AC-DC CONTROVERSY. *Business History Review* 1958 32(2):143-165. An opening chapter in the epoch of applied electricity was the "battle of the currents." In the U.S. the Westinghouse company in 1886 introduced alternating current to challenge the ascendancy of the Edison companies and their direct current. During the period 1888-1890 the competition assumed an unorthodox and macabre character as one Harold Brown, a self-styled electrical consultant, conspired to bring about capital punishment by electrocution. Drawing upon the resources of the direct-current interests, taking advantage of New York State's desire to abandon hanging, and engaging in sensational publicity tactics, Brown saw his efforts culminate in the first legal electrocution on 6 August 1890, in Auburn State Prison (with a Westinghouse alternating-current generator). Alternating current survived to win the "battle of the currents." Based on contemporary periodicals, Edison papers, and court records. A

6:1702. Kennedy, Padraic Colum (Univ. of Wisconsin). LA FOLLETTE'S IMPERIALIST FLIRTATION. *Pacific Historical Review* 1960 29(2):131-144. Reveals that in the 1900 campaign for the governorship of Wisconsin, La Follette distinguished himself as a champion of American imperialism and a staunch supporter of the Spanish-American War. The



author speculates as to the reasons for this stand and suggests that isolationism does not explain La Follette's foreign policy views, which need re-examination. R. Lowitt

6:1703. Killian, Lewis M. (Florida State Univ.). THE AMBIVALENT POSITION OF THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH 1867-1900. Negro History Bulletin 1960 23(4):81-86. Compares the lot of Negroes in the South during the Reconstruction period with their present status. After the abolition of slavery the freedmen received temporary political rights, but about the turn of the century they were disfranchised, segregated, and subjected to economic discrimination. The author pleads for a settlement based on racial justice, rather than an abandonment of Negro rights in the interest of peace, as was the case in the earlier era. L. Gara

6:1704. Kuehl, Warren F. (Mississippi State Univ.). THE WORLD-FEDERATION LEAGUE: A NEGLECTED CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF A MOVEMENT. World Affairs Quarterly 1960 31(4):349-364. Narrates the fortunes of a short-lived (1909-1911) organization which sought to promote the formation of a world government, intending to initiate action through a commission authorized by Congress to bring the matter to the attention of other nations, to draft a plan for a federation, and to present a proposal for disarmament. The failure of the movement was ensured by 1) the refusal of Theodore Roosevelt to serve as head of the proposed commission; 2) the elimination by Congress of the federation principle from the final draft of the resolution (which passed both House and Senate); 3) the reservations expressed by Elihu Root and Nicholas Murray Butler (who advised President Taft), and 4) the hesitation of the foreign powers which had been informally approached. Taft never appointed the authorized commission. Many members of the League continued to work with the New York Peace Society, and the League may have had important influence upon later developments in world organization. Based on periodical literature, especially The Independent, on Congressional documents, and on the Taft Papers. Frances M. Phillips

6:1705. Kyte, George C. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). ORIGIN OF THE DOCTOR OF EDUCATION DEGREE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. History of Education Journal 1958 9(4):98-103. Traces the early history of a special higher degree in education, which was first proposed in 1915 at the University of California. Prior to 1921 the title conferred on those completing the program was Graduate in Education; after 1921 it was Doctor of Education. A complete listing of requirements for these early degrees is included. L. Gara

6:1706. Langbaum, Robert (Cornell Univ.). WOODROW WILSON: TRAGIC HERO. Commentary 1959 27(2):159-165. An interpretation of Wilson's failures and ideals, attempting to demonstrate that he was a tragic hero. N. Kurland

6:1707. Larrabee, Harold A. (Union College). THE ENEMIES OF EMPIRE. American Heritage 1960 11(4):28-33, 76-80. Describes the origins of the USA as a world power in the Spanish-American War (1898), and the consequent birth of an American empire. Americans were divided on the issue of imperialism. The author describes the arguments and actions of the anti-imperialists. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1708. Lawrence, Alexander A. SOME LETTERS FROM HENRY C. WAYNE TO HAMILTON FISH. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1959 43(4):391-409. Publishes correspondence between the Georgian Henry C. Wayne (1815-1883), who during the Reconstruction period became a Republican, and the Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish. It deals in part with topics that are still current -- the race question in the South and the problem of establishing the Republican party there. The letters bear witness to Wayne's difficulty as a conservative Southerner who had affiliated himself with the Republican party. R. Lowitt

6:1709. Lyon, Peter. [THE AMERICAN WEST]. American Heritage 1960 11(5). THE WILD, WILD WEST, pp. 32-48, 81. Compares fact and fancy concerning the American "wild West," with detailed examples from the careers of James Butler ("Wild Bill") Hickok, Jesse James, Wyatt Earp, William Barclay ("Bat") Masterson, William H. Bonney ("Billy the Kid"), Martha Jane Burke ("Calamity Jane"), and Belle Starr. Illustrated. Undocumented. WRITERS OF THE

PURPLE PROSE, pp. 81-84.. A review of the literature of the wild West, of the men who made the myth, and of the reactions of recent historians to that myth. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1710. Martin, John Stuart. WHEN THE PRESIDENT DISAPPEARED. American Heritage 1957 8(6):10-13, 102-103. Describes the critical time when President Grover Cleveland disappeared for over a month during the Panic of 1893 to have a secret operation for mouth cancer. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1711. Martin, Laurence W. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). NECESSITY AND PRINCIPLE: WOODROW WILSON'S VIEWS. Review of Politics 1960 22(1):96-114. All statesmen must resolve the tension between ethical demands for international co-operation and necessities of national security. While giving pre-eminent place to moral principle as the basis of foreign policy, Woodrow Wilson attempted to embrace necessity within principle by "a wholesale reinterpretation of interests." Wilson's public utterances, his apparent contradictions, his failures and his successes must be considered in the light of this attempt. D. R. Millar

6:1712. Morrow, Dwight W., Jr. (Lincoln Univ., Pennsylvania). THE AMERICAN IMPRESSIONS OF A FRENCH BOTANIST, 1873. Agricultural History 1960 34(2):71-76. In 1873 Jules Emile Planchon was sent by the French Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to America to make a survey of the phylloxera-resistant grapevines in the eastern United States. Planchon, working with the American Charles V. Riley, advocated taking American vines to France, and this eventually proved to be the salvation of the vineyards of France. While in the United States, Planchon made notes of his observations on American life and agriculture, which are of interest, particularly as they relate to food and diet. W. D. Rasmussen

6:1713. Osofsky, Gilbert. THE HEBREW EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES (1881-1883). Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1960 49(3):173-187. During the two years of its existence, the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society performed valuable pioneer service as the first great wave of Russian Jews fled from their inhospitable homeland. In spite of great financial, psychological and organizational obstacles, the society assisted in caring for and dispersing some 14,000 Russian refugees. The experience gathered was to stand American Jewry in good stead in the future. F. Rosenthal

6:1714. Pottsmith, Marie Holst. PIONEERING YEARS IN HAMLET, OREGON. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1960 61(1):5-45. Autobiographical account of experience in a predominantly Finnish pioneering forest community since 1905, including information on customs, domestic activities, people, animals, and dangers in the forest. C. C. Gorchels

6:1715. Pringle, Henry F. "...ESPECIALLY PRETTY ALICE." American Heritage 1958 9(2):62-64, 103-105. Describes the courtship of Theodore Roosevelt and Alice Lee, beginning in 1878, while Roosevelt was still at Harvard, and culminating in marriage in 1880. Roosevelt's mother and wife died in the same house within a few hours of each other in February 1884, and he sought retirement in the Badlands of the Dakotas. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1716. Ravitz, Abe C. (Hiram College). BRAND WHITLOCK'S MACOCHEE: PURITAN THEO-POLITICS IN MIDWEST. Ohio Historical Quarterly 1959 68(3):257-275. A study of some of the better-known novels and short stories of Brand Whitlock, American writer, politician and diplomat. Whitlock created the fictitious but typical small town of Macochee as a background for his realist picture of the banalities and prejudices of small-town life in the Middle West of the late 19th century. Ravitz describes various incidents in such novels as The Happy Average and J. Hardin and Son and in character studies, and gives quotations from the works themselves, all giving picture of the stifling effects of the neo-Puritanism typical of such a town at this time, not only in theological, political and economic affairs, but also on the moral, spiritual and intellectual life of its citizens. Barbara Waldstein

6:1717. Reynolds, Robert L. THE COAL KINGS COME TO JUDGEMENT. American Heritage 1960 11(4):54-61, 94-100. Reviews the social and economic grievances which produced the great coal strike of 1902. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.



6:1718. Rifkind, Robert S. THE COLONEL'S DREAM OF POWER. American Heritage 1959 10(2):62-64, 111. Describes a little known and anonymously published novel by Woodrow Wilson's advisor, Col. E.M. House, depicting a handsome, dashing, popular leader who became a benevolent dictator of America. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1719. Rischin, Moses. THE EARLY ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE TO ZIONISM (1906-1922). Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1960 49(3):188-201. Prior to World War I Zionism remained alien to the American Jewish Committee. With a changing world situation that was eventually to result in the issuance of the Balfour Declaration, the Committee had to define its position in regard to a Jewish settlement in Palestine. Eventually (28 April 1918) a statement was issued endorsing the Balfour Declaration, but it did not satisfy the extreme anti-Zionist wing of the Committee. Nevertheless, the Committee continued to accept Palestine as a Jewish homeland rather than as a Jewish state. F. Rosenthal

6:1720. Rogers, Agnes. THE UNDIMMED APPEAL OF THE GIBSON GIRL. American Heritage 1957 9(1):80-98. A portfolio of twenty pen drawings by Charles Dana Gibson from the 1890's and early 1900's, accompanied by an appraisal of them as a reflection of American society in that period. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1721. Rogers, William Warren (Florida State Univ., Tallahassee). ALABAMA'S REFORM PRESS: MILITANT SPOKESMAN FOR AGRARIAN REVOLT. Agricultural History 1960 34(2):62-70. Newspapers supporting the objectives of the Farmers' Alliance and later the Populist party were established in Alabama at both county and state levels beginning about 1887. Many editors of the reform press had both crusading zeal and ability. While the various Alliances theoretically gave them a guaranteed subscription list, many farmers were too poor to subscribe, while advertisers avoided the reform journals. Consequently, many of the papers were short-lived. Generally, they called for ballot-box reform, free silver, and greater opportunities for the agricultural class. W. D. Rasmussen

6:1722. Rollins, Alfred B., Jr. (State Univ. College of Education, New Paltz, New York). THE HEART OF LINCOLN STEFFENS. South Atlantic Quarterly 1960 59(2):239-250. An attempt to discover the basic philosophy, often inarticulate, beneath the apparent inconsistency of Lincoln Steffens' life. He conceived of himself as a "scientific agitator" in his work of exposing corruption as a Muckraker. He believed that it was the "system" which was wrong more than the men he exposed; the latter were themselves the victims of the system. He believed that it was necessary to solve the "Utopian equation." C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1723. Simon, Matthew (Pace College). THE HOT MONEY MOVEMENT AND THE PRIVATE EXCHANGE POOL PROPOSAL OF 1896. Journal of Economic History 1960 20(1):31-50. Describes how an exodus of American gold induced by the nomination of William Jennings Bryan as the Democratic presidential candidate on a free silver platform in 1896 was halted. J.P. Morgan rallied the international banking and business community behind a plan which for two months placed foreign exchange under the control of a syndicate of American bankers. This exchange pool of 1896 is "an interesting illustration of how a depression-generated political crisis produced extraordinary solutions even in the pre-1914 era." E. Feldman

6:1724. Smith, Charles D. THE MOUNTAIN LOVER MOURNS: ORIGINS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR A WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST, 1880-1903. New England Quarterly 1960 33(1):37-56. Traces the steps leading to the creation of the White Mountain National Forest and evaluates the influence of the various forces favoring that decision. This national forest represented a victory for lovers of natural scenery, the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, those with an economic interest in the tourist trade, and manufacturers who suffered from a loss of water power caused by cutting forests along the state's headwaters. In 1911 a comprehensive federal law provided the basis for a system of national forests, including the one on White Mountain. L. Gara

6:1725. Smith, Helena Huntington. PIONEERS IN PETTICOATS. American Heritage 1959 10(2):36-39, 101-103.

Discusses a few pioneer women of the American West and concludes that they were a vital and energetic group and that they enjoyed pioneer life. Illustrated. Undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1726. Stallings, Laurence. THE WAR TO END WAR. American Heritage 1959 10(6):4-17, 84-85. Attempts to recreate the mood of idealism with which Americans entered World War I. Profusely illustrated with contemporary works. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1727. Street, Watson T. THE EVOLUTION CONTROVERSY IN THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WITH ATTENTION TO THE THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ISSUES RAISED. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1959 37(4):232-250. The evolution controversy was the major issue faced by the Southern Presbyterian Church in the 1880's; closed Columbia Theological Seminary for a year and led to the resignations of two of its faculty and dismissal of one; involved eight Presbyterian weeklies in heated debate, and divided the conservative forces that had controlled the church since 1861. The central figure in the dispute was Dr. James Woodrow, Perkins Professor at Columbia Theological Seminary, editor of the weekly Southern Presbyterian and of the quarterly Southern Presbyterian Review, defender of academic freedom, and supporter of the theory of evolution. The author traces the events leading to Woodrow's dismissal from the Columbia Seminary faculty in 1886 and his unsuccessful appeal to the 1888 General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church. W. D. Metz

6:1728. Townsend, William H. THE RAGE OF THE AGED LION. American Heritage 1960 11(4):34-37, 93-94. Recounts the last years in the tempestuous career of Cassius Clay and publishes a long contemporary account of his marriage at the age of eighty-four to a fifteen-year-old girl in 1894 and the subsequent efforts of the sheriff to remove the girl, in which the sheriff and posse comitatus came off badly. The author describes briefly the rest of Clay's life. Illustrated.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1729. Tuchman, Barbara W. "PERDICARIS ALIVE OR RAISULI DEAD." American Heritage 1959 10(5):18-21, 98-101. Reviews the kidnapping of Ion Perdicaris by the Berber chief Raisuli in 1904 and the consequent diplomatic and political repercussions involving the USA. Theodore Roosevelt and John Hay used the "big stick" approach with Morocco, but the ultimate discovery that Perdicaris was not a citizen was kept secret. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1730. Turner, Fitzhugh. RAILROAD IN A BARN. American Heritage 1958 10(1):52-57, 107-109. Describes the efforts of railroad builders to combat the snows of the Sierra Nevada range as transcontinental lines penetrated the West. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1731. Wallace, Edward S. BORDER WARRIOR. American Heritage 1958 9(4):22-25, 101-105. Recounts the career of Ranald Mackenzie, Indian fighting cavalryman of the American West in the 1870's. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1732. Wenger, John C., ed. DOCUMENTS ON THE DANIEL BRENNEMAN DIVISION OF 1874. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1960 34(1):48-56. Publishes Daniel Brenneman's own account of the origin of this division, with the formal church statement, and the list of his first adherents.

C. G. Hamilton

6:1733. Whipple, James B. (Associate Director, Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults in Chicago). SOUTHERN REBEL. Phylon Quarterly 1959 20(4):345-357. Southern attitudes with regard to segregation have experienced some change over the years. George Washington Cable was outstanding in his opposition to segregation in the post-Civil War period. An ex-Confederate soldier and a loyal Southerner, he developed a liberal program whose sources were profound and complex. Cable's The Silent South (1885) demanded for the Negro civil equality and respect for his human dignity. It was repudiated by advocates of white supremacy, notably Henry W. Grady, spokesman for the "New South": a South which was united on a segregation platform. Today there are many Souths. The Roman Catholic Church opposes segregation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has led



strong antisegregationist movements. Yet, on the other hand, Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, is one among many who defend segregation with a firmness Grady did not possess. Violence remains a Southern solution to the race question. L. Filler

6:1734. Williamson, Edward C. (Auburn Univ.). GEORGE F. DREW, FLORIDA'S REDEMPTION GOVERNOR. Florida Historical Quarterly 1960 38(3):206-215. Florida welcomed its first freely elected governor of the post-Civil War period, but his policies of economy, educational improvements, and racial justice failed to call forth enough support to enable Drew to get a second term as governor. Based on newspapers, Florida state papers, personal papers, and standard reference works. G. L. Lycan

6:1735. Woodward, Robert C. (Northwest Nazarene College). W. S. U'REN AND THE SINGLE TAX IN OREGON. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1960 61(1):46-63. Deals with the leadership of William S. U'Ren in campaigning for legislative implementation of Henry George's single-tax movement in Oregon from 1908 to 1917. C. C. Gorchels

6:1736. Wylie, Irvin G. (Univ. of Wisconsin). SOCIAL DARWINISM AND THE BUSINESSMAN. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1959 103(5):629-635. Challenges the view that Darwinism was a major influence in the

social thinking of American businessmen in the post-Civil War decades. The author cites numerous statements of this view in scholarly works and textbooks; the latter, however, offer in evidence besides Andrew Carnegie few businessmen expressing a Darwinian view. The economic ideas of the businessmen tended to be pre-Darwinian, and their comments on business success derived from Christian morality, not from Darwin and Spencer. Recent works have begun to recognize this. Documented. N. Kurland

6:1737. Yamada, Hiroshi. SHINPO-SHUGI-UNDŌ TO SEITŌ-SEIJI --- AMERIKA NIOKERU KAIKAKU NO FUTAT-SUNO MICHI [The Progressive movement and party politics -- two ways for reform in America]. Rekishigaku-kenkyū 1960 (239):13-23. Attempts to clarify the characteristics of reform in the United States, discussing the Progressive movement at the beginning of this century. Facing a decline of their status, the middle class and especially the farmers supported the movement, in spite of the economic advantages and prosperity they enjoyed at the time. Within the movement there were two positions with regard to the problem of monopoly: 1) an antitrust policy represented in Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom, and 2) Theodore Roosevelt's New Nationalism, which admitted the utility and unavoidable character of monopolization of capital. Roosevelt's policy was therefore basically a reform movement brought forward from the standpoint of the capitalists. Based upon articles by Roosevelt and on those of a secondary nature. T. Kage

## E. 1918-1939

### GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6:940, 1572, 1574, 1579

6:1738. Awad, F. H. (Cairo Univ.). DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPORT TRADE. Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research 1958 10(2):109-128. Examines critically the widely held view "that fluctuations of exports of a country can satisfactorily be explained by the degree of diversification of these exports," and concludes that it is "the type of commodity exported" rather than "diversification that explains fluctuation of exports." The statistics used mainly relate to thirty-one countries in the period 1926-1937. H. Parris

6:1739. Awad, F. H. THE STRUCTURE OF WORLD EXPORT TRADE, 1926-1953. Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research 1959 11(1):19-37. A study of the main trends in world export trade, differing from previous studies in four main respects: 1) in analyzing world figures of all commodities entering international trade, i.e. primary as well as manufactured products; 2) in covering 31 countries -- a wider range than has hitherto been attempted; 3) in covering two continuous periods, 1926-1936 and 1948-1953, and 4) in classifying all commodities entering world trade into 46 groups by a slight adaptation of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification. H. Parris

6:1740. Buc, B.S. SLOVAK NATIONALISM: NATIONALISM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. Slovakia 1959 9(5):38-52. Analyzes the high level of Slovak group consciousness attained despite Czech, Hungarian and Russian domination in the period immediately following World War I and the post-Stalin period and concludes that the "drama of Slovak nationalism is not yet completed." Jean Detiere

6:1741. Danáš, Jozef. O VZŤAHOCH HSL'S S HITLER-OVSKÝM NEMECKOM V PREDVEČER VZNIKU TZV. SLOVENSKÉHO ŠTÁTU [Data on the relations of Hlinka's Slovak Popular party to Hitler's Germany on the eve of the foundation of the so-called Slovak state]. Historický časopis 1959 7(1):53-73. Relates events between 6 October 1938, the day of the declaration of the "Manifest of the Slovak Nation" in Žilina, and 14 March 1939, the date of the foundation of the independent Slovak state in Bratislava. In conjunction with the development leading to the liquidation of the Czechoslovak Republic, the author discusses, partly on the basis of unpublished documents, primarily the activities of Jozef Tiso, Ferdinand Ďurčanský, Karol Sidor and Alexander Mach. His main conclusion is that Hlinka's Slovak Popular Party bears the chief responsibility for destroying Czechoslovakia. Hlinka's Polish, Hungarian and, above all, German relations are elaborated. F. Wagner

6:1742. Dodge, Peter (Harpur College, New York). VOLUNTARISTIC SOCIALISM: AN EXAMINATION OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF HENDRIK DE MAN'S IDEOLOGY. International Review of Social History 1958 3(3):385-417. Traces the evolution of the socialist ideology of the Belgian Hendrik de Man from his emergence as a critic of Marxism in 1926 through World War II. Noting the embourgeoisification of current socialist ideas, values and organizations, De Man claimed that the pursuit of economic class-interests by the proletariat was alone not determinist enough to mature socialist "chiliastic expectations." Equally necessary was the development of a strictly socialist hierarchy of values, probably through the co-operation of economically disinterested non-proletarian intellectuals. During the Great Depression this criticism suggested the legitimacy among socialists of welfare state ideas (planisme). The author claims that De Man's accommodation with the Nazis during the war stemmed from sources other than his ideology and that he will be most remembered for his justification of a mixed (socialist-capitalist) economy. A. H. Kittell

6:1743. Hillgruber, Andreas (Darmstadt). DEUTSCHLAND UND UNGARN 1933-1944: EIN ÜBERBLICK ÜBER DIE POLITISCHEN UND MILITÄRISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN IM RAHMEN DER EUROPÄISCHEN POLITIK [Germany and Hungary, 1933-1944: a survey of the political and military relations against the background of European politics]. Wehr-Wissenschaftliche Rundschau 1959 9(11):651-676. After reviewing the situation with respect to domestic and foreign policy of the Hungary established by the Treaty of Trianon, describes how Hungary gradually passed into the German sphere of influence. Hitler's distrust of Horthy's seesaw policy, aroused by Hungary's hesitation in the Sudeten crisis in 1938, became more and more fixed in the following years, though it varied in intensity. Since Hungary tried to preserve its independence and to follow only its own interests even during the war, this distrust finally led to the occupation of the country by Germany and to the end of its sovereignty. The author describes the attitude of the Hungarian government toward the residual Czechoslovak state in 1939, Rumania in 1940 and Yugoslavia in 1941, and toward the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the USA after the war had spread, as well as the varying military contributions of Hungary to the campaign in Eastern Europe. He also deals in detail with the peace feelers addressed to the West. Based on C.A. Macartney, October the Fifteenth (Edinburgh, 1957), German and Hungarian memoirs and war diaries, among them that of the Wehrmachtführungsstab and the German general in Hungary (1941). A (t)

6:1744. Hiner, Owen S. (Univ. of Hull). THE ORIGINS AND FUNCTIONS OF PRODUCERS' BOARDS. Yorkshire



ulletin of Economic and Social Research 1957 9(1):103-133. scribes the origins and operations of fourteen Producers' ards for agricultural products in British Commonwealth ntries and Israel since World War I. H. Parris

6:1745. Král, Václav. ČESKOSLOVENSKO A MNICHOV zechoslovakia and Munich]. Československý Časopis His- rický 1959 7(1):25-48. A well-documented summary of rist views on this topic. The founding of Czechoslovakia presented an experiment of the existence in the heart of cap- listic Europe of a small nation, whose fate largely depended foreign relations. The author deals primarily with the ntry's diplomatic and domestic relations in a period of a / months prior to the Munich Four-Power Agreement of 1938. ecial attention is devoted to the role of President Beneš, ime Minister Milán Hodža, and Ambassador Jan Masaryk, as ll as Lord Runciman, Lord Halifax and others. A main les- n drawn from the country's Munich tragedy is that Czechoslo- a can exist only as a socialist state in close friendship with e Soviet Union. Based partly on unpublished sources housed the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prague. F. Wagner

6:1746. Lane, P.A. (Univ. of Hull). AN ASPECT OF E COST OF PORT DELAYS. Yorkshire Bulletin of Eco- nic and Social Research 1957 9(1):76-90. Seeks "to late the voyage cost increases -- current and capital -- irectly resultant from the reduction in the number of voyages mpleted by a ship in any one year." The evidence derives m voyages between Great Britain and Australasia during period since 1938. H. Parris

6:1747. Maurois, André. NOTES SUR UNE CONFEREN- : LAUSANNE 1932 [Notes on a conference: Lausanne, 1932]. ue de Paris 1960 67(1):5-14. An account of conver- ions between Ramsay MacDonald and Edouard Herriot on the estion of German reparations. J. A. Clarke

6:1748. Moser, Charles A. (graduate student, Columbia v.). MAYAKOVSKY'S UNSENTIMENTAL JOURNEYS. merican Slavic and East European Review 1960 19(1):85-100. account of the nine journeys abroad undertaken by the Soviet et Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893-1930) between the years 1922- 1929, with special attention to his visit to the United States 1925. The reflections of these trips in his published verse prose are discussed. While abroad he presented lectures ch were often more political than literary. Contact with the stern democracies probably contributed to a certain disillusion- ment with Soviet society before his death. Based on publish- Soviet materials and contemporary newspaper accounts. A

6:1749. Nemes, Dezső. A BETHLEN-KORMÁNY KÜL- LITKÁJA (1924-1926) [Foreign policy of the Bethlen cabinet, 4-1926]. Századok 1959 93(5/6):844-870. The most ortant question dealt with by the Bethlen government was the omatic recognition of the Soviet Union. The Bethlen cabinet s in favor of it solely for economic considerations, but the itical opposition to recognition happened to be much stronger, e Hungarian parliament did not ratify the Hungarian-Rus- n interstate agreement on the establishment of diplomatic ations. At the same time Hungarian diplomacy made serious orts to modify the military and financial control over Hungary rted by the League of Nations. The author also relates the elopment of Hungary's relations with Yugoslavia and Italy. discusses primarily the role of Premier István Bethlen and uty Foreign Minister Kálmán Kánya. Based on unpublished uments. F. Wagner

6:1750. Olivová, Věra. ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ ZAHRANIČ- POLITIKA A POKUS O RESTAURACI HABSBURKŮ V ROCE 1918 [Czechoslovak foreign policy and the attempt at the restora- n of the Habsburgs in 1921]. Československý Časopis storický 1959 7(4):675-698. Elucidates the actions of Czechoslovak foreign policy against the two attempts by Emperor Charles (King of Hungary) to regain his Hungarian throne in 1921. e opposition of the Little Entente powers to the return of the osburg dynasty was led by Eduard Beneš, then Czechoslovak ister of foreign affairs. The Little Entente powers, espe- ally Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, demanded the dethrone- nt of the Habsburgs and threatened Hungary with military rvention. Based on unpublished documents housed in the hives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague. F. Wagner

6:1751. Ránki, György (Candidate in historical sciences, Historical Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences). ADATOK A MAGYAR KÜLPOLITIKÁHOZ A CSEHSZLOVÁKIA ELLENI AGRESSZIÓ IDEJÉN, 1937-1939 (A NÉMÉT ÉS ANGOL KÜLÜGYMINISZTERIUM IRATAI ALAPJÁN) II. RÉSZ [Data relating to the foreign policy of Hungary during the time of the aggression against Czechoslovakia, 1937-1939 (on the basis of the documents of the German and British foreign offices) Part II]. Századok 1959 93(2-4):356-372. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 6:682]. The author summarizes Hungary's diplomacy between the Munich Four-Power Agreement and 16 March 1939, when Hungarian armed forces reached Poland's boundaries after the occupation of Ruthenia. Diplomatic activity was conducted chiefly by Kálmán Kánya, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Döme Sztójay, Hungarian envoy to Berlin, and Ribbentrop. Hungary's counter-revolutionary foreign policy appeared to be successful, but the price of these victories was the country's becoming essentially a satellite of Nazi Germany. Not based on archival material. F. Wagner

6:1752. Richards, Edward B. (Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana). THE SHAPING OF THE COMINTERN. American Slavic and East European Review 1959 18(2):197-204. A study of the location of control of the Third International through an examination of the composition of the Second World Congress, the rules governing the organization adopted at that congress, and the membership in leading organs of the Comintern. Although a reading of the constitution of the Comintern would indicate that effective control rested in the World Congress and its Executive Committee on a representative basis, the seat of power was a group within the Executive Committee. This group, in turn, was consistently dominated by representatives of the Soviet party. Based on historical studies, the constitution of the Third International, and Russian-language holdings of the Library of Congress. A

6:1753. Sontag, Raymond J. (Univ. of California). BETWEEN THE WARS. Pacific Historical Review 1960 29 (1):1-17. Seeks a larger frame for the interwar period than the failure of the Versailles treaty and the rise of Germany under Hitler. The author centers attention on technology and nationalism. Technology brought with it social tensions, while nationalism was increasingly turned against neighboring states as well as into the rebellion of subject peoples against their European masters. In Eastern and Southeastern Europe the rulers relied more and more on a violent, intolerant nationalism to gain and maintain power and to prevent social change, while throughout Europe the non-Communist left found it increasingly difficult to unite nationalism and social change. In developing these themes, a third distinctive pattern, discontinuity, is also suggested. "Most statesmen and social scientists continued to search for a way back to the paradise lost in 1914." Examining these three themes, the author concludes that the interwar years can be described "as the beginning of the collapse of western culture," or as a period when "a new and more vigorous age was germinating." R. Lowitt

6:1754. Unsigned. IZ ISTORIJE BORBY ZA EDINSTVO DEISTVII RABOCHEGO KLASSA PROTIV FASHIZMA I VOINY [From the history of the struggle for united working-class action against Fascism and war]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (3):22-37. Publishes a series of twenty-two letters, telegrams and resolutions. On 25 September 1935, eight days before the invasion of Ethiopia, the Executive Committee of the Communist International appealed to the Second (Socialist) International to discuss the formation of a united front against Fascism. The first two letters state and restate, respectively, the appeal. The remaining twenty communications, from German, French, Belgian, British, Czech, Ukrainian and Swedish working-class organizations, call on the Second International to unite with the Communist International in combating Italian aggression in Ethiopia, or censure it for not having done so. The first two letters appeared in Kommunisticheski International [The Communist International], 1935, Nos. 28 and 29; the rest appear for the first time. The originals are in the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Jean Jull

6:1755. Vanlangenhove, Fernand. NOTE SUR LA CONTRIBUTION DES MEMOIRES DE PAUL HYMAN'S A L'HISTOIRE DE LA POLITIQUE DE SECURITE EXTERIEURE



DE LA BELGIQUE APRES LA PREMIERE GUERRE MONDIALE [Note on the contribution of the memoirs of Paul Hymans to the history of the policy of external security of Belgium after the First World War]. *Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques* 1959 45 (6/9): 370-386. Drawing on his own experience as Hyman's chief assistant at the foreign office, the author reviews in detail that part of the Memoires dealing with Belgium's post-World War I search for something to replace the "obligatory but guaranteed neutrality policy of the Treaties of 1839" (p. 383). Though the Franco-Belgian military accord of September 1920 was an important guarantee, it could have caused Belgium to be dragged into a war in defense of other French commitments, i.e., a war where Belgian interests and frontiers themselves were not directly threatened. The author details the internal and external difficulties in defining the accord not as an alliance and in integrating it as a part of the boundary-guaranteeing pacts signed at Locarno in 1925.

See also: 6: 1758

A. H. Kittell

### Paris Peace Settlements

6: 1756. Brügel, J. W. (London). NEUES ZUR ENTSTEHUNGSGESCHICHTE DER CURZON-LINIE [New material on the history of the origins of the Curzon Line]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(2/3): 181-184. Gotthold Rhode's article "Die Entstehung der Curzon-Linie" (*Osteuropa* 1955 5(2): 81-92) [See abstract 1: 2248] is in general confirmed and in some points expanded by newly published material in Vol. 8 of the *First Series of Documents on British Foreign Policy 1919-1939*. The documents add information on British and French attitudes toward the mediation of a Russian-Polish peace settlement in 1920.

E. C. Helmreich

6: 1757. Schmitt, Bernadotte E. THE PEACE TREATIES OF 1919-1920. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1960 104(1): 101-110. Gives a review of the Paris Peace Conference and an analysis of the treaties which it produced. The author recalls the differences among the Allies, indicates some important circumstances affecting the negotiations, analyzes the fundamental basis of the settlement, and discusses territorial settlements, the position of minorities, reparations and economic effects of the treaties. He concludes that most of the provisions of the treaties, taken by themselves, can be justified, but taken as a whole, the effect on the defeated powers and peoples was devastating. However, it was not the weakness of the treaties, but the circumstances under which they had to be enforced and the attendant errors of the Allies which made the treaties ineffectual and led to their failure.

N. Kurland

6: 1758. Ven, P. van den. UNE CONTRIBUTION IMPORTANTE A L'HISTOIRE DE BELGIQUE: LES MEMOIRES DE PAUL HYMAN [An important contribution to the history of Belgium: the Memoirs of Paul Hymans]. *Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques* 1959 45(6/9): 322-369. Analysis of the Memoires of the Belgian historian Paul Hymans (2 vols., Brussels: Institut de sociologie Solvay, 1959), emphasizing the peace negotiations following World War I. Hymans entered public life as advisor to Leopold II during the annexation of the Congo, served as Minister of State (1914-15), ambassador to London (1915-17), foreign minister (almost continuously between 1918 and 1935) and delegate to the League of Nations (1919-35). The author, a colleague of Hymans' during the peace negotiations, stresses the objective accuracy of the Memoires and their importance as historical documents. He claims that they furnish a veritable history of Belgian foreign affairs 1914-35, containing much information hitherto unobtainable, as well as extended character sketches of Wilson, House, Lloyd George, Tardieu, Poincaré and many of Hymans' associates in international conferences.

See also: 6: 1755

A. H. Kittell

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Asia

See also: 6: 1590

6: 1759. Chesneaux, J. REMARQUES SUR LA STRATEGIE POLITIQUE DE SUN YAT-SEN PENDANT LA PERIODE DE LA BASE DE CANTON 1917-1924 [Remarks on Sun Yat-

sen's political strategy during the period of the Canton base, 1917-1924]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1957 57(8/9): 16-19. Attempts to account for the reorientation of Chinese policy in 1924 in terms of the failure of Sun Yat-sen's political strategy in the preceding seven years. The securing of the Cantonese area as a firm base of operations for the extension of control over all of China was frustrated by particularism which twice led to Sun Yat-sen's expulsion. The defense of, and efforts to restore, the constitutional regime of 1912 met with failure due to an incapable bourgeoisie and a parliament often subservient to Sun Yat-sen's northern rivals. Furthermore, the attempts to recruit allies among the military factions opposed to the northern (Peking) government only seemed to perpetuate localism and to repudiate the principles of the revolution.

H. Emery

6: 1760. Storry, G. R. KONOYE FUMIMARO, THE LAST OF THE FUJIWARA. *St. Antony's Papers* 1960 (7) 9-23. A survey of Prince Fumimaro Konoye's public life from 1937 until his death, together with an estimate of his character and personality. Konoye's first and most important failure occurred within six weeks of his forming his cabinet in 1937, when he lacked the determination to resist the Japanese army's demand for strong measures against China. Based on Professor Yabe's biography and on conversations with members of Konoye's circle, notably Ushiba Tomohiko and Royama Masamichi.

A

6: 1761. Storry, G. R. THE MUKDEN INCIDENT SEPTEMBER 18-19, 1931. *St. Antony's Papers* 1957 (2): 1-12. A study of the Japanese seizure of Mukden on 18 September 1931 and of the events in Japan and Manchuria leading up to it. Japanese Foreign Minister Kijuro Shidehara had a few days' warning of the coup. In response to pleas from Shidehara and to a caution from the Emperor the War Minister sent Major General Tatekawa to the military authorities in Manchuria with a letter advising them to call off the projected action against the Chinese. The evidence suggests that Tatekawa sabotaged his own mission and that a group of officers in Japan, possibly including the War Minister, were privy to the plans for seizing Mukden. Based on records of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and the Saionji Memoirs.

A

### Europe

#### AUSTRIA

6: 1762. Hannak, Jacques. VIERZIG JAHRE REPUBLIK [Forty years of republic]. *Zukunft* 1958 (11): 293-295. The Austrian November 1918 revolution is generally considered only as a political revolution, as a transition from the monarchist to the republican form of government. However, it also initiated a great social revolution, although this was not evident at the time of the First Republic (1918-1938), because the bourgeois parties and the Social Democrats were opposed in a very sharp conflict which finally led to civil war. In the Second Republic (since 1945) the workers have had complete equal rights also in the government and, because of the coalition government and social peace, the economic situation is so favorable that the social fruits of November 1918 can now begin to mature.

A(t)

#### BALKANS

6: 1763. Liess, Otto Rudolf (Vienna). GHEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(2/3): 168-170. A biographical note on the First Secretary of the Communist party of Rumania. Born in 1901, he joined the illegal Communist party in 1929. He took a job in the railroad shops in the city of Dej, and achieved such fame as a leader of the workers there that he has been known ever since as Gheorghiu-Dej. Imprisoned from 1933 to 1944, he soon achieved important posts in the new Communist regime. He is more oriented toward Rumanian nationalism than some of the other Rumanian Communist leaders.

E. C. Helmreich

6: 1764. Warriner, Doreen (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, Univ. of London). URBAN THINKERS AND PEASANT POLICY IN YUGOSLAVIA, 1918-59. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1959 38(90): 59-81.



review, sociological rather than historical in approach, of peasant conditions and post-1945 peasant policy in Yugoslavia. Based on the limited printed sources on the subject in Serbo-Croat and English. V. S. Mamatey

# BELGIUM

6:1758

# CZECHOSLOVAKIA

6:1621, 1835, 1919

6:1765. Černý, Bohumil. NĚKTERÉ HOSPODÁŘSKO-POLITICKÉ DŮSLEDKY OBILNÍHO MONOPOLU [Some consequences of grain monopoly from the point of view of economic policy]. Československý Časopis Historický 1959 7(4): 698-9. Depicts the chronic nature of the agrarian crisis in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia. In order to eliminate the agrarian crisis the cabinet of Jan Malypetr established at the beginning of the 1930's a system of grain monopoly to run the country's agriculture. The chief organ of the monopoly system was the Československá obilní společnost [Czechoslovak Grain Company], which was thoroughly politically-oriented in the service of the ruling Czechoslovak Agrarian party. The author discusses the grain monopoly system and the role of the Little Entente states. The period of the agrarian monopoly was the last stage of capitalist development, and created the basis for a phase of transition to socialism. Based partly on statistics and unpublished sources. F. Wagner

6:1766. Holotfk, L'udovft. O SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKE RÁD ROKU 1919 [Data on the Slovak Soviet Republic of 1919]. Historický Časopis 1959 7(2): 173-202. Revolutionary conditions in the newly-founded state of Czechoslovakia, military operations of the Hungarian Red Army in Slovakia, and the postwar international constellation resulted in the establishment of the Slovak Soviet Republic in Prešov, 16 June 1919. The fate of the short-lived Slovak Soviet Republic was closely related to the military achievements of the Hungarian Red Army, which left Slovakia, forced to do so by Western diplomatic and military intervention, between 30 June and 7 July 1919. The author also reviews the domestic policy of this republic, partly on the basis of archival material. F. Wagner

6:1767. Kárnfk, Zdeněk. POČÁTKY MARXISTICKÉ LEVICE (KE 40. VÝROČÍ VZNIKU MARXISTICKÉ LEVICE) [Beginnings of the Marxist left wing; in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the origin of the Marxist left wing]. Československý Časopis Historický 1959 7(4): 644-675. Deals primarily with the formation of the left-wing group within the Czechoslovak Social Democracy between October 1918 and June 1919. The relevant events are grouped around four main topics: 1) the Seventh Congress of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic party; 2) the increasing activities of the left wing during the first months of 1919; 3) the fight of the left wing against the leadership of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic party in late March and April 1919, and 4) the left wing's position with regard to the Great Socialist October Revolution and the Hungarian Soviet Republic. The author also relates Antonín Zápotocký's activities. Based chiefly on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

6:1768. Král, V. K ÚLOZE ZAHRANIČNÍHO KAPITÁLU V ČESKOSLOVENSKU PŘED R. 1938 [Data on the role of foreign capital in Czechoslovakia prior to 1938]. Československý Časopis Historický 1959 7(3): 473-478. A polemic criticizing Alice Teichová's thesis that foreign capital investments had a "decisive influence" in Czechoslovak economic life before 1938 [See abstract 6:1774]. Král refuses to accept this view, emphasizing that the major share of foreign capital in Czechoslovakia's economic system could not reduce the role of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, which, supported by its powerful state administration, had a more decisive role than any foreign power or foreign capital. Teichová's methodology is also attacked as a source of some misinterpretation. No unpublished sources are used. F. Wagner

6:1769. Lipták, L'ubomier. PROBLÉMY SPRACOVANIA HISTÓRIE SLOVENSKA V ROKOCH 1918-1938 [Problems of analyzing the history of Slovakia relating to the period of 1918-1938]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(1): 130-146. A critical

survey of Slovak and Czech monographic (and partly periodical) literature published during the past forty years. Bourgeois writings are regarded as worthless, and, it is emphasized, only the Marxist-Leninist approach can solve the complex problems of Slovakia's socioeconomic, cultural and political history in the pre-Munich period. Marxist methodology and philosophy of history should be applied to the problems of the country which led to the Munich catastrophe. To understand thoroughly specific Slovak developments in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia, parallel phenomena of neighboring Poland and Hungary should also be taken into consideration.

F. Wagner

6:1770. Mlynárik, Ján. ROBOTNÍCKE HNUTIE NA SLOVENSKEJ ROKU 1920 (OD PARLAMENTNÝCH VOLIEB DO DECEMBROVÉHO GENERÁLNEHO ŠTRAJKU) [The workers' movement in Slovakia in 1920; from the parliamentary elections to the December general strike]. Historický Časopis 1960 8(1): 26-87. A detailed account of the workers' movements in Slovakia, including the actions of the Hungarian and German minorities. In the period May-July 1920 the revolutionary proletariat of Slovakia became Communist, and the left wing defeated the reformist group, which meant that the Slovak Social Democrats accepted the platform of the Comintern, and events finally led to the founding of the Communist party of Slovakia. The author describes Social Democratic party meetings, the struggle between their left-wing and right-wing elements, as well as the special orders given by the Czechoslovak ministries of defense and internal affairs against the labor movement. Based on archival sources.

F. Wagner

6:1771. Plevza, Viliam. K NIEKTORÝM OTÁZKAM AGRÁRNEJ KRÍZY V ROKOCH 1928-1934 NA SLOVENSKEJ [Contribution to some questions of the 1928-1934 agrarian crisis in Slovakia]. Historický Časopis 1959 7(2): 203-233. Discusses the socioeconomic structure, the social differentiation of Slovak villages, the character of agricultural techniques, the price and wage system, and some social consequences (unemployment and migration of labor) of the agrarian crisis. The agrarian crisis in Slovakia was more serious and deeper than that in the other parts of the Czechoslovak Republic. The author uses statistics to elucidate problems relating to agriculture, especially the standard of living of the agrarian proletariat. The bourgeois regime of Czechoslovakia failed to improve the situation. Based chiefly on unpublished documents.

F. Wagner

6:1772. Plevza, Viliam. ŠTRAJK ZEMEROBOTNÍKOV NA SLOVENSKEJ V MÁJI 1929 [The strike of agricultural workers in Slovakia in May 1929]. Československý Časopis Historický 1959 7(2): 242-262. Due to the unfavorable working conditions, low wages, and lack of collective labor contracts, agricultural workers of Slovakia began in the autumn of 1928 to organize mass demonstrations, which were led by the Communist party of Czechoslovakia. In May 1929 the agricultural proletariat organized throughout Slovakia many strikes in which from 6,000 to 8,600 workers participated. The author describes the strikes, the lockouts, and the relevant activities of political parties and the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Under the pressure of the state organs as well as non-Communist political parties, representatives of the striking workers issued in Nitra on 26 May 1929 a resolution to end all mass demonstrations and strikes. Based primarily on unpublished documents. F. Wagner

6:1773. Strhan, Milan. K POSTAVENIU PRIEMYSELNÝCH ROBOTNÍKOV NA SLOVENSKEJ V ROKOCH 1921-1924 [The situation of industrial workers in Slovakia during the years 1921-1924]. Historický Časopis 1959 7(1): 27-52. The defeat of the revolutionary movement in the strikes of December 1920 in Czechoslovakia determined the bourgeois socioeconomic structure of the newly founded state. Economic conditions after 1920 were thus characterized by crises which deeply affected the working conditions and wage system of the industrial workers, chiefly in Slovakia. Statistics reflecting labor conditions are presented. The Communist party fought not only the antilabor measures of the regime, but also the Social Democrats and Hlinka's Slovak Popular party. The author describes the strikes of industrial workers throughout Slovakia. Based partly on unpublished material. F. Wagner



6:1774. Teichová, Alice. K ÚLOZE ZAHRANIČNÍHO KAPITÁLU V ČESKOSLOVENSKÉM HOSPODÁŘSTVÍ PŘED MNICHOVEM [Data on the role of foreign capital in the economy of pre-Munich Czechoslovakia]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1959 7(1):114-121. Between the two World Wars the French, the British and the Germans were primarily interested in capital investments in Czechoslovakia. As a result of their financial activities the share of foreign capital in the total financial capital of Czechoslovakia amounted to twenty per cent. Until Munich, Czechoslovakia was an area of a complex business competition between West European and German monopolies. Based partly on archival documents. F. Wagner

6:1775. Toma, Peter A. (Univ. of Arizona). THE SLOVAK SOVIET REPUBLIC OF 1919 *American Slavic and East European Review* 1958 17(2):203-215. An analytical study of War Communism in Slovakia from March to August 1919. The Slovak Soviet Republic, proclaimed on 16 June 1919 at Prešov, was created merely through the action of an external power, namely, the Hungarian Red Army. The elements for a serious revolutionary movement in Slovakia were actually nonexistent. The support that came from the Hungarian nationals in Slovakia soon vanished, and the Slovak right-wing Social Democrats turned against the Bolsheviks with the Czechoslovak army. Thus the overwhelming influence of the Hungarian Communists on the proletariat in Slovakia resulted in imitating the Hungarian Soviet Republic in every aspect. They religiously copied an experiment in "War Communism." They misapplied the principle of self-determination of nations, and they created confusion and chaos among the Slovak Social Democrats. The author also disproves the allegation that the experience of the Hungarian, and consequently of the Slovak, Soviet Republic was a significant factor which influenced the decisions of the Comintern in August 1920 to adopt the Twenty-one Conditions for entrance into the Comintern. A

6:1776. Vebr, Lubomír. REVOLUČNÉ HNUTIE MALO-ROLNÍKOV NA SLOVENSKU V PRVEJ POLOVICI TRIDSIA-TYCH ROKOV (PRÍSPEVOK K NAJNOVŠIM DEJINÁM SLOVENSKEJ DEDINY) [The revolutionary movement of the smallholders during the first half of the thirties in Slovakia (contribution to the most recent history of the Slovak villages)]. *Historický časopis* 1959 7(3):361-389. Describes economic conditions in Czechoslovakia with special emphasis on Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia. The author stresses that the colonization policy of the Prague government (land reform, etc.) was chiefly directed against the interests of Slovakia in the interest of Czechization. Statistics are presented which indicate the economic deterioration of Slovakia. The smallholders of Slovakia organized through the Slovak Communist party mass demonstrations against the régime. These were much larger in Carpathian Ruthenia but were finally stopped by the intervention of gendarmery. Under these circumstances the national congress of the working people of Slovakia which was planned for March 1933 in Žilina could not take place, and the revolutionary movement of the smallholders started to decline in Slovakia. Based on archival sources. F. Wagner

#### FRANCE

6:1777. Albertini, Rudolf von (Univ. of Heidelberg). ZUR BEURTEILUNG DER VOLKSFRONT IN FRANKREICH (1934-1938) [On the evaluation of the Popular Front in France (1934-1938)]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1959 7 (2):130-162. In view of the fact that evaluations of the Popular Front are still generally one-sided, attempts to give a balanced account of its achievements and failures. The author discusses the movement's origin, the strike wave of June 1936, economic policy, foreign policy and the question of armaments. In spite of questionable attempts at reform and the failure of the economic experiment, the Popular Front cannot be held responsible for the debacle of 1940; on the other hand, however, it did not bring about a true inner renewal. A(t)

6:1778. Antiukhina-Moskovchenko, V. I. FRANTSUZSKAIA SOTSIALISTICHESKAIA PARTIIA [The French Socialist party]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (3):158-170. An outline history of the French Socialist party from the split between the Socialists and Communists in 1920 to the present. The author emphasizes 1) the Socialists' reluctance to form a popular front against Fascism in 1934; 2) Léon Blum's policy of non-intervention in Spain (1936); 3) the Socialist consent to the ban-

ning of the Communist press (1939); 4) the late entry of the Socialists into the Resistance (1943), and 5) Guy Mollet's capitulation to the French colonists on the Algerian question, his entry into NATO and his consent to German rearmament (1956). Based on published French material. Jean Jull

6:1779. Beloff, Max (All Souls College, Oxford). THE SIXTH OF FEBRUARY. *St. Antony's Papers* 1959 (5):9-35. A study of the riots in Paris on 6 February 1934. The object of the author is to set out on the one hand the evidence which would lead one to see the riots as part of an organized plot against the régime, and on the other that which makes them look like a more or less spontaneous outburst. He suggests that it is not possible as yet to reach a definitive conclusion. Based primarily on the printed records of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry, supplemented by the evidence presented to the postwar parliamentary investigation of the defeat of France and by relevant memoir literature. A

6:1780. Chastenet, Jacques. LES ANNEES D'ILLUSION (1918-1931) [The years of disillusion (1918-1931)]. *Revue de Paris* 1960 67(2):3-10. A discussion of the political climate of France in the immediate postwar period concludes that the American financial crisis was a prime factor in the decline of French power and prestige. J. A. Clarke

6:1781. Joll, James (St. Antony's College, Oxford). THE MAKING OF THE POPULAR FRONT. *St. Antony's Papers* 1959 (5):36-66. An account of French politics from February 1934 to May 1936 with particular reference to the relations between Socialists and Communists and the role of Léon Blum in making the Popular Front. Based on newspapers, pamphlets, parliamentary debates and personal recollections. A

6:1782. Lefranc, Georges. LES ORIGINES DE L'IDEE DE NATIONALISATION INDUSTRIALISEE EN FRANCE (1919-1920) [The origins of the idea of nationalization of industry in France (1919-1920)]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(4):139-145. The idea of nationalization as distinct from the mere extension of state control appeared in France only after 1919. The new concept envisaged the financial and administrative autonomy of nationalized industries and services controlled by representatives of producers, consumers, and the government. This concept, which emerged mainly from discussions within the C.G.T. in 1919, had its intellectual antecedents in the writings and thought of Otto Bauer, Jean Jaurès, Léon Blum, Albert Thomas, Léon Jouhaux and others. G. Iggers

#### GERMANY

See also: 6:813, 852, 1815, 1832

6:1783. Cherviakov, V. A., ed. K 40-LETHU NOIABRSKOI REVOLIUTSII V GERMANII [On the fortieth anniversary of the November revolution in Germany]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (6):192-194. Publishes documents of the German revolution of 1918-19: resolutions of the first revolutionary army and an appeal made by an international Communist group of prisoners of war to all other prisoners of war in Russia. The documents are preserved in the Central State Archives of the Soviet Army. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1784. Collotti, Enzo (Milan). HIMMLER E LE SS: CONTRIBUTI RECENTI ALLO STUDIO DEL TERZO REICH [Himmler and the SS: recent contributions to the study of the Third Reich]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1958 (51):47-73. Gives a survey of the most recent studies and document collections concerning the SS, with special reference to G. Reitlinger's work *The SS: Alibi of a Nation*, whose German translation shows some important changes. The SS was one of the most important elements in the despotic power of National Socialism and the racial policy of the Third Reich. Precisely because of this, history confirms, contrary to the attempt to ascribe to Himmler the sole responsibility for the crimes, that the SS was not the instrument of one man personally, but a phenomenon which was intrinsically bound to the Nazi regime and which adhered entirely to the ideology and practice of the National Socialist government. A (t)

6:1785. Deist, Wilhelm (Stuttgart). SCHLEICHER UND DIE DEUTSCHE ABRÜSTUNGSPOLITIK IM JUNI/JULI 1932



Schleicher and the German disarmament policy in June-July 1932]. *Vierteiljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1959 7(2): 163-176. Examines the new meaning given by Schleicher to disarmament policy. Brüning's goal of legal equality in theory with minimal application of it in actual practice was outlined again by Bernhard Wilhelm von Bülow, secretary of state in the foreign office, in memorandum of 2 June 1932 which was submitted to members of the Papen government for approval. Schleicher's negative attitude toward these "guiding principles" and his memorandum of 14 June 1932 show clearly that he wanted to achieve real military equality, on the basis of a comprehensive reorganization of the Reichswehr for which a definite time limitation was set. Bülow's attempts to bring about a modification of certain points of this program failed. In the field of foreign policy Schleicher's ideas were operative, for example, in the German declaration on the Geneva resolution of 23 July 1932. Schleicher succeeded in persuading Neurath to include in this declaration an open threat that Germany would leave the negotiations. Based on British, American and unpublished German diplomatic records. A (t)

6:1786. Deuerlein, Ernst (Munich). *HITLERS EINTRITT IN DIE POLITIK UND DIE REICHSWEHR* [Hitler's entry into politics and the Reichswehr]. *Vierteiljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1959 7(2):177-227. Group Headquarters 4 of the Reichswehr, established on 11 May 1919, following the relief of Munich, conducted political courses for the officers and men of the forces under its jurisdiction. The lance corporal Adolf Hitler, carried in the records as a "confidant" (Vertrauensmann), took part in the first of these courses, which were conducted by the head of Abteilung I b/P (Information Section), Captain Karl Mayr. On the basis of his attending this course, Hitler was ordered a short time later to the headquarters which were to give political training to the units billeted at Camp Lechfeld. On this occasion Hitler held the earliest political speeches that have been discovered up to now, and members of the headquarters made notes commenting on them. The rhetorical "natural talent" that was thus discovered led Captain Mayr to make use of Hitler's collaboration in the troop propaganda program. He instructed him, for example, to answer for him a trainee's inquiry, and Hitler's letter of 16 September 1919 is his earliest written expression of anti-Semitism. Captain Mayr sent Hitler to political meetings, including one of the Deutsche Arbeiterpartei, at which Hitler took the floor and met the founder of the party, Anton Drexler. Hitler joined the Deutsche Arbeiterpartei, which changed its name in the summer of 1920 to Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei, and had already become its best-known speaker by the time of his discharge from the Reichswehr on 31 March 1920. Reports of confidants of Reichswehr Group Headquarters 4 throw light on Hitler's activity and on the development of the NSDAP in the years 1919-20. The thirty-two documents published here (from the holdings of the Hauptstaatsarchiv in Munich) throw light on a period of Hitler's life about which there was only insufficient knowledge up to now. A (t)

6:1787. Grathenauer, Kurt (Univ. of Halle). *DER KAMPF DER KOMMUNISTISCHEN PARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS GEGEN DIE IMPERIALISTISCHE STRAFRECHTSREFORM IN DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK* [The struggle of the Communist Party of Germany against the imperialistic criminal law reform in the Weimar Republic]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1958/59 13(3):311-320. There were periodic revisions of criminal law in the German Empire. The October Revolution profoundly influenced the revolution in Germany. The class justice under the Weimar Republic showed itself in the brutal persecution of the revolutionary workers. The Communist party in Germany carried on a battle against the revision of criminal law by German imperialism, because it was not in the interest of the proletariat. With the downfall of fascism the KPD advanced to the forefront in the battle for the democratization of Germany. C. S. Meyar

6:1788. Günther, Joachim (Berlin). *THEODOR HAECKER NACH FÜNFZEHN JAHREN* [Theodor Haecker after fifteen years]. *Neue Deutsche Hefte* 1959 (59):213-222. On the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of Theodor Haecker's birth and the beginning of the publication of his complete works, presents a critical evaluation of this Catholic philosopher and writer, who died in April 1945, just before the end of the war. Particular attention is devoted to an examination of Haecker's *Tag- und Nachtbücher*, published shortly after the war, and a significant document of his resistance and suffering during the Nazi era,

with special regard to various previously unnoticed concepts and modes of thought which Haecker had in common with his opponents. Based on *Essays and Tag- und Nachtbücher* (Munich: Kösel Verlag, 1959) the first and second volumes, respectively, of the projected edition of Haecker's complete works. A (t)

6:1789. Lindheim, Hermann von. *ZU PAPENS STAATSTREICH VOM 20. JULI 1932* [On Papen's coup d'état of 20 July 1932]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(3):154-164. Examines the reasons for Papen's coup d'état which displaced the Prussian government, supporting, against the view of Karl D. Bracher (in *Die Auflösung der Weimarer Republik* [Düsseldorf, 1955]), Arnold Brecht's view (in *Vorspiel zum Schweigen* [Vienna, 1948]) that the Prussian government could take no action. Lindheim stresses the weakness in the position of the other German states, the Prussian police and bureaucracy, the dangers of a general strike, and the fact that the Prussian government lacked popular support and had indeed favored the holding of Prussian offices by Reich officials. The influence on the rise of Hitler is also noted. Based on published and unpublished sources, interviews and personal knowledge. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:1790. Maehl, William (Nebraska Wesleyan Univ.). *THE ANTI-RUSSIAN TIDE IN GERMAN SOCIALISM, 1918-1920*. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1959 18(2):187-196. A study of German Socialist antagonism toward Soviet Russia, 1918-20. Although it saved the unity of Germany and gave the national foreign policy a Western orientation until 1933, the anti-Russian tide had spent its force by early 1922. Abandonment of the "permanent revolution," collapse of the Russian offensive in Poland, and failure of Germany to conciliate France, among other things, produced a change in the thirty-year-old Socialist animus toward Russia. This encouraged the government to try to redress the Anglo-French preponderance in the European balance with Russian weights. Based on parliamentary debates, newspapers, monographs, memoirs, interviews, and the Wilhelm Dittmann and Otto Braun papers. A

6:1791. Needler, Martin. *THE THEORY OF THE WEIMAR PRESIDENCY*. *Review of Politics* 1959 21(4):692-698. Discusses the theoretical influence of Hugo Preuss, Max Weber and Robert Redslob upon the Weimar Presidency and how constitutional provisions undermined the position of the Reichstag while permitting concentration of power in the Presidency and Presidial Cabinet. D. R. Millar

6:1792. Paetel, Karl O. (New York). *DER "HAMBURGER NATIONALKOMMUNISMUS"* [National Communism in Hamburg]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(12):734-743. This abbreviated chapter of a forthcoming work on "National Bolshevism in German Politics of the Last Forty Years" notes the ideas and actions of those Communists in Hamburg who in the years 1918-21 wished to establish a German Communist movement free from Russian leadership. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:1793. Rehn, Johannes (Karl Marx Univ. of Leipzig). *DIE PLÄNE ZUR STABILISIERUNG DER DEUTSCHEN WÄHRUNG 1923* [The plans concerning the stabilization of the German currency, 1923]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1958/59 13(3):351-356. The class conflict between the middle class and the Junkers, on the one hand, and the working class and great majority of the population, on the other, conditioned the monetary policies and standards of values in Germany after World War I. The inflation and collapse of the mark in 1923 was a direct consequence of this conflict. The inflationary financing of the deficit in the internal administration budget was the deciding factor in a chain of events which culminated in the debacle. The flight of capital was a consequence, not a cause, of the inflationary processes. Karl Helfferich's plan to stabilize the rye market, Minoux's gold mark project, and the plan of the Reichsverband der deutschen Industrie to peg the mark to the American dollar resulted in the compromise Rentenmark plan. The plans of the bourgeoisie and Junkers to control finances made of stabilization a further suppression of the masses. C. S. Meyar



6:1794. Unsigned. AM VORABEND DER NOVEMBER-REVOLUTION 1918 [On the eve of the November 1918 revolution]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1958 (175):35-45. Excerpts from newspapers relating to the situation in Germany on the eve of the November 1918 revolution. H. E. Reed

6:1795. Unsigned. DIE NOVEMBERREVOLUTION 1918 IN DEUTSCHLAND [The November 1918 revolution in Germany]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1958 (176):1-47. An entire issue containing extracts from the contemporary press concerning the November 1918 revolution in Germany and the foundation of the Communist party of Germany. A chronology of events and a bibliography are included. H. E. Reed

6:1796. Unsigned. DR. KONRAD ADENAUER (CDU) -- WESTDEUTSCHER BUNDESKANZLER [Dr. Konrad Adenauer (Christian Democratic Union) -- West German Federal Chancellor]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1960 12(205):26-30. First part of a biographical sketch of Konrad Adenauer. Excerpts are published from newspapers and books covering Adenauer's activity up to 1933 and his activity during the fascist period (under the heading "The Truth about the 'Antifascist' Adenauer"). H. E. Reed

6:1797. Unsigned. ZUM 20. JAHRESTAG DES BEGINNS DES FASCHISTISCHEN RAUBKRIEGES: DIE DEMAGOGISCHEN FRIEDENSBETEUERUNGEN DER DEUTSCHEN MILITARISTEN DAMALS UND HEUTE [On the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of the predatory Fascist war: the demagogic peace assurances of the German militarists then and now]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 1959 11(196):29-33. Juxtaposes a chronology of events of the 1930's with the assurances of the German fascists (extracted from the contemporary press) of their peaceful intentions, and presents a similar comparison concerning "the Demagogy of the Bonn Atomic Strategists." H. E. Reed

6:1798. Weiss, Otto. DIE MÜNZEN DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK [The coins of the Weimar Republic]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(1):37-39. Discusses the relationship between the regular and commemorative coinage of the Weimar Republic and the Republic's history.

F. B. M. Hollyday

#### GREAT BRITAIN

6:1799. Bowen, Ian (Univ. of Hull). A NOTE ON URBANIZATION AND POPULATION GROWTH IN ENGLAND AND WALES SINCE 1931. *Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research* 1958 10(2):63-94. A "first step towards analysis of the factors which have influenced population changes in England and Wales." The author publishes for the first time statistics relating to the conurbations and selected groups of communities, e.g. seaside towns, in order to "pose the problem by setting out the basic facts to be explained." H. Parris

6:1800. Dickinson, G. C. (Univ. of Leeds). THE NATURE OF RURAL POPULATION MOVEMENT -- AN ANALYSIS OF SEVEN YORKSHIRE PARISHES BASED ON ELECTORAL RETURNS FROM 1931-1954. *Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research* 1958 10(2):95-108. Makes pioneer use of electoral registers to supplement census returns in the study of rural population movements, and, in particular, to fill the "gap caused by the lack of a 1941 census." H. Parris

6:1801. Findlow, Bruce (St. Mark's Unitarian Church, Edinburgh). THE FREE CATHOLIC MOVEMENT. *Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society* 1958 11(4):147-162. A study of the Free Catholic Movement in England between 1916 and 1928 in terms of the personalities of its founders and leading members. It originated in the theories of "catholicity" advocated much earlier by Richard Baxter and Dr. James Martineau, but the movement had only a brief life because of personal conflicts among its founders and its failure to gain widespread support from the Christian denominations it was meant to unite. Based upon the movement's periodical *The Free Catholic* (1916-1928), *The Inquirer*, and the works of J. M. Lloyd Thomas and W. E. Orchard. A

6:1802. Pollitt, Harry (Communist Party of Great Britain). OKTIABR'SKAIA REVOLIUTSIIA I ANGLIISKOE RABOCHEE DVIZHENIE [The October Revolution and the English labor move-

ment]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (1):54-67. Recalls the active support given to the soviets by the British workers' mass movement. After the special national conference called by the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade-Union Congress in August 1920, and the establishment of local revolutionary action committees in the large industrial centers, the government was forced to give up military intervention in Russia. The agitation kept up by the British Communist party, founded in 1920, contributed considerably to the official recognition of the Soviet Union in 1924. Based on British newspapers, 1917-1920, and Winston Churchill, *The World Crisis*. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1803. Williams, David (Univ. of Leeds). MONTAGU NORMAN AND BANKING POLICY IN THE NINETEEN TWENTIES. *Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research* 1959 11(1):38-55. Re-examines "the view that the banking policy of the 'twenties was the cause of Britain's economic decline during that period." The author analyzes "banking policy . . . as it was revealed through the views and actions of the man who directed it throughout the decade -- Montagu Norman"; restates "the role of the central bank and the significance of monetary policy under gold standard conditions" in order to make Norman's position clear; and concludes that the phenomena studied cannot be attributed to banking policy primarily, but must be related to a wider range of factors. H. Parris

#### HUNGARY

See also: 6:944, 1775, 1861

6:1804. Szekeres, József (State Archives No. 1, Budapest). ADATOK AZ 1937. ÉVI PÉCSI ÉHSEGSZTRÁJK TÖRTÉNETÉHEZ [Data on the history of the 1937 hunger strike in Pécs]. *Századok* 1959 93(2-4):438-472. Because of the serious socioeconomic conditions of the coal miners in Pécs, more than two hundred miners employed by an Austrian enterprise started a hunger strike on 23 February 1937. The miners finally gave up, since neither the Hungarian government nor the trade-union led by Károly Peyer defended the position they had taken against the mining company. As a result, many of the miners were fired, and work was resumed on 17 March 1937. Based chiefly on unpublished material. F. Wagner

6:1805. Szuhay, Miklós (Karl Marx Univ. of Economics, Budapest). A TANÁCSKÖZTARSASÁG AGRÁRPOLITIKÁJÁNAK KÉRDÉSEI [Data on the problem of the agricultural policy of the Hungarian Soviet Republic]. *Századok* 1959 93(2-4):473-493. A well-documented survey of the land reform in the Hungarian Soviet Republic. The socialization of agriculture, revealed through a series of unpublished documents, was not conducted uniformly throughout the country, but was essentially in harmony with the guiding principles of the agrarian policy of the Russian Bolshevik party. F. Wagner

#### IRELAND

6:1806. Baikova, A. N. VOINA IRLANDSKOGO NARODA ZA SVOIU NEZAVISIMOST' V 1919-1921 GODAKH [The war of the Irish people for its independence in the years 1919-1921]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1957 (5):101-116. The Sinn Féin was the party of those elements of the Irish bourgeoisie who were pinched by English rule. But the Sinn Féin movement attracted the support of the revolutionary-minded petty bourgeoisie of both town and countryside and even of some working-class elements by means of nationalist slogans. The Irish guerrilla forces were made up primarily of volunteers from among small farmers, tenant farmers, "dwarfholders," and landless peasants. In some counties the peasants established local soviets on the Russian model and undertook to seize the land of the landlords. Irish victory in the struggle was due to the widespread character of guerrilla activity, the interference of the English working class with the provisioning of the English army in Ireland, and the pressure put on the English imperialists by the economic crisis of 1920-1921. American aid to Ireland was limited to the raising of a loan among the population of the United States, while the Catholic Church used its influence in favor of the imperialists. R. V. Burks



## ITALY

6:1807. Mattei, Franco. THE ITALIAN INDUSTRY. *United Asia* 1959 11(4):303-312. A survey of Italian industry from the chaotic situation after the First World War up to the present. The far-reaching structural developments and changes in almost all branches of industry are examined, branch by branch, with the aid of statistical data. The author emphasizes that the expanding Italian industry of today still requires further changes and developments if it is to benefit fully from the advantages of the European Common Market.

Barbara Waldstein

## POLAND

See also: 6:834, 1632

6:1808. Arłamowski, Kazimierz (Archiwum Państwowe, Przemysł [State Archives, Przemysł]). AKTA POWIATOWYCH URZĘDÓW ROZJEMCZYCH DO SPRAW MAJĄTKOWYCH POSIADACZY GOSPODARSTW WIEJSKICH I PROBLEM ICH PORZĄDKOWANIA METODĄ TABEL ZBIORCZYCH [The records of the District Arbitration Offices in Peasants' financial Matters and the problem of their arrangement by the method of tabulation]. *Archeion* 1959 30:3-14. Description of the organization, powers and activities of these arbitration offices, established in 1932 during the Great Depression. Their aim was to review the debts incurred by the peasants, who were unable to pay them because of poor economic conditions, and to set up new terms of payment that would be most suitable to both debtor and creditor under the circumstances and would not ruin the peasant. The author concludes by suggesting how these records should be arranged in the records office.

A. F. Dygnas

6:1809. Landau, Zbigniew. WŁADYSŁAW GRABSKI A SPOŻYCZKI ZAGRANICZNE [Władysław Grabski and foreign loans]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(4):1185-1207. When Grabski, as premier from 23 December 1923, started the monetary reform which was to place Polish economic life on a firm basis, he laid stress on the efforts and sacrifices of the nation, mentioning that he would not neglect efforts to secure foreign loans, but would not base his plans on them. This did not mean that Grabski did not appreciate loans; he realized, however, that large loans from private sources, if they could be obtained at all, would only be on economically hard terms, and that as far as government sources were concerned, he could count only on Great Britain and the League of Nations, involving, in each instance, foreign control of the Polish economy and political conditions. Grabski's reform was initially successful, but he soon got into difficulties again, and under the pressure of the situation and of the industrial interests, he was forced to look for loans. He first accepted loans from Italian, U. S. and Swedish concerns, and then even started talks that were a foreshadow of the much dreaded foreign control. At this moment, however, owing to the collapse of the złoty currency, he resigned as premier (12 November 1925). Up to the last moment, however, even during the unofficial and binding talks on the subject, Grabski expressed in public speeches his opposition to loans that would limit the sovereignty of the state.

A. F. Dygnas

6:1810. Przelaskowski, Wacław. SPOŻYCIE ARTYKUŁÓW ŻYWNOSCIOWYCH W ŚWIEŁLE NORM WYŻYWIENIA I PORÓWNIANIU Z OKRESEM PRZEDWOJENNYM [The consumption of food in Poland in the prewar and postwar period]. *Ekonomista* 1959 (4/5):855-869. Using as a criterion tables published by the Polish State Physiological Institute, shows that the general level of consumption in Poland is higher now than in the prewar period. Based on statistical material.

J. Lewartowski

6:1811. Roos, Hans. JOZEF PIŁSUDSKI AND CHARLES DE GAULLE. *Kultura* 160 14(5):11-20. Draws a parallel between the character and ideas of the two statesmen. The author compares, and finds many similarities between the Polish constitution of 1935 and the French one introduced by De Gaulle. Analyzing the possibility that De Gaulle was familiar with Piłsudski and his lifework, he tries to determine whether the similarities between the two constitutions were accidental, or whether De Gaulle drew consciously on the Polish example.

A. F. Dygnas

6:1812. Tomaszewski, Jerzy. TRZY PROJEKTY WŁADYSŁAWA GRABSKIEGO [The three projects of Władysław Grabski]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(4):1170-1184. Analyzes the three projects of Grabski. The first was formulated by Grabski as premier on 20 December 1923, at a time when he was concerned with saving the Polish financial system, which was then on the verge of catastrophe. Among other things he proposed several measures burdening the capitalist classes and above all the great landowners. The second project formulated in December 1924, was presented by Grabski at a meeting of the council of ministers, as the project of an expert who wished to remain anonymous. It suggested broad agrarian reform in the eastern provinces of Poland, and the distribution of land among the then restless Belorussian and Ukrainian peasantry. This reform, which amounted to confiscation without, or, at best, with partial, indemnification, was to be carried out at the expense of the local Polish landowners. The third project was presented in a lecture delivered to the Society of Economists on 14 December 1936. The lecture, which dealt with the agricultural situation in the country as a whole, again advocated far-reaching agrarian reform.

A. F. Dygnas

## SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

6:1813. Angelus, Oskar (Lund). KONSTANTIN PÄTS -- DER VERSCHLEPPTE PRÄSIDENT ESTLANDS [Konstantin Päts -- the deported president of Estonia]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(1):28-30. A biographical sketch which discusses the main political activities and policies of Päts (1874-1956) both before and after World War I. Deported by the Soviet authorities to Ufa in the Urals, 30 July 1940, he was subsequently held, according to reports by other prisoners, at prisons in Kazan and Norilsk. Soviet authorities, without indicating cause, place, or exact date, announced his death in 1956.

E. C. Helmreich

6:1814. Dičius, P. ŽĖMĖS KLAUSIMO SPRENDIMAS TARYBŲ LIETUVOJE 1918-1919 METAIS [The resolution of the land question in Soviet Lithuania, 1918-1919]. *Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai* 1959 (7):21-30. Declares that the Lithuanian Soviet government in 1919 was guided by Lenin's writings on the agrarian question and that its policy, despite some shortcomings, was successful. Based on newspapers, published documents and Soviet Lithuanian accounts.

A. E. Senn

6:1815. Gaigalaite, A. KLAIPĖDOS KRAŠTO UŽGROBIMAS 1939 METAIS [The seizure of Memel, 1939]. *Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai* 1959 (7):105-129. Claims that the Lithuanian government permitted the Germans to dominate Memel between the World Wars and made no serious effort to resist the German ultimatum of 1939. Based on newspapers and archival material.

A. E. Senn

6:1816. Gaigalaite, A. MARIJAMPOLĖS REALINĖ GIMNAZIJA (1919-1925 mm.) [The Marijampole Realgymnasium, 1919-1925]. *Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai* 1958 2(5):109-124. Describes the curriculum training and student body at the Realgymnasium in Marijampole, which is declared to have been a most congenial training ground for the development of Communists. Based on archival material.

A. E. Senn

6:1817. Holmberg, Håkon. TAISTELU VALTION-TILINTARKASTAJAIN OIKEUDESTA TARKASTAA VALTION-ENEMMISTÖISTEN OSAKEYHTIÖIDEN TILINPITOJA [The debate on the right of parliamentary audit over majority state-controlled companies]. *Politiikka* 1959 1(3/4):140-143. Traces the growth of Finnish legislation concerning ministerial and parliamentary powers of audit over majority state-owned companies. Laws of 1931 removed, in effect, from parliamentary audit certain state industrial enterprises by converting them into state-controlled stock companies. Parliament has subsequently sought to extend its audit powers, while the companies have opposed such control.

Roberta G. Selleck

6:1818. Ischreyt, Heinz (Düsseldorf). VILIS LĀCIS. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(4):238-239. Biographical note on the former chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers, who for reasons of health resigned his position at the meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR, 26-27 November, 1959.



Lācis (born 1904) is one of Latvia's most noted authors, and his novels, in translation, have attracted great popularity in Russia. His friendship with Russia extends back to his days as a common laborer in the 1920's. He has always been able to adjust to the Party line, although in some of his novels a somewhat more liberal point of view is evident. Striking are the facts that he is no longer associated with the central secretariat of the Party and that his name was not once mentioned at the Latvian writers' congress in December 1959. E. C. Helmreich

6:1819. Kripens, Arveds. PULKVEDIS OSKARS KALPAKS [Colonel Oskars Kalpaks]. Daugavas Vanagi 1957 (2): 15-18.

Portrait by a noted Latvian military authority of the first commander in chief of the nascent Latvian armed forces in 1918-19 as a brave combat officer, who as former commander of the Russian 103rd Infantry Regiment had received all possible military decorations and honors, and did not hesitate to lead the Latvian army during the country's most critical times in an almost hopeless battle against the Bolsheviks. Ironically, after having witnessed the decisive victory of his troops, Kalpaks died in a sudden brush with German troops which took place by mistake. E. Anderson

6:1820. Rintala, Marvin (Brown Univ.). THE PROBLEM OF GENERATIONS IN FINNISH COMMUNISM. American Slavic and East European Review 1958 17(2):190-202.

A case study of the political significance of generational differences. The strengths and weaknesses of Finnish Communism are analyzed in terms of the historical environments in which different generations of Finnish Communists experienced their formative years (seventeen to twenty-five). Finnish workers between these ages during the Civil War of 1918 were more likely to become and remain Communists than those Finnish workers whose formative years occurred in later, less divisive times. The future of Finnish Communism may well depend on whether there are more such disruptive periods as 1918. Based primarily on biographical information about Communist members of the Finnish parliament and memoirs of prominent Finnish Communists. A

6:1821. Vengrys, A. AGRARINIAI KLAUSIMAI LIETUVOS MARKSISTŲ RAŠTUOSE 1920-1930 mm. [Agrarian questions in the writings of Lithuanian Marxists, 1920-1930]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai 1958 (5):3-15. Declares that the Lithuanian Marxists in the 1920's denounced the government's land reform as actually strengthening the hold of the bourgeoisie on agriculture. The Marxists also corrected their own program in light of mistakes made in 1919, as in opposing the division of large estates. A. E. Senn

6:1822. Veterāns, J. VĒL PAR 1919. G. CĪNĀM PIE VENTAS UN RĪGAS [Something about the battles at Venta and Riga]. Strēlnieks 1957 1:18-233. Reveals some dissension between the former members of the Latvian Rifle Brigades of World War I and the forces of Colonel Kalpaks (and Colonel Balodis during the Latvian war of independence, 1918-20) in regard to their proper role in the formation of the Latvian Republic. The author opposes the exaggeration of the role of a few companies of Colonel Balodis in the defense of Lepaya and the liberation of Riga in 1919. He points to the direct and indirect help given by the German Iron Division under General von der Goltz and by the British Navy under Admiral Cowan to protect the national Latvian government. He also reveals that the commanders of the Soviet forces detached to occupy Latvia were the Latvian colonels Vācietis and Mangulis, who deliberately hesitated to take over the remaining part of Latvia in order to help the national Latvian units to survive. The units of the Latvian Red rifle regiments that wanted to go over to the Latvian national forces, which were at the time associated with the German Iron Division, missed contact with the Latvian units, but surrendered to the German captain Borke, who burned them alive in a barn. This horrible incident prevented the other units from deserting from the Red forces. Later the attitude of the Latvian rifle regiments caused the fall of Riga (on 22 May 1919), and many soldiers of Latvian birth found their way into national Latvian forces. E. Anderson

6:1823. Vitkūnas, A. AGRARINIAI SANTYKIAI BURŽUAZINEJE LIETUVOJE [Agrarian relations in bourgeois Lithuania]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai 1958 (5): 19-34. Maintains that the peasants in independent Lithuania were the object of exploitation by foreign and domestic capital. Dissatisfied with the existing system, they became revolutionary. A. E. Senn

6:1824. Vitkūnas, A. IMPERIALIZMO POŽYMIŲ PASIREIŠKIMAS BURŽUAZINĖS LIETUVOS EKONOMIKOJE [Manifestations of imperialism in the economy of bourgeois Lithuania]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai 1959 (6):25-40. Lithuania's limited banking and industry between the wars was characterized by the development of monopolistic practices. Extensive state capitalism furthered the concentration of wealth. Foreign investors intentionally limited Lithuanian industrial production so as to keep Lithuania as a market and a source of raw materials. A. E. Senn

6:1825. Vitkūnas, A. ŽĖMĖS ŪKIO GAMYBOS PABŪTIS BURŽUAZINEJE LIETUVOJE [The condition of agricultural production in bourgeois Lithuania]. Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai 1959 (6):3-20. Maintains that Lithuanian agriculture between the wars was closely tied to the international market and therefore suffered from the post-1929 depression and was incapable of the fullest possible development. A. E. Senn

## SPAIN

See also: 6:1658

6:1826. Bustinza Ugarte, Pedro. EVOLUCION DE LA NATALIDAD EN ESPAÑA EN LOS ULTIMOS TREINTA AÑOS [Evolution of the birth rate in Spain in the last thirty years]. Revista Internacional de Sociología (Spain) 1958 16(63):455-482. A discussion concerning information obtained from an investigation by the Balmes Institute of Sociology aimed at assessing the scope and importance of several determining factors in the evolution of the birth rate in modern Spain. E. G. (IHE 30004)

6:1827. Fúster Vilaplana, Fernando. LA OFENSIVA ROJA EN EL SECTOR DE PEÑARROYA (ENERO DE 1939) [The Red offensive in the Peñarroya sector (January 1939)]. Revista de Historia Militar (Spain) 1958 2(3):99-156. Examines this campaign from a military point of view, discussing terrain, forces, and plan and development of operations. An appendix shows the composition and organization of both armies. Diagrams are included. R. O. (IHE 29998)

6:1828. Simón Díaz, José. CIEN FICHAS SOBRE. . . I. LA IGLESIA CATOLICA DURANTE LA SEGUNDA REPUBLICA [One hundred titles on. . . I. The Catholic Church during the Second Republic]. El Libro Español (Spain) 1958 1(12):648-654. A selection, arranged by subject, of works published between 1931 and 1958 (including the years of the civil war) which can be found in the libraries of Madrid (Biblioteca Nacional, Biblioteca del Ateneo and Biblioteca del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas). M. Ll. (IHE 30034)

## Latin America

See: 6:1669

## Middle East

See also: 6:1847

6:1829. Durman, Karel. BOJ AMERICKÉHO IMPERIALISMU O SYRSKÝ MANDÁT V ROCE 1919 [The fight of American imperialism for the Syrian mandate in 1919]. Československý Časopis Historický 1959 7(1):70-105. Deals with the history of Syria as a French mandate up to the summer of 1920, with emphasis on U.S. investments and Wilsonian diplomacy with regard to the Middle East. Although American efforts achieved some results, they failed to produce any lasting and positive contribution to U.S. foreign policy in that particular region. Based entirely on monographic and periodical literature. F. Wagner

6:1830. Philby, H. St. J.B. RIYADH: ANCIENT AND MODERN. Middle East Journal 1959 13(2):129-141. Description of the changes that occurred in Riyadh during the years that the author lived in the capital of Saudi Arabia. Ibn Saud was the leader in the modernization of the city. K. Eubank



6:1831. Stirling, Paul. RELIGIOUS CHANGE IN REPUBLICAN TURKEY. Middle East Journal 1958 12(4):395-408. An analysis of the religious reforms begun by Mustafa Kemal and continued by his followers shows a fourfold purpose: Westernization, nationalism, internal propaganda, and greater efficiency in social institutions. The results of the reforms were 1) a decrease in conspicuous religious behavior; 2) an increase in secularization of Islam; 3) a widening religious gap between town and country, and 4) the destruction of the power of Islam to act independent of the government. K. Eubank

6:1832. Unsigned. GERMAN IDEAS ON IRAQ. 1937-1938. Middle East Journal 1958 12(2):195-204. Publishes report of Fritz Grobba, German minister to Iraq, dated December 1937, as well as parts of a second report from Grobba in the summer of 1938. The reports have been taken from microfilms of the records of the German Foreign Office, available in the National Archives, Washington, and in the Public Record Office, London. Despite the title, this is an analysis of the Pan-Arab movement and its relation to German foreign policy. Grobba finds the rulers the least united in the movement, each seeking his own ends. The British were fostering a movement for union between the governments, hoping to dominate the resulting product. The most important agency in the Pan-Arab movement was the Arab peoples, who were sympathetic to National Socialism and ready to fight the British. They also feared Italian ambitions. All Arabs were convinced that Germany was friendly, strong enough to help them, and without designs on Arab territory. They admired the national unity given to Germany by Hitler. Grobba strongly recommended that use be made by Germany of these friendly feelings. K. Eubank

#### Pacific Area

6:1833. Graham, B. D. (Australian National Univ.). GRAZIERS IN POLITICS, 1917 TO 1929. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1959 8(32):383-391. The graziers were conservative. They disliked the Labor party, which represented their workers, and feared that Labor governments would pass unfavorable legislation and promote foreigners and Communists. The graziers were satisfied with the marketing organization of their industry, opposed any change in land tenure and labor relations, and advocated lower tariffs, freight rates, and taxes. Small farmers, not graziers, founded the Country party and advocated price support schemes and marketing pools. The graziers often supported the Country party politically and financially. They made the Country party more conservative and sought to make it associate closely with the National party. G. D. Bearce

#### Soviet Union

See also: 6:1644, 1647, 1653, 1814, 1819, 1822

6:1834. Campbell, Robert W. (Univ. of Southern California). THE MECHANIZATION OF ACCOUNTING IN THE SOVIET UNION. American Slavic and East European Review 1958 17(1):59-80. A description of Soviet efforts to introduce accounting machinery into their economic administration, from the period from 1928 to the present. Despite ambitious plans for the mechanization of accounting, the production and stock of accounting machinery remained very small up to the 1950's, and the accounting work of the Soviet economy continued to be done predominantly by hand in pen and ink. This has limited the detail and speed of Soviet accounting, and has therefore made accounting a less effective control device than it might have been. Based on Soviet accounting journals, laws and textbooks. A

6:1835. Eiselt, Werner. NEKROLOG AUF EINE REVOLUTION [Necrology of a revolution]. Zukunft 1958 (11):1-313. A critical discussion of a new German-language edition of Trotsky's The Revolution Betrayed. Trotsky's thesis at the class structure was done away with in the Soviet Union confronted with Milovan Djilas' view that a new class de-

veloped. Trotsky's arguments are disputable because he regards historical categories as natural categories. Special emphasis is also placed on Trotsky's analysis of the development of the Soviet bureaucracy. Based on L. Trotsky, The Revolution Betrayed, and on Milovan Djilas, The New Class. A (t)

6:1836. Eitner, Hans-Jürgen (Frankfurt am Main). CHEFIDEOLOGE DES KREML - - MICHAÏL ANDREJEVITSCH SUSLOW [Leading theorist of the Kremlin - - Mikhail Andreievich Suslov]. Osteuropa 1960 10(6):404-406. Biographical note on Suslov, whose past and present career remains veiled in secrecy. Born in 1902, the son of a peasant, he began his political activity as a member of a Committee for the Poor Peasants, 1918-1920. He later received a higher education and in 1930 became instructor at the University of Moscow. The author lists the various positions held by him in the following years. In 1948, through his speech at the celebration in memory of Lenin, he received recognition by Russian authorities and also came to the attention of the West. He drew up the resolution which denounced Tito at the Cominform meeting at Sinaia, Rumania, in 1948. From 1950 to 1954 he was a member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and since 1954 he has been chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet Union. Although his influence and importance has been uneven, he has always been able to maintain himself in the political conflicts since Stalin's death. The author holds that his influence in the Kremlin has often been overestimated in the West. E. C. Helmreich

6:1837. Ellis, C. H. (London). OPERATIONS ON TRANS-CASPIA 1918-1919 AND THE 26 COMMISSARS CASE. St. Antony's Papers 1959 (6):129-151. Describes military operations along the Central Asian railway against the forces of the Bolshevik autonomous government of Russian Turkistan in 1918-1919, which followed a revolt by railway workers in Transcaspia against the Soviet in Tashkent, supported by Turkman tribesmen and a detachment of British-Indian troops from Persia. The British object was to deny use of the Caspian port of Krasnovodsk and the Central Asian railway to the Turkish army advancing on Baku, and prevent cotton stocks becoming available to the Turko-German armies. Following the Turkish occupation of Baku in September 1918, twenty-six Bolshevik Commissars from Baku were arrested and shot by Menshevik-Social Revolutionary authorities in Krasnovodsk. The writer refutes the attempt of Soviet historians to place responsibility for this atrocity on the British. A

6:1838. Ginsburgs, George (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE SOVIET PROCURACY AND FORTY YEARS OF SOCIALIST LEGALITY. American Slavic and East European Review 1959 18(1):34-62. A study of the changing role and functions of the office of the Soviet Procuracy since its inception in 1922, particularly its work in connection with "general supervision." Created in order to ensure observance of the laws promulgated by the central authorities, by organs of local government, and by the administrative apparatus, the Procuracy at first enforced "general supervision over socialist legality" primarily by means of protests and suggestions lodged with the offending agencies. Gradually, however, the function of "supervision over legality" was reinterpreted into "supreme supervision over the strict execution of the laws," a much broader concept which entailed a drastic expansion of the Procuracy's duties and powers and a basic alteration of its operational techniques essentially into those of a prosecuting agency. The new law on the Procuracy, of 24 May 1955, again stresses its original function, but the dichotomy in the organ's role and duties continues to persist even now. Based on texts of Soviet laws and Soviet legal studies on the office of the Procuracy. A

6:1839. Golubtsov, V. S. IZ ISTORII RAZRABOTKI URALO-KUZNETSKOI PROBLEMY V 1918-1920 GG. [From the history of the solution of the Ural-Kuznetsk problem in the years 1918-1920]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 1957 (4):129-159. The occupation in 1918 of the main base of the Russian mining industry, the Ukraine, made the industrial development of the backward eastern areas an urgent necessity. In the first half of 1918 the Bolsheviks already began to make plans for centralized exploitation of the natural resources of the Ural and Kuznetsk coal basin (now Stalinsk). In 1920 this problem became one of the most important elements in the



project for the electrification of the whole country. The Ural-Kuznetsk industrial combine was formed in 1930, and in 1937 the production of pig-iron in the eastern areas alone was as high as that of the whole tsarist Empire in 1913. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution, and the State Archives of Saratov Region. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1840. Halliday, E. M. (North Carolina State College). WHERE IGNORANT ARMIES CLASHED BY NIGHT. *American Heritage* 1958 10(1):26-29, 120-125. Describes the 1918-19 campaign in which American troops met the Red Army in Russia. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1841. Kaser, M. C. (Geneva). ESTIMATING THE SOVIET NATIONAL INCOME. *Economic Journal* 1957 67(265): 83-104. Estimates of the Russian national income have been made for a century, and the USSR Central Statistical Administration has prepared national accounts for nearly every year since the First World War. The emergence, especially in the past decade, of a considerable body of foreign work (culminating in the studies of Abram Bergson and associates, which are reviewed in some detail) paralleling the official statistics -- few of which are, however, published -- is explained by the unsatisfactory valuation procedures used. The improvements being introduced into the Soviet series and the revaluation techniques of the various British and American alternatives are discussed. The author concludes that the Soviet national product in the early 1950's was about one-third the size of the product of the United States at U.S. prices. A

6:1842. Korol, Nestor. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST UKRAINIANS IN THE USSR IN NATIONAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1958 14(2):166-171. Maintains that national and political discrimination against the Ukrainians started in 1918 with the arrival of the Communist troops in Ukraine. Henceforth the Russians increased their efforts to destroy the national feeling of the Ukrainians. Among the measures taken by the Russians to this end were the establishment in the Ukraine of new institutions and universities, in which Russian "specialists" taught in the Russian, not the Ukrainian, language, and the encouragement of Ukrainian scholars to accept posts outside their own country. A falsification of Ukrainian folklore, language and history resulted from these measures. Catherine Koumarianou

6:1843. McNeal, Robert H. (Univ. of Alberta). LENIN'S ATTACK ON STALIN: REVIEW AND REAPPRAISAL. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1959 18(3):295-314. Reviews the relations between V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin, principally in the period 1922-1923, in the light of the evidence available since N.S. Khrushchev's revelations of 1956. Although it has often been said that Lenin categorically broke with Stalin, it seems that Lenin actually was torn between his utopian aspirations and his respect for Stalin's Bolshevik toughness and was unable to decide upon an uncompromising attack on Stalin, except perhaps on the eve of the stroke that removed him from active life forever. L.D. Trotsky, whom Lenin deputized to attack some of Stalin's policies, seems to have failed badly, bringing neither firm moral conviction nor competent political tactics to the affair, while Stalin manipulated documents and people with consummate skill in order to survive the grave crisis that threatened him in mid-April 1923. Based mainly on the documents published by Trotsky and the Khrushchev regime. A

6:1844. Martysevich, I. D. K VOPROSU OB OSNOV-NYKH ETAPAKH RAZVITIIA SOVETSKOGO SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO PRAVA [On the question of the main phases in the development of Soviet socialist law]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta* 1957 (3):137-153. Soviet law, like the Soviet state, passed through two phases of development: 1) the transition from capitalism to socialism (1917-1934), and 2) the completion of socialist construction and the gradual transition to communism (1935-1957). The first phase may be divided into the following periods: the October Revolution and the foundation of the Soviet state, foreign intervention and the civil war, the reconstruction of the economy, formation of the Soviet Union, socialist industrialization of the country and collectivization of the economy. The second phase consisted of the following stages: completion of the socialist construction, the Second World War, reconstruction and development of the national economy in the postwar years, transition to communism. Based on Lenin's works and lectures given at the history faculty of Moscow University in 1952 and 1953. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1845. Morgan, Glenn G. (San José State College). LENIN'S LETTER ON THE SOVIET PROCURACY. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1960 19(1):10-28. A chronological study of the steps involved in the resuscitation of the Procuracy (Attorney General's Office) in the Soviet Union in the spring of 1922. Since 1922 the Soviets have claimed that Lenin's "famous" letter of 20 May 1922 to the Politburo was the basis for the Procuracy's structure and functions, whereas the facts indicate the letter could not have served as an overt influence on the delegates to the session which adopted the draft statute on the Procuracy. Based on Soviet legal journals, newspapers, books on the Procuracy, Lenin's works, legal writings, and the journals of various Soviet governmental meetings.

6:1846. Mouskhély, Michel (Univ. of Strassburg). DAS PARADOX DES SOWJETISCHEN BUNDESSTAATES [The paradox of the Soviet federal state]. *Schweizer Monatshefte* 1959 39(8):764-782. Communism leads to a unified "Republic of Workers." The author raises the question whether federalism is compatible with Communism. In the Soviet Union federalism is a means to an end and has ultimately to be extinguished. Lenin regarded the federal principle as a means toward overcoming national disunion in Russia. The federal constitution and the federal institutions are shaped accordingly. In the first place, Soviet federalism is less de jure federalism than de facto federalism; legal obligations, formal guarantees, and institutions are not as important as the real and manifold participation of the federal members in the leadership of the country. Secondly, the originality of Soviet federalism lies in the fact that although its form is erected on nationalities, its content is influenced by socialist unity. Hence Stalin's formula: "Federalism with national form and social content." Of these two aspects the social is destined to overcome the national. Since there are no formal and institutional obstacles, the process of unification is already taking place in all areas. Federalism, having performed the service that was expected of it, is coming to an end. A (t)

6:1847. Niamiha, H. (New York). EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SCIENCE IN THE B.S.S.R. A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE SOVIET PERIOD. *Belorussian Review* 1959 (7): 40-50. Discusses the achievements of the Belorussian SSR in the fields of education, drama, film, musicology and language. The author suggests that apart from the brief period of the N.E.P. and from the years of the Second World War, the expression of genuine Belorussian culture has been consistently hampered by Great Russian centralism. Jean Jull

6:1848. Shapko, V. M. OSUSHCHESTVLENIE LENINSKIKH PRINTSIPOV SOTSIALISTICHESKOI ZAKONNOSTI (1921-1925 GODY) [The realization of Leninist principles in socialist law (1921-1925)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (3):73-90. Affirms that Lenin's principles were realized in that 1) the masses were consulted preliminary to the introduction of the new socialist laws, and 2) the legal system was made into a decisive weapon in the struggle for the new society. The author describes in particular Lenin's efforts to create a unified legal administration by the subordination of the local courts to centralized supervision; Kamenev, Rykov and others opposed Lenin's proposals both in the commission set up by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and in the Politburo, but were defeated at the plenum of the third session of the Central Committee, 26 May 1922. He stresses the part played by adult education and by the Party press in realizing the Leninist principles of socialist legality. Jean Jull

6:1849. Skorodumow, Wsewolod (Munich). WIE DIE "GROSSE SÄUBERUNG" IN KASACHSTAN BEGANN [How the "Great Purge" in Kazakhstan began]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(2/3): 155-167. The purges were not carried through with the same intensity in all regions of the USSR. In Kazakhstan, where the intelligentsia, particularly the teachers, had maintained their independent views, the purge was unusually severe. The Moscow authorities sent in commissions in 1935 which systematically began to infiltrate and control all governmental and Party bureaus. They soon had complete dossiers on most of the leading men of the Republic. The whole educational system was purged of "enemies of the people," and officials in the governmental departments were replaced, in order to increase Stalin's control. The purges did not happen without warning, but were, rather, very carefully prepared and rehearsed. E. C. Helmreich



6:1850. Smirnov, I. I. U ISTOKOV VELIKOGO PO-CHINA. K 40-LETIU VOZNIKNOVENIA KOMMUNISTICHESKIKH SUBBOTNIKOV [At the source of the great initiative. On the fortieth anniversary of the Communist Subbotnik movement]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (3):128-137. Describes the means used to overcome the transport crisis of 1919, and the way they stimulated a new attitude toward socialist production. Acting on an appeal by Lenin at the Extraordinary Plenum of the Moscow Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, 3 June 1919, the Party cell of the Moscow classification yard of the Moscow-Kazan Line resolved to carry on work from 7 P.M. on Saturdays to 6 A.M. on Sundays until the complete defeat of the counter-revolutionary armies. This stimulated the growth of a widespread Subbotnik movement, and of other forms of voluntary overtime. The voluntary Komsomol teams of the 1920's and 1930's that worked in socialist competition, and the voluntary decisions of workers to exceed their quotas are further expressions of this spirit. The author gives data on the number and Party rank of workers of the Moscow classification yard in 1919 and the dates on which other branches took up Saturday-night work. Based on material in the Institute for Party History of the Moscow and Moscow Province Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, some of which has been published in *Kommunisticheskie subbotniki v Moskve i v Moskovskoi Gubernii* [The Communist Subbotniks in Moscow and the Moscow Province]. Jean Jull

6:1851. Unsigned. IZ DOKUMENTOV I.A. M. SVERDLOVA [Some Sverdlov documents]. *Novaia i noveishaia istoriia* 1957 1(5):117-25. Publishes ten documents of I.M. Sverdlov -- speeches, telegrams, letters -- dating from the years 1918-1919 and mostly of a hortatory character. The longest is an appeal to the Spartacists comparing the "German January" with the "Russian July." These documents will form part of a collection of selected works which will be published in three volumes by M. M. Vasser, L. V. Ivanov, and A. N. Sokolova. R. V. Burks

6:1852. Vasser, M. M. BOR'BA KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII PROTIV ANTILENINSKOI "RABOCHEI OPPOZITSII" I EEE RAZNOVIDNOSTEI V PERVE GODY NEPA (X-XII S'EZDY PARTII) [The struggle of the Communist Party against the anti-Lenin "Workers' Opposition" and its different varieties in the first years of the N.E.P. (Party congresses X-XII)]. *Vestnik moskovskogo Universiteta* 1957 (4):161-187. Detailed account of the struggle of Lenin and the Party against anarchist and syndicalist opportunists who hid behind the assumed name "Workers' Opposition" and tried to distort Lenin's theory on the transition from capitalism to socialism. Based on material from the Institute for Marxism-Leninism and on Lenin's works. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1853. Verkhovskii, V. I. IZ ISTORII PARTIINOGO UKOVODSTVA PECHAT'IU (1921-23 GODY) [From the history of Party guidance of the press (1921-1923)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (3):138-151. Describes the reorganization of the press by Lenin. In 1921 he passed decrees introducing payment by readers for newspapers and regulating the distribution of nonperiodical literature. In the future papers were to be run on an economic basis. These measures caused thousands of papers to stop printing. The following measures were taken to overcome the crisis: 1) Local Executive Committees, which were de facto newspaper editors, received subsidies from the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs to cover losses incurred; 2) a "Press Day" was inaugurated to impress upon the masses the importance of the press, and to attract factory correspondents from among the workers, and 3) a sub-department of Agitprop was set up to supervise the work of the Russian Telegraph Agency and to insure that the press was used as a weapon in the class struggle. In January 1922 papers outside the state network were ordered to close, while local party organs were to join the state network. By July 1923 the number of papers in print had again risen and the "first steps" had been taken toward Party guidance of the press. The author deals only with the RSFR. Based on published Russian material. Jean Jull

6:1854. Vestuti, Guido. A PROPOSITO DI UNA RE-SENTE BIOGRAFIA DI TROTSKY [Concerning a recent Trotsky biography]. *Il Politico* 1959 24(4):758-763. Deals with certain concepts expounded by Isaac Deutscher in his *The Prophet Armed -- Trotsky 1921-1929* (London: Oxford University Press, 1959). The reviewer emphasizes that the fact that Trotsky

gradually abandoned the "democratic" position which he had held in his struggle with Lenin in 1903, and was thus suppressed by the Party and his own Party machinery, was responsible for the critical situation of the opposition to Stalin. The reviewer also recalls that many of the crimes attributed to Stalinism had a base in the conceptions of Lenin, as a result of which there was no continuity between the solutions of Leninism and Stalinism. A (t)

6:1855. Weymar, Ernst. MATERIALIEN UND KOMMENTARE: DIE SOZIALISIERUNG DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT IN DER SOWJETUNION, IN MITTELDEUTSCHLAND UND IN JUGOSLAWIEN [Materials and commentary: the socialization of agriculture in the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Yugoslavia]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(1):12-36. With plentiful use of statistics, describes in the first part the theoretical bases and shifting actions in the socialization of agriculture in Russia (1917-1958) and in East Germany (1945-1958). In the second installment the author discusses the shifts in collectivization policy in Yugoslavia since 1945. F. B. M. Hollyday

6:1856. Wheeler, Geoffrey (Lieutenant Colonel). RACE RELATIONS IN SOVIET MUSLIM ASIA. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1960 47(2):93-105. There has been much material improvement in Russian Moslem Asia since 1917 -- in education, public health, and industrial and agricultural productivity. But there has been little mingling between Russian and Moslem, and the number of Russian settlers has steadily increased. E. Wright

6:1857. Zaletaieva, T. E. (Leningrad). V. I. LENIN O PROIZVODSTVENNOI PROPAGANDE [V. I. Lenin on production propaganda]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (3):152-158. A short account of Lenin's teachings on production. The author stresses Lenin's demand for the political education of the workers and for their participation in the running of industry. She praises his use of the press and of the system of model workers to encourage workers' participation and considers his popularization of the State Plan for Electrification in the years 1921-22 to be particularly brilliant. Based on published Russian material. Jean Jull

### United States of America

See also: 6:1680, 1684, 1690, 1705, 1706, 1719, 1722, 1829

6:1858. Bloch, Herman D. (Howard Univ.). THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE NEW YORK NEGRO IN RETROSPECT. *Phylon Quarterly* 1959 20(4):327-344. Although Negroes accounted for at least twenty-five per cent of consumer trade in Harlem, New York, in the 1920's, Negroes were seldom hired as workers there. Subsequent developments continued to show patterns of discrimination. Devious methods were utilized by some New York employers to restrict their personnel to white persons, despite the training, competence and other qualities of Negro applicants. Others sought to restrict Negroes to menial jobs. In addition, the Negro was not only last hired, but the soonest separated from his position. As a result, he was kept in a state of frustration which, according to his temperament, bred bitterness, hatred, or apathy. The basic purpose of discrimination was economic: the Negro's low status helped control the demands of white workers, even though the over-all income of white people was much higher than that of Negroes. The latter have responded to conditions in several ways: by acting as strikebreakers, by passing as white, by exerting economic and political pressure when possible, and by such actions as the Harlem riot of 1935. Legal protection and economic prosperity are necessary to the social advance of the Negro. L. Filler

6:1859. Galbraith, John Kenneth (Harvard Univ.). THE DAYS OF BOOM AND BUST. *American Heritage* 1958 9(5):28-33, 101-103. Traces the climb of the stock market in the 1920's and the signs which should have made it possible to predict the crash of 1929. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1860. Handy, Robert T. (Union Theological Seminary). THE AMERICAN RELIGIOUS DEPRESSION, 1925-1935. *Church History* 1960 29(1):3-16. A presidential address. The religious depression, which antedated the economic one, and the identification of Protestantism with American culture



weakened the churches before the economic depression struck. Hence the religious revival customary in times of economic depression was absent in the thirties, and sects proliferated. The resurgence of social concern on the part of the churches is to be seen in relation to the permanent contribution of the social gospel. The depression marked the end of the Protestant era in America as the churches freed themselves from their cultural nexus. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

6:1861. Kehl, James A. (Univ. of Pittsburgh). DEFENDER OF THE FAITH: ORPHAN ANNIE AND THE CONSERVATIVE TRADITION. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1960 59(2): 192-203. Analyzes Harold Grey's comic strip "Little Orphan Annie" as a source for understanding New Deal history. It does not embody a philosophy comparable to that of either Herbert Hoover or F. D. Roosevelt, but is a widely heard voice, representative of the conservative opposition to the New Deal, expressing the Protestant ethic, "rugged individualism," and opposition to government intervention in the life of the individual. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1862. Pusey, Merlo J. F. D. R. vs. THE SUPREME COURT. *American Heritage* 1958 9(3):24-27, 105-107. Re-examines the dispute between Franklin D. Roosevelt and the U.S. Supreme Court in 1937 and concludes that the evaluation that Roosevelt "lost the battle but won the war" is not accurate. Congress became more careful in drawing up its acts, and thus less judicial action was necessary. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1863. Ruetten, Richard T. ANACONDA JOURNALISM: THE END OF AN ERA. *Journalism Quarterly* 1960 37(1): 3-12. In 1959 the Anaconda Company of Montana sold its chain of eight newspapers to a Midwestern syndicate. By 1929 this company, with its numerous business interests, had quietly acquired the papers it later sold. The Anaconda chain attempted to exert political influence through editorials, anonymous paid advertisements and censorship of the news. Anti-Anaconda newspapers, a 1935 legislative investigation and articles in national magazines revealed the company's journalistic influence. The sale of its newspapers was probably a move to improve Anaconda's relations with the public. L. Gara

6:1864. Russell, Francis. TRAGEDY IN DEDHAM. *American Heritage* 1958 9(6):52-57, 109. A retrospect of the trial of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, in which the author sees overtones of Greek tragedy. Illustrated. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1865. Toland, John. DEATH OF A DIRIGIBLE. *American Heritage* 1959 10(2):18-23, 90-93. Recounts the career and tragic crash of the dirigible "Shenandoah," 2 September 1925. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1866. Venkatarmani, M. S. SOME ASPECTS OF LIFE AND POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN 1932. *International Review of Social History* 1958 3 (3):361-384. Examines the efforts of the Socialist Party of America to emerge as a significant political force in American life at the time of the Great Depression and particularly during the election of 1932. The author concludes that although the intellectual elements in the country strongly supported the party's candidate, Norman Thomas, it was primarily as a protest vote. Labor and farmer support for Socialists was most significantly lacking. The anticipated popular disillusionment with the new Democratic regime after 1932 failed to materialize. The unexpected and "outstanding qualities of leadership displayed by Roosevelt and the popularity of the legislative measures he sponsored . . . served further to make the [Socialist] party a factor of minor importance on the political scene." Draws heavily on the papers of, and correspondence with, Norman Thomas. A. H. Kittell

6:1867. Williams, T. Harry (Louisiana State Univ.). THE GENTLEMAN FROM LOUISIANA: DEMAGOGUE OR DEMOCRAT. *Journal of Southern History* 1960 26(1):3-21. Huey P. Long stands without a rival as the greatest of Southern mass leaders. "He asked the Southern United States to turn its gaze from 'nigger' devils and take a long, hard look at itself. He asked people to forget the past, the glorious past and the sad past, and address themselves to the present. There is something wrong here, he said, and we can fix it up ourselves. Bluntly, forcibly, even crudely, he injected an element of realism into Southern politics." Not without reason did one of his unfavorable critics say that Long was the first Southerner since Calhoun to have an original idea, the first to extend the boundaries of political thought. Above all, he gave the Southern masses hope. He did some foolish things and some wrong things. There is a tragedy in the story, and perhaps it is not entirely his fault that he did not become the South's peerless Progressive. Perhaps the lesson of Long is that if in a democracy needed changes are denied too long by an interested minority, the changes, when they come, will come with a measure of repression and revenge. Perhaps the gravest indictment that can be made of Southern politics in recent times is that the urge for reform had to be accomplished by pressures that left in leaders like Long a degree of cynicism about the democratic process. S. E. Humphreys

6:1868. Zeigler, Luther Harmon, Jr. (Graduate student, Univ. of Illinois). SENATOR WALTER GEORGE'S 1938 CAMPAIGN. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1959 43(4):333-352. Examines the 1938 Georgia senatorial primary campaign in which President Franklin D. Roosevelt sought to purge Walter F. George, a conservative supporter of the New Deal, by backing Lawrence Camp, Federal district attorney in Atlanta. Despite New Deal support Camp was handily defeated. By appealing to irrelevant but important issues and by taking advantage of political factions within the state, George was able to divert skillfully discussion away from the New Deal program and focus it on regional and historic issues designed to arouse voter antagonism against outside interests. R. Lowitt



## F.1939-1945

## GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 6:940, 1739, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1746

6:1869. Chase, Eugene P. (Lafayette College, Pennsylvania). PETER FRASER AT SAN FRANCISCO. Political Science 1959 11(1):17-24. The author (who was secretary of the Trusteeship Committee at the San Francisco Conference on International Organization in 1945) describes the work and personality of the New Zealand premier, Peter Fraser, who was chairman of this committee. The significant role played by Fraser in drawing up the Charter of the United Nations is emphasized. Barbara Waldstein

6:1870. Maiskii, I. M. LEGENDY I DEISTVITEL'NOST' PO POVODU VYKHODA RUSSKOGO IZDANIA KNIGI R. HERVUDA "RUZVEL'T I GOPKINS GLAZAMI OCHEVIDTSA") Legends and reality (on the occasion of the publication of the Russian edition of the book by R. Sherwood, Roosevelt and Hopkins, Seen With the Eyes of an Eyewitness)). Novaia i Novelaia Istoriia 1959 (6):76-81. Criticizes Robert Sherwood's tendency to idealize his heroes and American reality during the Second World War. Maiskii offers what he considers a objective and balanced characterization of Roosevelt and Hopkins, in which, nevertheless, the positive qualities in both cases predominate. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1871. --. [STEPHEN OSUSKY]. Slovakia 1959 9(5). Vnuk, Francis, STEPHEN OSUSKY AND MARCH 1939, pp. 5-68. Čulen, Constantine, OSUSKY AFTER MARCH 14, 1939, pp. 69-75. Vnuk describes Osusky's refusal, with French support, to surrender the Czechoslovak Embassy in Paris following the German invasion of Bohemia and Moravia (March 1939), on the grounds that the Czechoslovak Embassy represented Slovakia and Ruthenia as well. He suggests that the French supported Osusky so that the 50,000 Slovak citizens in France would join the Czechoslovak Legion. Čulen reviews Osusky's career as Masaryk's protégé and as the politician "who fought the rights of his people to freedom," in particular his activities in France and his ultimate expulsion by Beneš from the London Government in Exile in March 1942. Jean Detiere

## Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

See also: 6:931, 1894

6:1872. Cygański, Mirosław (Archiwum Państwowe m. Łodzi i Województwa Łódzkiego [State Archives of the City and Voivodeship of Łódź]). CHEF DER ZIVILVERWALTUNG IM ARMEE-OBERKOMMANDO 8 I POZOSTALE PO NIM KTA [Chief of the Civilian Administration with the 8th Army Supreme Command and his surviving office records]. Archiwum 1959 31:55-63. Description of an office formed for the administration of the Polish territories occupied by the German Eighth Army. The office was formed in August 1939 and on 25 October of the same year was replaced by the normal administration. Originally its authority spread over the voivodeships of Warsaw and Łódź, but later it also included those of Lublin and Kielce. The author enumerates the relatively few records produced by this office that are extant (about forty per cent) and preserved in the State Archives in Łódź. A. F. Dygnas

6:1873. Kiung, N. F., T. A. Illeritskaia and B. G. Litvak, eds. BUKHENVAL'DSKOE SOPROTVIVLENIE [The resistance at Buchenwald]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1957 (6):82-110. Includes the publication of a series of documents from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution on the struggle of Soviet citizens in fascist imprisonment [See abstract 5:2453]. Included are reports and letters dealing with the situation of the prisoners in the camp, propaganda work of the underground organizations, and sabotage in fascist plants. The documents date from the spring of 1945. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1874. Klein, Bernard (Congregation Beth Jacob, Union City, New Jersey). THE JUDENRAT. Jewish Social Studies 1960 22(1):27-42. A case study of the activities of the Judenräte in Hungary stressing particularly the way in which these councils, formally set up for liaison between the Jewish

community and the Germans, were actually used as Gestapo tools to implement the annihilation of the Jews. The author documents also the activities of the Judenräte in helping the needy and in providing limited resistance to the Germans.

A. B. Rollins

6:1875. Unsigned. DOCUMENTI SULLA PERSECUZIONE DEGLI EBREI ITALIANI [Documents on the persecution of Jews in Italy]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1957 (49):60-66. Testimony given by Armirio Wachberger and collected by Miriam Novicht concerning the persecution of the Italian Jews by the Nazis and particularly the deportation of the Jews of Rome to Auschwitz and Dachau. A (t)

## WORLD WAR II

## Antecedents

6:1876. Åberg, Alf. VINTERKRIGETS EFTERMÄLE [Obituary on the Winter War]. Svensk Tidskrift 1959 46(9):456-463. Reviews the diplomatic background of the Russo-Finnish War, 1939-1940. The author considers that the war was inevitable, as was also the Swedish policy of neutral assistance. By maintaining its independence, Finland succeeded beyond all expectations. Roberta G. Selleck

6:1877. Hukunda, Shigeo (Kanazawa Univ.). NACHI-DOITSU NO TAIISO-KÔGEKI-KETTEI NO JIKI TO DÔKI [The time and motive of the decision by Nazi Germany to attack the USSR]. Hôgaku Ronsô 1957 63(5):116-148. Nazi Germany decided on war against the Soviet Union, not after the Berlin Conference of 12-13 November 1940, but at a meeting between Hitler and the highest military leaders on 31 July 1940. By that time, Operation "Sea Lion" had been substantially abandoned, and the realization of the plan for aggression in the Mediterranean and North Africa was becoming a remote possibility, because of the conflicting demands of Vichy, Spain and Italy. This decision was not motivated by anti-Bolshevik ideology, but by realistic judgment: when Germany controlled all of Continental Europe, Great Britain and the U.S.A. would recognize the de facto situation and appease Germany. This was the only possible course that Germany could select under the circumstances. A

## Military History

## GENERAL

See also: 6:830, 876, 1743, 1876

6:1878. Hillgruber, Andreas (Darmstadt). "UNGARN IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG" [Hungary in the Second World War]. Wehr-Wissenschaftliche Rundschau 1959 9(11):678-679. Presents a brief bibliographic survey of the most important sources and literature on the subject, referring to the author's more comprehensive contribution "Ungarn im Zweiten Weltkrieg," published in the Bücherschau der Weltkriegsbücherei 1959 (Stuttgart, 1960). The author places particular emphasis on the basic work of C. A. Macartney, October the Fifteenth (Edinburgh, 1957), on the dissertation of Gerd Brausch, Deutschland - Ungarn. Die diplomatischen Beziehungen vom Herbst 1937 bis Frühjahr 1939 (Göttingen, 1956), and on accounts of Hungarian Jewish policy and German interventions in this field (contributions by Martin Broszat in Gutachten des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte München, 1958, and the dissertation of Max Munz, Die Verantwortlichkeit für die Judenverfolgungen im Ausland während der nationalsozialistischen Herrschaft [Frankfurt am Main 1958]. A (t)

6:1879. Jouin (Commandant). LE PREMIER GROUPEMENT DE FORCES ITALIENNES OPERE AVEC LES FRANÇAIS [The first Italian force operating with the French]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1959 15(1):53-56. A brief account of the first use of Italian troops with the Free French after the adherence of Italy to the Allies in World War II.

H. J. Gordon, Jr.



6:1880. Khera, P.N. CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN ASIA: A REVIEW ARTICLE. *Journal of the United Service Institution of India* 1958 88(370):51-57. Review of the fifth volume of the official history of the Indian armed forces mainly written by Dharm Pal. The first three parts deal with the fighting in Iraq, Syria and Iran, whose objective was to forestall the establishment of Axis bases in these countries; the fourth describes how Indian troops, in co-operation with the Americans, protected and organized the transport of war materials to Soviet Russia from these lands. Iran, forcibly occupied by Great Britain and the USSR, two 19th-century rivals, served as a highway over which one of the former rivals delivered supplies to the other with the assistance of the United States. The wonder was not that there was confusion in the first months, but that in the end, the strange combination worked. M. Naidis

6:1881. Kissel, Hans (Major General, Frankfurt am Main). DER DEUTSCHE VOLKSSTURM [The German Volksturm 1944-45]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1960 10(4):209-226. Deals with the antecedents, nature, organization and military action of the *Deutscher Volksturm* from the summer of 1944 to the end of the war. Liable to be drafted into the Volksturm were all men fit for service who on account of their militarily important activity in the administration and in military production, were indispensable, and all those who were not eligible for military service because of their age. Organs of the NSDAP registered these men and formed regional Volksturm battalions. In cases where the enemy penetrated Reich territory, the Volksturm battalions were called up to "action" and placed under military units, mainly in order to strengthen their infantry fighting power. The Volksturm was part of the Wehrmacht and not an organ of the Party; the latter was charged with the registration and formation of the Volksturm units mainly for technical organizational reasons. Based on *Reichsgesetzblätter* and *Heeresverordnungsblätter* 1944-45, decrees, orders and proclamations of the Party Chancellery, 1944, and books by Guderian (*Erinnerungen eines Soldaten*) and others. A (t)

6:1882. Klink, Ernst (Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt, Freiburg). DER FINNISCH-SOWJETISCHE KRIEG 1939-40 [The Finnish-Soviet war of 1939-40]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1959 9(12):708-718. Examines the most important diplomatic and military actions in Finland before and during the winter war. The author begins by outlining Finland's role in the Scandinavian states and then discusses the Moscow negotiations in the course of which the Russian demands for the cession of Finnish bases were formulated once again. He describes the strategical and tactical aspects of the course of the war, with emphasis on the Finnish side. In conclusion the author states that the Finnish army never had a chance to hold out for any length of time in this war, but that in spite of the losses suffered through the war and the hard terms imposed under the Moscow peace treaty (including, among others, the cession of Hanko), the main object -- the consolidation of the independence of the country -- was achieved. Two maps are included. Based on scholarly works, memoirs and military publications. A (t)

6:1883. Mordal, Jacques (Paris). LES TRANSPORTS MARITIMES [Maritime transport]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(2):151-170. Aims to recall the problems of the protection of maritime transports in times of war. The fact that twenty-seven million tons were sunk in the course of the two World Wars demonstrates the seriousness of the problem. After a brief review of the past, the author shows how the Allied navies had to adopt the system of convoys beginning in 1917, and had to resume it in 1939. He shows the parallel progress of attack and defense, and then takes by way of example the history of some convoys of World War II: the ill-fated "PQ 17," which lost 22 of 33 cargo ships on the Murmansk route due to German submarines and airplanes, and the successful convoys of Operation "Torch," which escorted 300 warships and merchant vessels and 100,000 soldiers, losing only one ship. The author considers that although atomic warfare will definitely modify the organization of maritime transport and convoys will probably become less important, they will nevertheless still be necessary. But the protection of ships in the ports will henceforth present a problem as serious as that of their protection on the high seas. A (t)

6:1884. Skladkowski-Sławoj, Felicjan (General, former Prime Minister of Poland). INTERNOWANIE W TURCJI [Internment in Turkey]. *Kultura* 1960 14(6):99-118. Ex-

cerpts of a diary covering the period 28 June 1940 - 7 January 1941, spent by Skladkowski in Turkey in initially futile efforts to get into the active service with the Polish, or at least the British, forces. A. F. Dygnas

6:1885. Zochowski, S. KONSPIRACJE NA WYSPACH [Conspiracies on the Islands]. *Kultura* 1960 14(7/8):180-186. Personal recollections of a member of the secret society which existed among the officers of the Polish army in Great Britain. The author gives a rather critical appraisal of this association. He names several officers of the commander in chief's staff who belonged to the society. A. F. Dygnas

#### THEATERS OF OPERATION

##### Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

6:1886. Cailloux, R. (Versailles). 1939-1940: LA GUERRE EN FRANCE ET DANS LES FLANDRES VUE PAR LES ANGLAIS [1939-1940: The war in France and in Flanders as seen by the English]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1958 14(1):157-168. A critical study of the conduct of the French command (first General Gamelin and then General Weygand) and the subordinate British command (General Gort) during the campaign in France and in Flanders from 1 September 1939 to 15 June 1940. The point of departure of the author who was a member of the French liaison mission with the British army during the period under discussion, is an analysis of Major L. F. Ellis, *The War in France and Flanders 1939-40* (London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1953). A (t)

6:1887. Hubatsch, Walther (Univ. of Bonn). PROBLEM OF THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN, 1940. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1958 103(611):336-345. After twenty years the Norwegian campaign has become a historical problem occupying the attention of English, German, French and Norwegian research. Historical science has reached almost complete agreement in settling questions relating to the political history, military strategy and technical aspects of the campaign. The author presents the results of this research, arranged according to problem groups. Based on the author's own research, presented in detail in the work *Weserübung. Die deutsche Besetzung von Dänemark und Norwegen 1940* (2nd ed., Göttingen: Verlag Musterschmidt, 1960). A (t)

##### Africa, Mediterranean Theater and Italy

See also: 6:1897, 1925

6:1888. A. P. [Arrigo Pacchi], ed. DOCUMENTI DELLA COMMISSIONE ECONOMICA DEL C.L.N.A.I. [Documents of the economic commission of the C.L.N.A.I.]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1958 (51):38-46. Publishes a series of eleven decrees issued by the economic commission of the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale per l'Alta Italia (C.L.N.A.I.), 16 to 27 April 1945, at the time of the armed insurrection which led to the defeat of the Nazis and Fascists in northern Italy. The purpose of the decrees was to preserve the economic and industrial resources of the country in this difficult period of emergency and transition of power. Journal

6:1889. Giovana, Mario (Turin). [THE RESISTANCE IN PIEDMONT]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1957. LA CAMPAGNA INVERNALE '44 - '45 [The winter campaign of 1944-45], (48):3-30. LA RIPRESA PARTIGIANA IN PIEDMONTE NEL 1945 -- L'UNIFICAZIONE DELLE FORMAZIONI [The partisan revival in Piedmont in 1945 -- the unification of the formations], (49):3-29. Publishes two chapters of the volume "Storia del Comitato di Liberazione Regionale Piemontese," in preparation [as of 1957]. In the first chapter the author deals with the resistance in Piedmont in the winter of 1944/45 and the leadership of the Regional Piemontese Liberation Committee in the struggle against the Fascists and Nazis in that period. The second chapter deals with the committee's leadership of the resistance in Piedmont during the period from January to the beginning of March, 1945. Based on documents mainly from the archives of the Istituto Storico della Resistenza in Piemonte, located in Turin. A (t)

6:1890. Luraghi, Raimondo (Univ. of Turin). LA ZONA LIBERA DEL BASSO ASTIGIANO NEI DOCUMENTI DELL'ARCHIVIO STORICO DELLA RESISTENZA DI TORINO [The



ee zone of Lower Asti in the documents of the Historical Archives of the Resistance of Turin]. Movimento di Liberazione Italia 1957 (48):31-42. A study of one of the most important areas liberated and governed by Italian partisan units in northern Italy during the war of liberation (1943-1945). This area in Piedmont covers about 900 square kilometers and comprised such important localities as Nizza Monferrato and Canelli. The resistance forces liberated this district in the autumn of 1944, established a free government and, with the aid of the A.F., which they had requested by radio, defeated the Fascists and Germans, who tried to reconquer the area in two battles. The area surrendered in December 1944. Based on unpublished documents from the archives of the Istituto storico della Resistenza in Turin. A (t)

6:1891. M.B. [Mario Bendiscioli]. A PROPOSITO DI MISSIONI MONETARIE DELLA RESISTENZA [Concerning the issue of money in the resistance]. Movimento di Liberazione Italia 1957 (48):73-76. Publishes an exchange of letters concerning the issue by the partisan groups united under the Comitato di Liberazione per l'Alta Italia of bonds payable after liberation. Journal

6:1892. Merglen (Lieutenant Colonel). GUERRE SUBVERSIVE ET CONFLIT CONVENTIONNEL: LA CAMPAGNE ETHIOPIE 1940-1941 [Subversive war and conventional conflict: the Ethiopian campaign, 1940-1941]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1959 15(1):45-52. A résumé of the British campaign which destroyed the Italian forces in Ethiopia. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

6:1893. Parri, Ferruccio. POLITICA ECONOMICA DEL C.L.N.A.I. [Economic policy of the C.L.N.A.I.]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1957 (48):42-51. Publishes documents concerning the establishment of the economic commission of the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale per l'Alta Italia (C.L.N.A.I.), the secret organ of government instituted by the Rome government in that part of Italy which was occupied by the Germans. The economic commission was a special organ with limited competence charged with the study of the economic problems of northern Italy in this period. It was established toward the end of 1944 and exercised its functions until the liberation. A (t)

6:1894. Radice, Antonino (Liceo S. Prati, Trent). COSTITUZIONE E FUNZIONAMENTO DELLA ZONA D'OPERAZIONE DELLE PREALPI [The constitution and functioning of the zone of operations of the lower Alps]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1959 (54):3-14. After the armistice of September 1943 a large part of Italian territory was occupied by German troops. The provinces of Trento, Bolzano and Belluno, however, were detached from the remaining part of Italy and incorporated into a new territorial unit named "Alpenland," which was gradually to be annexed to Greater Germany. Hofer, from Innsbruck and Gauleiter of Tirol and Vorarlberg, was appointed High Commissioner in the area; until the end of the war he possessed full and undisputed powers, and his political, administrative and judicial activity was directed toward attaching the territory from the country to which it belonged and bringing it into the area of the Germanic countries. It was a strange coincidence that the execution of the attempt to give back Austria its borders of 1914 was entrusted to a Tirolese Austrian like Hofer. Many of the Italian population faced death, above all to keep the Trentino Italian and prevent the nullification of the results of the First World War. In the course of twenty months nearly 200 persons in the province of Trento were killed by the Germans -- not counting the hundreds who were arrested and sent to concentration camps. The defeat of Germany in April 1945 frustrated this attempt to annex the Trentino to Germany. A (t)

6:1895. Unsigned. DOCUMENTI DELLA COMMISSIONE ECONOMICA DEL C.L.N.A.I. [Documents of the economic commission of the C.L.N.A.I.]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1957 (49):56-59. Publishes a memorandum of the economic commission of the C.L.N.A.I. which was submitted in February 1945 to the Ministry of Finances of the Italian Government in Rome and which furnished data and information on the economic and industrial potential and the transportation situation of northern Italy, which was still occupied by the Germans. Journal

6:1896. Unsigned. L'ATTIVITA DEL C.L.N. IN ROMA NEL MAGGIO 1944 IN UNA RELAZIONE DI RICCARDO BAUER [The activities of the C.L.N. in Rome in May 1944 in a report by Riccardo Bauer]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1958 (50):57-85. Publishes the draft of a report which Riccardo Bauer wrote during the final period of the German occupation of Rome (May 1944) in order to spread knowledge in the liberated territory about the activities of the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale. Journal

#### Balkans (1941-1945)

See also: 6:1763, 1764, 1855

6:1897. Luksich-Jamini, Antonio (Florence). LA LOTTA NELL'ISTRIA E A FIUME DALL'8 SETTEMBRE AL 15 NOVEMBRE 1943 [The struggle in Istria and Fiume from 8 September to 15 November 1943]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1957 (49):30-47. Istria and Fiume rose against the German attack of 8 September and against Hitler's decision to give these territories to Croatia, of which decision the provisional fascist government and Mussolini had been informed by Hitler himself. The insurrection met with difficulties due to the Yugoslav invasion, which took place at the same time as the German attack, and whose purpose was to realize nationalist demands that had found their way into the Titoist movement. The aim of the revolt was to create the conditions for a military front in the area which would push the Germans toward the north and liquidate the Titoist enterprise -- or, failing that, to create among the masses a psychosis for a war to the very end for liberation and defense of the unity of Italy. Based on Joseph Goebbels, Tagebücher; Attilio Tamaro, Storia di 2 anni (Vol. 1, Rome, 1950); and Antonio Luksich-Jamini, "Fiume nella Resistenza e nella lotta per la difesa dell'unità italiana," Fiume: Rivista di Studi Fiumani, Rome, 1956-58. A (t)

#### Soviet-German Theater (1941-1945)

See also: 6:1923, 1928, 1937

6:1898. Bucenieks, Jānis. ĀTROS SOĻOS PĀRI PAGĀTNEI [Rapidly across the past]. Daugavas Vanagi 1955 (5):10-16. A former Latvian war correspondent recalls his activities along the Leningrad front in February 1943 and with the 2nd Brigade of the Latvian Legion on the Volkhov front. He characterizes the leading Latvian officers and the life of the soldiers in the marshy areas of northern Russia, to which they were not accustomed. Illustrated. E. Anderson

6:1899. Gosiorovský, Miloš (Comenius Univ., Bratislava). DER SLOWAKISCHE NATIONALAUFGSTAND -- EIN BEITRAG DES SLOWAKISCHEN VOLKES ZUM GEMEINSAMEN KAMPF DER FORTSCHRITTLICHEN KRÄFTE DER WELT GEGEN DEN HITLERFASCHISMUS [The Slovak national uprising -- a contribution of the Slovak people to the common struggle of the progressive forces of the world against Hitler-fascism]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1958/59 8(2):275-283. In the opposition to Hitler the Communist party of Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of Clement Gottwald, awaited the advances of the Russian army. Three plans of action were proposed. By the summer of 1944 the Russian offensive promised success to partisan uprisings. Between 25 and 28 August 1944 key centers were occupied, and on 29 August the organized partisan movement erupted. This was basically the work of the Communist party and was hindered by the bourgeoisie. The national war of liberation continued until 1 May 1945, by which time all of Czechoslovakia had been freed with the aid of the Russian army. The great importance of the national partisan group, under the leadership of the Communist party, should not be minimized. C. S. Meyer

6:1900. Hillgruber, Andreas (Darmstadt). DAS DEUTSCH-UNGARISCHE VERHÄLTNIS IM LETZTEN KRIEGSJAHRE: VOM UNTERNEHMEN "MARGARETHE I" (19. MÄRZ 1944) BIS ZUR RÄUMUNG UNGARNS DURCH DIE DEUTSCHEN TRUPPEN (4. APRIL 1945) [The German-Hungarian relationship in the last year of the war: from Operation "Margarethe I" (19 March 1944) to the evacuation of Hungary by German troops (4 April 1945)]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1960 10(2):78-104. Begins with a discussion of the first German plans (in September 1943) which contemplated



preventing Hungary's defection into the Allied camp by having the German Wehrmacht occupy the country. The author then describes the various possibilities of German intervention, the dramatic events of March 1944, and the wavering attitude of Horthy in the summer of 1944, and deals in detail with the events preceding the Hungarian attempt to effect a truce in October 1944. Much attention is also devoted to the elimination of Horthy and the installation of the government of Ferenc Szálasi, 15-16 October 1944. Special emphasis is given to the use of the Hungarian army against the Red Army and the attitude of the most important commanders. The author places the events in Hungary in the context of the general developments of the war, particularly in Southeastern Europe. Based mainly on C.A. Macartney, *October the Fifteenth* (Edinburgh, 1957) and that section of the war diary of the Wehrmacht operations staff for 1944 entitled "Der Fall 'Margarethe' und Fortsetzung (d.h. die Ereignisse in Ungarn vom 19.3. bis 5.11. 1944)" and written by P.E. Schramm. A (t)

6:1901. Hory, Ladislav (Innsbruck). *DER SLOWAKISCHE PARTISANENKAMPF 1944/45* [The Slovak partisan struggle, 1944-45]. *Osteuropa* 1959 9(12):779-784. The fifteenth anniversary of the Slovak partisan insurrection of August 1944 was the occasion for celebrations in many Slovak cities, but it also led to great exaggeration of the significance of the rising. Russian leadership and Russian partisans furnished the core of the Slovak movements. The German army undertook measures to liquidate the Slovak partisans, but never was completely successful. A map is included showing the fighting front as of 28 January 1945, with territories held behind the German lines by partisan groups, which at that date had fallen to about 13,000 men. The Russian army, rather than the partisan forces, was the deciding factor in this battle area. The Slovak government in Bratislava also took measures against the insurgents of August 1944, but it had few troops at its disposal and played a negligible role at this time. E. C. Helmreich

6:1902. "Lieutenant N." *KARĀVĪRS STĀSTA* [A soldier tells]. *Daugavas Vanagi* 1956 (5):21-22. A Latvian lieutenant describes an engagement of the regiment of Colonel Lobe of the Latvian Legion with the Soviet forces on the Volkhov front on 7 October 1943. E. Anderson

6:1903. Maksimaitienė, O. *TARYBŲ LIETUVOS IŠVADAVIMAS IŠ HITLERINĖS OKUPACIJOS* [The liberation of Soviet Lithuania from the German occupation]. *Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai* 1959 (7):131-148. Traces the advance of the Soviet army through Lithuania, 1944-45, and notes the partisan activity behind the German lines. Based on printed material. A. E. Senn

6:1904. Nedorezov, A. I. *VOSTANIE SLOVATSKOGO NARODA V 1944 GODU* [The insurrection of the Slovak people in the year 1944]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1959 (6):3-17. A situation favorable to the popular uprising which started in August 1944 was created by 1) Hitler's severe defeats on the German-Soviet front; 2) the growth of the partisan groups; 3) the rise of the national movement in Slovakia, and 4) the consolidation of the authority of the Slovak Communist party. In spite of some serious setbacks, and with only little support by the Beneš government in exile, this uprising led to the final liberation from the fascists and became the prelude to the national democratic revolution in Czechoslovakia. Strategic and practical aid by the Soviet Union played a leading part. Based mainly on material from the archives of the Institute for Military History in Prague. Erna Wollert (t)

6:1905. P.A.S. *KURZEMES CIETOKSNIS* [Fortress Kurland]. *Daugavas Vanagi* 1957 (2):5-8. Tries to determine why the completely isolated peninsula of Kurland could be held by the Germans and Latvians until the end of the war against Russian forces which greatly outnumbered the defenders of the area. He points out that some German generals, including Jodl and Guderian, wanted to evacuate this area already in 1943 or 1944, in order to utilize the thirty highly efficient divisions held in this area elsewhere, but faced the determined resistance of Hitler and Admiral Dönitz, who wanted to retain Kurland in order to insure the safety of the Swedish iron-ore transports and the training grounds for new German submarines. Hitler also wanted to utilize the forces massed in Kurland for his contemplated pincer operations against the Soviet armies. He decided to evacuate the troops from Kurland when it had already become impossible to execute this order, due to the lack of means of transportation and a catastrophic shortage of fuel. Because of

the determined will of resistance of the Latvians against the Russian Bolsheviks, the Germans were able to offset the Russian pressure in Kurland until the end of war. E. Anderson

6:1906. Roginskii, S.V. (Lieutenant General), ed. *K ISTORII STALINGRADSKOI BITVY* [On the history of the Battle of Stalingrad]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (3):75-96. Publishes reports of the 62nd and 64th Armies from the Stalingrad front. They do not give an exhaustive tactical description of the operations, but illustrate particularly well, however, the heroism of individual soldiers and units and contribute to a better knowledge of the factors which caused this historic turning point on the Soviet-German front. The documents are from the archives of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR. Erna Wollert

6:1907. Rs. *LENINGRADAS PIEVARTE* [At the gates of Leningrad]. *Daugavas Vanagi* 1958 (1):14-17, and (2):11-14. An anonymous Latvian soldier describes the life and battles of the Latvian 21st, 19th and 16th Battalions on the Leningrad front from October 1941 to the spring of 1943. He reports the activities of the Latvian military units which later formed the nucleus of the Latvian Legion and were transferred to Krasnoyarsk and Volkhov. E. Anderson

6:1908. Schweppenburg, Leo Freiherr Geyr von. *KRIEGSGESCHEHEN IN JASNAJA POLJANA* [War happenings in Yasnaya Polyana]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(4):225-227. By way of introduction the editors present a summary of Russian reports about destruction by the German army on the estate of L.N. Tolstoi and desecration of the famed author's grave. The author, who was a general of German armored forces active in this area, gives his version of the capture of Yasnaya Polyana, and of subsequent warfare in the region. He denies that the Germans set fire to the house or treated Tolstoi's grave with disrespect, and believes that the roof of the house may have caught fire as a result of heavy fighting in the vicinity, in view of Russian attacks. E. C. Helmreich

6:1909. Sodums, Dzintars. *VĒSTĪJUMS PAR VEIDIEM KĀDOS 2. PASAULES KARĀ CINIĀS LATVIEŠU KARĀVĒRI* [Information about the strategy used by the Latvian soldiers during World War II]. *Daugavas Vanagi* 1956 (5):17-22. Describes some of the methods used by Latvian soldiers during World War II, with emphasis on trench warfare and siege warfare. The author uses examples from the Volkhov battle front (1942-44). E. Anderson

#### Pacific and Asian Theater

6:1910. Sunderland, Riley (U.S. Department of Defense). *THE SECRET EMBARGO*. *Pacific Historical Review* 1960 29(1):75-80. Examines the secret embargo imposed in the spring of 1944 by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek against the Chinese defenders of the East China airfields from which Major General Claire L. Chennault had been attacking Japanese rail transport and shipping and from which heavy bombers could operate. Not meeting heavy opposition, the Japanese offensive took the airfields, alarmed the United States government, and left behind a controversy involving the loyalty and ambition of General Joseph W. Stilwell, who was supposed to have sabotaged the defense of the airfields by refusing arms to their defenders. In reality, Chennault's airfields were lost because of Chiang Kai-shek's embargo on the shipment of arms. R. Lowitt

#### Western Europe (1944/1945)

6:1911. Bondil (General). *LE CHEMIN DE FER ET LES TRANSPORTS INTERALLIES, 1944-1945* [The railway and Inter-Allied transport, 1944-1945]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1959 15(2):83-98. This study relating to the landing of the Allies in France in 1944 shows the first attempt to utilize a national rail network within a large interallied framework in the service of modern armies. After explaining the initial Allied aerial action aimed at destroying that part of the rail system that could be used by the enemy, as well as the preparatory measures taken in order to be able to make use of the network again afterwards, the author gives a summary of the conditions under which rail transport took place during the first three months following the landing. He concludes by describing the activities of the Commission Interallies des Chemins de Fer whose duty was to make use of the French railways to satisfy military needs and those of the nation's economy. Based on personal recollections and war reports. A (t)



6:1912. Mordal, Jacques (Paris). LE RETOUR DE LA LOTTE A TOULON, 13 SEPTEMBER 1944 [The return of the fleet to Toulon, 13 September 1944]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1958 14(4):137-154. For the French navy Toulon looked the tragic scuttling of the fleet on 27 November 1942. For its reason sailors from North Africa participated with great enthusiasm in Operation "Dragoon," making landings in Provence and engaging nine cruisers and a total of about twenty torpedo boats, dispatch boats and escort vessels. After recalling the important dates in the military history of Toulon, the author describes the operations which were concluded on 13 September 1944, when the French fleet once again took possession of its traditional base. A (t)

6:1913. Smith, Helena Huntington. A FEW MEN IN SOLDIER SUITS. *American Heritage* 1957 8(5):28-31, 104-105. Incidents from the Battle of the Bulge, December 1944, when a German break-through was halted by a few rear-echelon soldiers. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

### Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

See also: 6:1923

6:1914. Rhode, Gotthold (Univ. of Mainz). STALINS UMFELD MIT CHURCHILL UND ROOSEVELT [Stalin's correspondence with Churchill and Roosevelt]. *Osteuropa* 1960 1(1):31-34. A review and analysis of the two volumes of the time correspondence published in the USSR at the end of 1957, which an English edition was issued in Moscow. A one-volume English edition was published under the title *Stalin's Correspondence with Churchill, Attlee, Roosevelt, and Truman, 1941-1945* (London: Lawrence and Wishart, 1958). The two-volume publication contains 516 exchanges between London and Moscow, and 384 between Washington and Moscow. The documents are poorly edited, and there are no abstracts, table of contents, or index. The documents contain no startling revelations; the picture remains the same, although color and depth are added. E. C. Helmreich

6:1915. Ueda, Toshio (Univ. of Tokyo). NIHON O SAKURU PYODO-MONDAI [Territorial problems concerning Japan]. *Toyo bunka-kenkyūsho Kiyo* 1956 (11):101-133. Study of the question of sovereignty over the Kuril Islands, Northern Sakhalin, Formosa and Okinawa after World War II, referring to relevant treaties, agreements and diplomatic documents of the war and postwar periods. A

6:1916. Vnuk, Francis. SLOVAKIA'S ACCESSION TO THE TRIPARTITE PACT. *Slovakia* 1959 9(5):6-19. Accounts details of Slovakia's accession on 24 November 1940 in Berlin to the Tripartite Pact and the discussions between Tuka and Ribbentrop regarding political, economic and resettlement questions. The author concludes that although Tuka was indeed willing to bind Slovakia to Germany, "Slovak opposition could hardly be expected to have been more effective" at a time when "political and military situation strongly favored the German position." Jean Detiere

6:1917. Warth, Robert D. STALIN AND THE COLD WAR: A SECOND LOOK. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1960 1(1):1-12. Attempts to revise "the 'good vs. Evil' stereotype which has tended to pervade American thinking about the rest of the world...." The author traces the development of foreign politics in the world, especially in 1944 and 1945, as arelude to the "Cold War." The breakdown of relations between the East and the West was less a result of personality conflict among Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt than it was a failure to recognize the development of political power. Churchill's realistic power division -- as in his percentage plan for the Balkans in 1944 -- might have been more profitable than the policy of containment, which reinforced the iron curtain. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Asia

6:1760

### Europe

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

6:1918. Čelko, Jaroslav. POLITICKÉ MACHINÁČIE KATOLÍCKEHO KLERU NA SLOVENSKU V ROKOCH 1945-1948 (POKUS O VYTVORENIE KATOLÍCKEJ POLITICKEJ STRANY) [Political machinations of the Catholic clergy in Slovakia during the years 1945-1948 (attempts at establishing a Catholic political party)]. *Historický časopis* 1960 8(1):88-109. Provides the historical background (1895-1945) of the Christian (Catholic) political movements in those countries which were once part of the Habsburg Empire, with emphasis on Slovak, Czech and Hungarian aspects. Since Hlinka's Slovak Popular party (Hlinkova slovenská ľudová strana) could not take part in the postwar politics of Czechoslovakia because of its past, the Slovak Catholic clergy made several attempts to organize a "third party" in order to resist the growing influence of the Communist party. All efforts to produce an independent Slovak Catholic party ultimately failed, even though President Beneš himself favored one. Instead, closer collaboration was achieved between the "Lutheran leadership" of the Democratic party of Slovakia and the representatives of the Catholic masses, in the "April Agreement" of 1946, which led to a decisive victory by the Democratic party in the general elections of May 1946. The author describes the relevant activities of Mgr. Foni, who represented the Vatican; Dr. Josef Lettrich, chairman of the Democratic party; Ján Ursíny, the party's vice-chairman; the Czechoslovak government; Kornel Fillo, a Catholic politician; Laurence A. Steinhardt, U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and others. Based mainly on archival documents. F. Wagner

6:1919. Dolžal, Jiří. PŘÍSPĚVEK K OTÁZKÁM POZEMKOVÉ DRŽBY NA SLOVENSKU V LETECH DRUHÉ SVĚTOVÉ VÁLKY [Contribution to the question of landholdings in Slovakia during the years of World War II]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1959 7(2):318-358. Following a general account of the situation of land distribution in Slovakia up to 1938, reviews the significant government decrees on land reform and their implementation. The author emphasized that land distribution in the Republic of Slovakia had a political motive: the creation of loyal groups to support the regime of Josef Tiso. The land reform was directed against the Jews and aliens. Statistical data illustrate the author's main theses. Based primarily on archival documents. F. Wagner

#### FRANCE

See: 6:1778

#### GERMANY

See also: 6:813, 1784, 1788, 1796, 1855, 1881

6:1920. Bell, George K. A. (Bishop of Chichester). DIE ÖKUMENE UND DIE INNERDEUTSCHE OPPOSITION [The ecumenical movement and the opposition in Germany]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1957 5(4):362-378. Presents the text of a speech given at the universities of Bonn and Göttingen in 1957. The author describes his meeting with two German pastors on neutral soil in Stockholm in May 1942. The two ministers were Hans Schönfeld and Dietrich Bonhoeffer, who both belonged to the resistance movement. The Lord Bishop already gave an account of this meeting soon after the war in a brief but substantial report with the title "The Background of the Hitler Plot," *Contemporary Review*, October 1945, pp. 203-208, repeated in the book *The Church and Humanity*, pp. 165 ff. Journal (t)

6:1921. Billy, Charles. MUSICIEN SYNDIQUE DU III<sup>ème</sup> REICH [Union musician of the Third Reich]. *Documents* 1959 14(6):692-702. The experiences of a French non-commissioned officer who had been a machine gunner in Algeria and was imprisoned by the Germans in 1940 and taken for forced labor to a small town near Brandenburg. As a cellist and pianist he organized and directed concerts by the French prisoners which charmed the local residents, over the opposition of military and local labor leaders. Jean Detiere



## GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 6:1799, 1800

6:1922. Hughes, J. R. T. (Purdue Univ.). FINANCING THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT. Journal of Economic History 1958 18(2):193-199. Review article on a comprehensive study of Britain's financial policy during World War II: R.S. Sayers, Financial Policy 1939-45, in the History of the Second World War, "United Kingdom Civil Series," edited by Sir Keith Hancock (London: H. M. Stationery Office and Longman's, Green and Company, 1956). Sayers had access to official British archives. The reviewer claims that this publication is likely to remain the definitive work on British finance in World War II. Barbara Waldstein

## HUNGARY

6:1923. Rozsnyói, Ágnes [Second Section, Hungarian Academy of Sciences]. 1944. OKTÓBER 15. A SZÁLASI-PUCCS TÖRTÉNETE [15 October 1944; the history of the Szálasi putsch]. Századok 1959 93(2-4):373-403, and (5/6):871-892. In the first part analyzes events from 23 August 1944, when Rumania asked the Soviet Union for an armistice. In line with the Rumanian pattern, Miklós Horthy, Regent of Hungary, forced Döme Sztójay, the pro-German prime minister of Hungary, to resign already on 24 August 1944. His successor, Géza Lakatos, made some preparatory steps toward an armistice agreement with the Kremlin. Horthy set up three goals for the Lakatos cabinet upon its appointment: to re-establish Hungary's sovereignty, to discontinue the persecution of the Jews, and to launch negotiations with the Soviet Union. The Lakatos government acted very slowly because of its fear of the Soviet Union. In order to frustrate separate actions by Hungary, Germany paved the way for Ferenc Szálasi and his Hungarian Nazi party. Negotiations between Szálasi and Edmund Veessenmayer, concluded on 11 October 1944, made it possible for Szálasi and his party to come to power on 15 October. The author begins the second part by discussing the armistice concluded in Moscow on 11 October 1944, following talks with Molotov begun on 1 October by a Hungarian delegation led by Gábor Faragó. In order to carry out the armistice pact, Horthy and some members of the Lakatos government carried on negotiations with Zoltán Tildy, Árpád Szakasits and some other leaders of the opposition parties. From the very beginning, Horthy hesitated to reach a quick and definite agreement with the politicians and relied entirely on the loyalty of the Hungarian armed forces to get rid of the Germans. At the same time, there were discussions between the Szálasi-led Hungarian right-wing extremists and the representatives of the German government to prevent the execution of the Moscow armistice pact. Finally, on 15 October 1944, the armistice proclamation was read over Radio Budapest, but the overwhelming majority of the Hungarian army officers sided with the Germans, and, consequently, Szálasi was able to establish his short-lived regime. Based mainly on archival documents.

F. Wagner

## ITALY

See also: 6:1807, 1888, 1893, 1895

6:1924. Rizzi, Bice (Director, Museo Risorgimento, Trent). L'OPINIONE PUBBLICA NEL TRENTINO DAL 25 LUGLIO ALL'8 SETTEMBRE 1943 RISPECCHIATA IN UN INCARTO REDAZIONALE DI QUEL PERIODO [Public opinion in the Trentino from 25 July to 8 September 1943, as reflected in an editorial correspondence file of that period]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1957 (49):48-54. In the introduction describes the origins of Fascism in the Trentino, where it was an imported rather than a native movement, although there were certain reasons for reaction, especially against a certain systematic corrosive opposition to all that Italy represented after 1918. On the basis of the editorial correspondence of a paper which was loyal to Fascism until its fall on 25 July 1943 and then passed into the hands of democrats, the author then deals with attempts of the citizens to revive discussion of problems that had been relegated, shelved or solved against the popular will under Fascist rule. A (t)

6:1925. Unsigned. I RAPPORTI CON GLI ALLEATI NEL 1945 IN UN PROMEMORIA DI HAROLD MACMILLAN [The relations with the Allies in 1945 in a memorandum of Harold Macmillan]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1958 (50):52-56. Publishes a memorandum sent to the Italian government early in 1945 by Harold Macmillan, in the name of the Allied Control Commission. This document shows how Allied control over occupied Italy was relaxed from 1945.

Journal

6:1926. Vedovato, Giuseppe (Univ. of Perugia). LE RELAZIONI ITALIA-SAN MARINO [The relations between Italy and San Marino]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1959 26(4):501-538. The convention of 1939 is the basis of Italy's relations to San Marino. The author sketches the various agreements and treaties regulating San Marino's relationship to Italy since 1939, analyzing the legal aspects of the subject and those pertaining to international law.

F. Fellner (t)

6:1927. Visconti Venosta, Giovanni. LA POLITICA ESTERA DELLA LIBERAZIONE NEL 1944 E 1945 [The foreign policy of the Liberation in 1944 and 1945]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1957 (48):52-57. Publishes a report by Giovanni Visconti Venosta, chairman of a commission which was constituted in 1945 in the Italian Foreign Ministry for the preparation of the big international conferences which were to work out the peace conditions for Italy. The document, prepared at the beginning of the work of the commission, in early October 1945, deals with the tasks and problems of the new international position of Italy arising from the liberation. A (t)

## POLAND

See also: 6:834, 874

6:1928. Krannhals, Hanns von (Ostdeutsche Akademie, Lüneburg). DER POLNISCHE BÜRGERKRIEG VON 1945/48 [The Polish civil war of 1945-48]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1960 10(2):110-112. After January 1945 several tens of thousands of men of the "Home Army" Polish resistance group did not comply with a Soviet demobilization order, but from 1945 to 1948 continued against the Soviets and the forces of the Polish Communist government the fighting previously directed against the Germans. Supported by the population, this unit appeared in the areas of Warsaw, Białystok, Kielce and Łódź and also in that part of Pomerania occupied by Poland. Its resistance was broken in 1947-48, and numerous criminal bands appeared at the same time. Based on publications by Polish exiles and Polish Communists.

A (t)

## SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 6:1813, 1818, 1820

6:1929. Plobeck, Stig. GUSTAV V OCH DEN TYSKA TRUPPTRANSITERINGSFRÅGAN I JUNI 1941 [Gustav V and the German troop transit question in June 1941]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1959 62(1):20-53. Evaluates the impact of the abdication threat by King Gustav V (1858-1950) in June 1941 on the decision of the Swedish government and parliament to allow German troops to transit northern Sweden. A genuine threat of the abdication was apparently intended, though it was vaguely worded. The author concludes that this threat was not decisive to the final outcome. Considerations of foreign relations in the bourgeois parties and of a possible cabinet crisis in the Social Democratic party exercised predominant influence. "The transit decision would have been the same whether or not King Gustav had threatened to abdicate." Based partly on new source material. Roberta G. Selleck

## SPAIN

See: 6:1826

6:1930. Arellano, Tirso, S. J. EVOLUCIÓN DEL MOVIMIENTO DE EJERCICIOS A PARTIR DEL PRIMER CONGRESO NACIONAL [Evolution of the retreat movement



om the time of the First National Congress]. Manresa (Spain) 58 30(115):179-190. Summary of a lecture held in Barcelona in 1956. The author explains the development of the religious retreat movement in Spain between 1941 and 1956. E. S. (IHE 30036)

6:1931. B[osch] A[lymerich], A[lfonso]. EL ENGAÑO DEL AHORRO [The mistake of thrift]. Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica 1957 (5):68-78. General commentary on an article by Carlos Ortega Grau and Juan Jafar Febre [See abstract 6:1066]. The author concludes that inflation has wiped out personal savings in Spain since 1940. Illustrations and graphs show the depreciation of the peseta and the loss of its purchasing power. J. V. V. (IHE 30030)

6:1932. B[osch] A[lymerich], A[lfonso]. INDICE PONDERADO DEL PRECIO DE LAS SUBSISTENCIAS [Weighted index of the price of subsistencies]. Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica 1957 (5):79-85. Determines the Spanish price curve from 1940 to 1957, which displays an annual increase of 12.6 per cent, against a monetary depreciation of 11.2 per cent. J. V. V. (IHE 30026)

6:1933. Barth, Joachim (Hamburg). SCHÜLERZAHLEN UND GEBURTENENTWICKLUNG IN DEN EINZELNEN REGIONEN DER SOWJETUNION SEIT 1939 [Number of school children and the birth rate in the individual regions of the Soviet Union since 1939]. Osteuropa 1959 9(11):717-728. Attempt to determine birth rate figures by studying the school enrollment figures, particularly of the first four grades. Calculations are made difficult by migration of population, unknown death rates of children, and failure to send children to school. Although there are many limiting factors, the author gives estimates for various regions and years. E. C. Helmreich

#### Latin America

6:1938

#### Soviet Union

also: 6:1654, 1813, 1818

6:1934. Selegen, Galina V. (Washington, D. C.). DIE BEVÖLKERUNG DER UdSSR NACH DEN LETZTEN ZÄHNERGEBNISSEN [The population of the USSR according to the results of the last census]. Osteuropa 1959 9(11):713-716. On 10 May 1959 the first official reports of the census of 15 January of the same year appeared in the Soviet press, which gave total population figures, and figures for cities, provinces, Union Republics, and growth of urban population. The author presents a table showing comparative figures for the Union Republics for the 1939 and 1959 censuses. The total increase of 38.2 million, about 23 million are accounted for by the annexation of territory, and only 15.7 mil-

lion through natural increase. There has been a steady decline of births in Russia in the 20th century, and the natural increase in population is largely the result of an even more rapid decline in the death rate. E. C. Helmreich

#### United States of America

See also: 6:1861, 1863

6:1935. Acheson, Dean. JOURNEY INTO OUR TIMES. American Heritage 1960 11(2):44-47, 79. Relates the conversion of Senator Arthur Vandenberg from isolationism to postwar internationalism. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

6:1936. Barnhart, Edward N. (Univ. of California). THE INDIVIDUAL EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE AMERICANS IN WORLD WAR II. Pacific Historical Review 1960 29(2):111-130. Critically examines the role of the military and related agencies in formulating the policy arrived at in December 1944 of ending "the system of mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry... [and] permitting the substitution... of a system of individual determination and exclusion of those individuals whose presence [in the West Coast area]... is deemed a source of potential danger of military security." The author concludes that this program was ineffective, based on indefensible and arbitrary grounds which deprived a large number of American citizens of many of their rights and liberties. R. Lowitt

6:1937. Hauptmann, Jerzy. THE WARSAW UPRISING OF 1944 IN THE AMERICAN PRESS. Polish Review 1959 4(4):46-56. The author, one of the members of the Warsaw Home Army, asks whether the purpose of the Warsaw Uprising of 1944 was understood in the West. Through a survey of magazine and newspaper articles published in the United States during the uprising, he shows that it was not, and examines the reasons. E. Kusielewicz

6:1938. Scruggs, Otey M. (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara). EVOLUTION OF THE MEXICAN FARM LABOR AGREEMENT OF 1942. Agricultural History 1960 34(3):140-149. In the spring of 1942, groups of American farmers asked that United States immigration restrictions be lifted so that they could recruit labor in northern Mexico. The United States government had refused earlier to consider bringing in foreign labor because large reservoirs of labor were still present, but the situation had now changed. The Mexican government, however, wanted definite assurances that the workers would be treated fairly. The American government was willing to give these assurances in order to obtain labor and in order to prevent exploitation which would damage efforts at hemispheric co-operation. The result was the agreement of 4 August 1942, the first of several in the period 1942-1958. Mexican workers have continued to enter the country under governmental supervision since that time. W. D. Rasmussen



## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

Canadian Biographical Dictionary  
Index to Victorian PeriodicalsResearch on Agrarian History in  
the Netherlands  
News of Periodicals

## CANADIAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

A Dictionary of Canadian Biography that will rank with the other great biographical dictionaries of the world has long been a cherished hope of Canadian scholars, editors, writers, educators, and all who wish to have authoritative information about the significant figures of Canada's past. Several very useful biographical reference works have been published in Canada over the years, but the enormous expense of editing and publishing a multi-volume dictionary of national biography has hitherto prevented the beginning of this essential project.

This monumental work has at last been made possible by the generous bequest of the late James Nicholson of Toronto, under whose will the residuum of his estate was donated to the University of Toronto to assist the founding of such a dictionary.

The purpose of the Dictionary is to provide full and authoritative biographies of every noteworthy Canadian from the earliest times of historical record. Persons whose lives deserve notice from any point of view will be included. The interpretation of "Canadian" will be broad, and will embrace persons born in other lands who achieved eminence in this country, and those born in Canada who won distinction abroad.

The first General Editor of the project is George W. Brown, professor of history at the University of Toronto. The assistance of contributors from every part of Canada will be needed to carry forward this national dictionary. The co-operation of writers and researchers in many fields will be sought to bring together the essential material.

The preparation of the Dictionary of Canadian Biography will be centered in the Bibliographic and Research Department of the University of Toronto Press. It is the aim of the University of Toronto Press to publish one or more volumes within three years, and to advance the entire project as rapidly as thoroughness may permit. In view of the national character of this enterprise, and its exceptional interest to many people in Canada and abroad, it is the intention of the University of Toronto Press to issue informational reports on the progress of the work at intervals to all who may desire to receive them.

[From a prospectus issued by the University of Toronto Press (Toronto, Canada)]

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## INDEX TO VICTORIAN PERIODICALS

Wellesley College is sponsoring the Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals, 1824-1900, which will serve as a reference tool for scholars interested in Victorian periodicals, articles and authors. Under the general editorship of Walter Houghton, there will be prepared a registry of information about the periodical writings of individuals and the authorship of articles (excluding fiction and poetry) in British quarterlies and monthlies from 1824 to 1900. Pending publication, the compilers will maintain a card file of this information, which will be available for consultation. Scholars having information likely to be useful in compiling the index, or desiring to obtain information from it, may write to Walter Houghton, The Wellesley Index, Wellesley College Library, Wellesley 81, Massachusetts, USA.

[J. L. Altholz]

RESEARCH ON AGRARIAN HISTORY IN THE  
NETHERLANDS

The Agricultural University [Landbouwhogeschool] of Wageningen has a separate Department of Agrarian History [Afdeling Agrarische Geschiedenis] (7 Salverdaplein, Wageningen). This department, founded in 1952, consists of two sections. The first, headed by B. H. Slicher van Bath, is devoted to agrarian social and economic history, mainly of the period since 1400. Stress is laid here on the importance of such documentary material as tax registers and accounts, and attention is paid to the history of the results of farm management and the social stratification of the rural population. The second section is directed by J. M. G. van der Poel, who is also head of the Wageningen Dutch Agricultural Museum [Nederlands Landbouw Museum], with which the section works in close co-operation. It specializes in the field of the history of farm implements, tools and machinery, and has already established a large collection of old farm tools and implements.

The Department of Agrarian History also issues a series called "AAG," consisting of mimeographed copies of typewritten articles and books, as well as offprints of articles in other publications, relating to agricultural history. It publishes material in Dutch, English, or German.

[From information provided by the Afdeling Agrarische Geschiedenis]

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## NEWS OF PERIODICALS

The American Economic Review (published by the American Economic Association, Curtis Reed Plaza, Menasha, Wisconsin) contains the "Fifty-Sixth List of Doctoral Dissertations in Political Economy in American Universities and Colleges" in Vol. 49, No. 4 (September 1959) on pp. 863-892. This list gives the subjects of doctoral dissertations in the field of political economy conferred during the academic year terminating June 1959 and also of theses undertaken during the same period. It includes the following subject headings: General Economics; Methodology, Price and Allocation Theory; Income and Employment Theory; Related Empirical Studies; History of Economic Thought; Economic History; Economic Development; National Economies, International Economics and Industrial Organization; Government and Business; Industry Studies.

Labor History (published by the Tamiment Institute, 7 East 15th St., New York 3, New York) contains in the Spring 1960 issue "A Directory of Labor History Materials" written by Francis Gates (Social Sciences Reference Section, University of California, Berkeley) in co-operation with the members of the library staff. This directory is the first in a series of inventories of labor history materials held by university, public, and special libraries in the United States, and its purpose is to provide a source which gives a "birds-eye view of major collections of materials relating to labor and thereby facilitate the work of historians in their research."



## NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

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### MEETINGS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1960

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association (c/o Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. Aeschbacher, 1500 R Street, Lincoln 8, Nebraska) held its fifty-third annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, from 28 to 30 April 1960. The complete program of papers read is given below.

UNEXPLOITED POTENTIALS OF RARE-BOOK COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Chairman: Stanley Pargellis (The Newberry Library). Archibald Hanna (Western Americana Collection, Yale Library), Western Americana. Edwin Wolf II (Library Company of Philadelphia), British Colonies in America and the Early Nineteenth Century. Thomas R. Adams (John Carter Brown Library), The Early History of the Americas to 1601, Emphasizing the European Aspects of Discovery, Exploration, and Settlement.

Panel Discussion. THE HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEACHER OF HISTORY: AVENUES OF COOPERATION, PRESENT AND FUTURE. Chairman: George L. Anderson (Univ. of Kansas). Panel Members: Robert F. Byrnes (Indiana Univ.), John Mackey (Valley High School, Louisville, Kentucky), W. B. Hendrickson (MacMurray College), Angus J. Johnston II (New Trier High School, Wilmette, Illinois), Robert K. Murray (Pennsylvania State Univ.), Timothy Smith (Eastern Texas State College) and Hazel C. Wolfe (Manual Training High School, Peoria, Ill.).

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. Chairman: Paul F. Sharp (Hiram College). Lee Benson (Columbia Univ.), A CRITIQUE OF BEARD AND HIS CRITICS. Comments by Robert E. Brown (Michigan State Univ.), Forrest McDonald (Brown Univ.) and E. James Ferguson (Univ. of Maryland).

THE AMERICAN FRONTIER. Chairman: Clement Eaton (Univ. of Kentucky). Rush Welter (Bennington College), The Frontier West as Image of American Society, 1776-1860. Theodore L. Agnew, Jr. (Oklahoma State Univ.), The Turner Thesis and American Religious History. Warren Susman (Northwestern Univ.), The Useless Past: American Intellectuals on the Fluency of the Frontier, 1910-1930. Comment by Robert E. Hegel (Dartmouth College).

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES. Chairman: Richard W. Leopold (Northwestern Univ.). E. David Cronon (Univ. of Nebraska), Josephus Daniels in Mexico. Jeannette P. Nichols (Univ. of Pennsylvania), Political-Economic Hazards of American Private Investments in Underdeveloped Countries. Comments by Walter Le Febvre (Cornell Univ.) and Robert H. Ferrell (Indiana Univ.).

THE MARXIST PARTIES AND THE UNIONS. Chairman: Stow S. Persons (Iowa State Univ.). John P. Hall (Baltimore, Maryland), The Socialist Labor Party and the Shoe Workers, Lynn, Massachusetts, 1897-1900. Frederick I. Olson (Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee), The Socialist Party and the Union: Milwaukee, 1900-1912. Hugh G. Cleland (Univ. of Pittsburgh), The Communist Party and the Electrical Workers: Pittsburgh, 1935-1937. Comments by Robert A. Blum (American Univ.) and Robert A. Christie (Governor's Office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).

Luncheon Sponsored by Phi Alpha Theta. Presiding: Edwin B. Coddington (Lafayette College). Ray A. Billington (Northwestern Univ.), Government and the Arts: A Case Study.

TECHNOLOGY AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURE. Chairman: H. C. M. Case (Univ. of Illinois). Edward Kendall (Associate Curator, United States National Museum), American Plows of the 18th Century and Their European Origins. Clark C. Spence (Pennsylvania State Univ.), Early Uses of Electricity in American Agriculture. Comment by Earl D. Ross (Iowa State Univ.).

RIVER TOWN POLITICS. Chairman: Lewis Atherton (Univ. of Missouri). Bennett H. Wall (Univ. of Kentucky), Louisville. Louis G. Geiger (Univ. of North Dakota), St. Louis. Gerald M. Capers (Newcomb College, Tulane Univ.), Memphis. Comments by Richard C. Wade (Univ. of Rochester).

COLONIAL HISTORY IN THE 17TH CENTURY. Chairman: Wesley Frank Craven (Princeton Univ.). Sigmund Diamond (Columbia Univ.), Colonization as Social Planning: North America in the 17th Century. Comments by Bernard Bailyn (Harvard Univ.), Wilcomb E. Washburn (Smithsonian Institution) and Raymond P. Stearns (Univ. of Illinois).

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Chairman: John R. Alden (Duke Univ.). Jack N. Sosin (Univ. of Nebraska), British Politics and the West in the Coming of the American Revolution. Elizabeth Cometti (Marshall College), Inflation in Relation to the Professional Classes in the States During the Revolution. Comments by Hugh F. Rankin (Tulane Univ.) and Whitney K. Bates (Univ. of Maryland).

SOUTHERN POLITICS IN THE MONROE ERA. Chairman: Thomas Perkins Abernethy (Univ. of Virginia). Chase C. Mooney (Indiana Univ.), William H. Crawford: Cabinet Official and Presidential Candidate. Comment by William H. Masterson (Rice Institute).



Annual Dinner of the Association. Presiding: Fletcher M. Green (Univ. of North Carolina). Frederick Merk (Harvard Univ.), Presidential Address, Presidential Fevers.

LINCOLN AND THE WAR. Chairman: Vincent P. de Santis (Univ. of Notre Dame). Don E. Fehrenbacher (Stanford Univ.), Lincoln, Douglas, and the Freeport Question. Thomas J. Pressly (Univ. of Washington), Lincoln and the Right to Revolution. William D. Mallam (St. Lawrence Univ.), Lincoln and the Conservatives. Comment by Richard N. Current (Woman's College, Univ. of North Carolina).

THE IMPACT OF THE CIVIL WAR ON AMERICAN LIFE. Chairman: Louis D. Rubin, Jr. (Hollins College). Thomas C. Cochran (Univ. of Pennsylvania), The Civil War and Industrialism. John Willard Ward (Princeton Univ.), The Response of American Thought to Social Concentration. A. D. Kirwan (Univ. of Kentucky), The Defeated South.

RECONSTRUCTION, CITIZENSHIP, AND THE NEGRO. Chairman: Leslie H. Fishel, Jr. (State Historical Society of Wisconsin). Richard B. Drake (Berea College), The Influence of Northern Benevolent Societies on the Policies of the Freedmen's Bureau. Robert M. Miller (Univ. of North Carolina), Ernest Fremont Tittle, the Negro, and Methodism. Emma Lou Thornbrough (Butler Univ.), Segregation in Indiana During the Klan Era of the 1920's. Comment by Clarence A. Bacote (Atlanta Univ.).

INDUSTRY AND REFORM IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Chairman: Thomas C. Cochran (Univ. of Pennsylvania). Joseph F. Wall (Grinnell College), Andrew Carnegie and his Radical Antecedents. Robert L. Kelley (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara), Samuel J. Tilden: A Study in 19th Century Liberalism. William B. Whiteside (Bowdoin College), The Reformer's Concept of Social Reform, 1865-1900. Comment by William M. Armstrong (Fairleigh Dickinson Univ.).

Joint Session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the Lexington Group. HOW NECESSARY WAS GOVERNMENT AID TO WESTERN RAILROADS? Chairman: Howard F. Bennett (Northwestern Univ.). Wallace Furnham (Univ. of Alberta), The Government and Western Business Development: The Story of the Union Pacific. Robert G. Athearn (Univ. of Colorado), "Hands Off!": The Case of the Denver and Rio Grande Western. Comments by Paul W. Gates (Cornell Univ.) and John H. Kemble (Pomona College).

CONSERVATISM AND PROGRESSIVISM. Chairman: Arthur Link (Northwestern Univ.). Francis P. Weisenburger (Ohio State Univ.), John Hay Expounds "McKinleyism" in a Crucial Campaign: A Milestone Between Social Darwinism and Progressivism. Edwin T. Layton, Jr. (Ohio State Univ.), The Progressive Movement in the American Engineering Profession, 1900-1925. Denis Strong (Princeton Univ.), Conservatism in the Progressive Era. Comment by George E. Mowry (Univ. of California at Los Angeles).

Dinner for Members of the Association. Presiding: Philip G. Davidson, Jr. (Univ. of Louisville). Judge Henry Jacob Friendly (United States Circuit Court, Second Circuit), Mr. Justice Brandeis - The Quest for Reason.

AMERICAN EXTREMISM IN THE DEPRESSION YEARS. Chairman: Dewey W. Grantham, Jr. (Vanderbilt Univ.). James P. Shenton (Columbia Univ.), Father Charles E. Coughlin: The Limits of American Demagogery. Morris Schonbach (Center for Study of History of Liberty in America), The Response to American Fascism. Comment by T. Harry Williams (Louisiana State Univ.).

Luncheon Sponsored by the Agricultural History Society. Presiding: Vernon Carstensen (Univ. of Wisconsin). H. C. M. Case (Univ. of Illinois), Farm Debt Adjustments During the Early 1930's.

PRELUDE TO WAR. Chairman: Rembert W. Patrick (Univ. of Florida). John D. Barnhart (Indiana Univ.), The Middle-West, 1840-1860, and the Civil War. Philip S. Klein (Pennsylvania State Univ.), New Light on "Old Buck". Comments by Robert W. Johannsen (Univ. of Illinois) and William B. Hesseltine (Univ. of Wisconsin).

## CONFERENCE ON EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY, 1960

The ninth conference of Early American History and Culture took place in Cleveland, Ohio, on 25 and 26 March 1960. Sponsors of the meeting, which dealt with the general topic "Some Contemporary Trends in Early American History," were the Institute of Early American History and Culture (Box 1298, Williamsburg, Virginia), Western Reserve University (Cleveland 6, Ohio), Western Reserve Historical Society (10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland 6, Ohio), and the Alumnae Historical Association of Flora Stone Mather College, Western Reserve University. The general subjects under discussion and the papers read are listed below.

LOCAL ISSUES AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Chairman: Jack P. Greene (Western Reserve Univ.). Milton M. Klein (Long Island Univ.), "Prelude to Revolution in New York: Jury Trials and Judicial Tenure." Thad W. Tate, Jr. (Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.), "The British Challenge to Virginia's Ruling Class, 1763-1776." W. W. Abbot, III (College of William and Mary), "The Acceleration of Georgia, 1754-1789." Comment by David S. Lovejoy (Northwestern Univ.).

SECTIONAL AND CLASS ROOTS OF POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS IN THE ERA OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Chairman: George W. Knepper (Univ. of Akron). William S. Hanna (Univ. of Michigan), "The Exclusion Crisis of 1756 and the Management of Politics in Pennsylvania." Richard M. Brown (Harvard Univ.), "Social Division and Sectional Rivalry in South Carolina during the Regulator Period." Robert J. Taylor (Marietta College), "Sectionalism and the Massachusetts Constitution." Comment by Merrill Jensen (Univ. of Wisconsin).

CANADA AND EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY. Chairman: Carl Wittke (Western Reserve Univ.). A. L. Burt (Univ. of Chicago), "Blindness in the North Eye."

VARIETIES OF INTELLECTUAL HISTORY AND THE COLONIAL PERIOD. Chairman: Harvey Wish (Western Reserve Univ.). Norman S. Grabo (Michigan State Univ.), "Ideas Behind the Veil: A Belletristic Approach." Emory G. Evans (Univ. of Pittsburgh), "Ideas in the Making: An Ethico-Political Approach." Keith B. Berwick (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), "Ideas in the Crucible: A Cross-Cultural Approach." Comments by Hennig Cohen (Univ. of Pennsylvania) and Lawrence W. Towner (Institute of Early American History and Culture).

NEW INTERPRETATIONS OF THE OLD NORTHWEST. Chairman: Meredith B. Colket, Jr. (The Western Reserve Historical Society). Reginald Horsman (Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), "The Theory and Practice of American Indian Policy in the Old Northwest, 1783-1812." Richard C. Wade (Univ. of Rochester), "Cities and the History of the Northwest Territory." Comment by Harry R. Stevens (Ohio Univ.).

## MEETING ON THE HISTORY OF THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

A Centennial Seminar on the History of the Petroleum Industry was held by the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration on 13 and 14 November 1959. The following papers were read.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE INDUSTRY. Chairman: Ralph W. Hidy (Harvard Business School). R. J. Forbes (Amsterdam), "Oil before Drake: The Petroleum Industry of Eastern Europe, 1840-1859." Kendall F. Beaton (Shell Oil Company), "Founders' Incentives - The Pre-Drake Refining Industry." Paul H. Giddens (Hamline Univ.), "Significance of the Drake Well."

A NEW INDUSTRY'S GROWING PAINS. Chairman: George S. Gibb (The Business History Review). Henrietta M. Larson (Harvard Business School), "Evolution of the Big Company Organization. Arthur M. Johnson (Harvard Business School), Problems of Concentration.



Dinner. Chairman: Russell H. Hassler (Harvard Business School). Wallace E. Pratt (Director, Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, retired), The Value of Business History in the Search for Oil.

PATTERNS OF COMPETITION SINCE 1911. Chairman: Richard S. Meriam (Harvard Business School). Harold F. Williamson (Northwestern Univ.), Proliferation of Firms and Effect on Oil Industry Competition. Edmund P. Learned (Harvard Business School), A Case Study of Pricing Patterns.

Luncheon. Chairman: Barry E. Supple (Harvard Business School). John Enos (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Competition in Technological Innovation - The Cracking Processes and Patents.

PUBLIC POLICY AND THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY. Chairman: Bertrand Fox (Harvard Business School). George S. Wolbert (Shell Oil Company), The Recurring Spectre of Pipeline Divorcement. Simon N. Whitney (Federal Trade Commission), Changes under Law: The Sherman Act and the Oil Industry. James W. McKie (Vanderbilt Univ.) and Stephen L. McDonald (Louisiana Univ.), Restraining Competition in the Public Interest: The Conservation Laws.

The papers read at the Siminar have been published under the title *Oil's First Century* (Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration: 1960).

#### MEETINGS OF THE CANADIAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1959 - 1960

The Canadian Catholic Historical Association (c/o Secretary Arthur P. Monahan, Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, Nova Scotia) sponsors annual meetings including separate English and French sections. The 26th annual meeting was held in Toronto, Ontario, on 3 and 4 October 1959; the 27th meeting in Sudbury, Ontario on 1 and 2 October 1960.

1959 Meeting: English Section: J.B. Conacher (Univ. of Toronto), The Threat of "Papal Aggression" in 1851. Duncan Fishwick (St. Michael's College), An Early Christian Cryptogram. Chairman: Charles J. Henry (President General). Franklin A. Walker (Loyola Univ., Chicago), Peter Chaadaev and Catholic Unity. Paul Crunican (College of Christ the King, London, Ontario), The Lacombe-Langevin Correspondence on the Manitoba School Question, 1896. Chairman: J. F. Leddy (President, English Section). E. E. Y. Hales (Ministry of Education, London, England), The Catholic Church in the Modern World. Richard Kinsky (St. Basil's Seminary, Toronto, Ontario), Reaction of the Toronto Globe to the Vatican Council. Martin Glavin (Hamilton, Ontario), The Jubilee Riots in Toronto, 1875. French Section: Arthur Maheux (Royal Society of Canada, Archivist at the Quebec Seminary), Where do we stand with regard to the Church in Canada? Chairman: Lionel Bertrand (Vice-President of the French Section, Sainte-Thérèse, Quebec). Honorius Provost (Quebec Seminary), The Quebec Seminary in the plan of Monseigneur de Laval. Léon Pouliot, S.J. (Professor of Church History, Faculty of Theology at the Immaculate Conception, Montreal), Monseigneur Ignace Bourget and the Confederation. Chairman: The Honourable Mr. Justice Léo Landreville (Toronto). Emile Bouvier, S.J. (Rector of the University of Sudbury), The Church and Social Crisis. Chairman: E.J. McCorkell, President, Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, Toronto). Jean Ethier Blais (Department of External Affairs, Ottawa), Monseigneur Camille Roy, Witness of a Literary Epoch. B. T. Jobin, (Curate Sacred Heart Parish, Toronto, Ontario), Concerning the parish of the Sacred Heart in Toronto. Chairman: C. E. Lamarche (Sacred Heart Parish, Toronto, Ontario).

1960 Meeting: F. W. P. Bolger (St. Dunstan's Univ., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island), The Charlottetown Conference, 1864. Chairman: J. F. Leddy (President, English Section). John K. A. Farrell (College of Christ the King, London, Ontario), Michael Francis Fallon, Bishop of London. Arthur P. Monahan (Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, Nova Scotia), John Farrell, First Bishop of Hamilton, as a Participant in the Political Life of His Day. Chairman: J. C. Humphrey (Sudbury, Ontario). Guy Courteau, S.J. (Professor of History at the Univ. of Sudbury, Sudbury, Ontario), Senator J.-Raoul Hurtubise, M.D. F. Boland (Assumption Univ. of Windsor, Ontario), The

Attitude of the American Hierarchy to the Vatican Council. Chairman: Lorenzo Cadieux, S.J. (President General). M. MacDonell (St. Francis Xavier Univ., Antigonish, Nova Scotia), The Irish Catholics and Politics in Newfoundland in the 1830's.

#### CONFERENCE ON SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL HISTORY

On 26 September 1959 a Conference on Scottish Agricultural History was held in Edinburgh. Joint sponsors of the conference were the British Agricultural History Society (c/o Secretary J. W. Y. Higgs, Oxford Univ. Department of Agriculture, Parks Road, Oxford) and the School of Scottish Studies, Univ. of Edinburgh. The program consisted of 1) a discussion on 'Problems of Scottish Agrarian History Before 1700,' led by R. B. K. Stevenson (Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland), S. Piggott (Univ. of Edinburgh and G. Donaldson (Univ. of Edinburgh); 2) a paper by M. MacSween (Univ. of Glasgow), A Geographer's Approach to Agrarian Changes in Scotland after 1700, and 3) a paper by J. A. Symon (Formerly of the Department of Agriculture of Scotland), Boom and Slump in Scottish Agriculture in the Early Nineteenth Century.

[George Houston (Univ. of Glasgow)]

#### MEETING OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE DANUBE AREA, 1959

The Forschungsinstitut für den Donaauraum, Vienna, held its annual meeting at the Institute (Wien I, Schottengasse 10) from 10 to 13 October 1959. The general theme of the meeting was "Forty Years after St. Germain and Trianon." A list of the lectures given follows.

Oswald Gschliesser, The Catastrophe of St. Germain. C. A. Macartney (All Souls College, Oxford), The Treaty of Trianon: Its Nature and Consequences. Hugo Hantsch (Univ. of Vienna), The Paris Treaties of 1919-20 and Europe. K. C. Thalheim (Free Univ. of Berlin), Changes in the Social Structure of the Danube Basin since the First World War. Kurt Wessely (Vienna), The Economy of the Danube Basin 1914 and 1959. Rudolf Wierer (Munich), Bases of Nationality Law in the Danube Basin before and after the two World Wars. Peter Berger (Secretary, Forschungsinstitut für den Donaauraum, Vienna), Austria's Independence after the State Treaties of 1919 and 1955.

[From *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1960 19(4):416].

#### MEETING OF CZECH HISTORIANS

The third Congress of Czechoslovak Historians was held by the Czechoslovak Historical Association between 16 and 19 September 1959 in Prague. There were more than 400 participants, including delegations from the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic. The main topic of the meeting, "The State and Tasks of Czechoslovak Historical Science During the Period of Completion of the Construction of Socialism" was presented by Jozef Macek, vice-President of the Association. In his survey of the post-World War II development of Czechoslovak historical science, Macek concluded that Czechoslovak historians must support the political goals of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to help realize the objectives of cultural revolution. Many remarks in line with Macek's statements were made by Czech, Slovak and foreign historians. The congress is regarded as an important milestone in the development of the country's Marxist historiography.

[Francis Wagner, from J. S., III. *SJAZD ČESKOSLOVENSKÝCH HISTORIKOV* [Third Congress of Czechoslovak Historians], *Historický časopis* 1960 8(1):186-187].

#### POLISH HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

On 5 May 1959 the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences created a Committee of Historical Sciences, consisting of sixty-six historians. In view of the many institutes within the Academy, studying various aspects of history and preparing or publishing various works, the need has been felt for a co-ordinating body, which would also deal with "tasks common to the historical sciences as a whole." Among other tasks the Committee is supposed to try to bring "planned increase and organi-



zation of studies on recent history and on general history." Professor Stanislaw Arnold was named chairman of the Committee. His deputies are Tadeusz Daniszewski and Aleksander Gieysztor. The secretary is Andrzej Wyczański, and the members of the Presidium are Henryk Altman, Natalia Gąsiorowska, Witold Hensel and Tadeusz Manteuffel. The committee is divided into eight commissions: 1) Commission for Perspective [i.e. long-range] and Five-Year Planning; 2) Commission for the Analysis of Publications and Publication Plans for History and Archaeology; 3) Commission for Cooperation with Foreign Countries; 4) Commission for the Co-ordination of Works Relating to the Recent History of Poland (including the history of the working-class movement); 5) Commission for the Organization of Studies on General History; 6) Commission for Cooperation with the Committee for the Celebration of the Millennium of Poland; 7) Commission for Safeguarding the Material Monuments of the Past; and 8) Commission for Propagation of Historical Knowledge.

[Alexander F. Dygnas, from *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(3): 986-987].

#### MEETING OF USSR SCIENTIFIC ACADEMIES

A "Joint Scientific Session" of the Academies of Sciences of the USSR, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia was held from 26 to 29 May 1959 in Tashkent. At this meeting, attended by approximately 200 scholars, the following papers were read:

S. A. Radzhabov (Tazhikistan SSR), The Problem of the Incorporation of Central Asia in Russia. A. V. Pyaskovskiy (Academy of Sciences of the USSR), The Participation of the Peoples of Central Asia in the Revolutionary Battle of the Russian People is the Most Important Progressive Consequence of the Incorporation of Central Asia in Russia. Sh. T. Tashliyev (Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party, Turkmenistan SSR), The Great October Revolution is the Most Important Turning-Point in the Fates of the Peoples of Central Asia. Kh. M. Abdullayev (Academy of Sciences of the USSR), A. M. Aminov (Tashkent), and I. M. Muminov (Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR), Problems of the Development of Industry and Agriculture. A. A. Altmyshbayev (Kirgizia), The Cultural

Revolution in the Republics of Central Asia is one of the Most Important Results of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I. I. Mints (Academy of Sciences of the USSR), The International Significance of the Victory of Socialism in the Republics of Central Asia.

[From *Central Asian Review* 1959 7(2): 157-160, and (3): 271-273 and 371-372].

#### MEETING OF ARCHIVISTS AND HISTORIANS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

Upon the initiative of Auguste Toussaint, archivist in chief of the Island of Mauritius, a congress of archivists and historians of the Indian Ocean was held in Tanarive, Madagascar, from 25 April to 1 May 1960. The papers read at this meeting are listed below.

Governor Deschamps, A Survey of the History of Madagascar. Commandant Bernard (Etat-major, Général Commandant Supérieur, Zone de Défense Outre-mer no. 3), Perspectives of the Indian Ocean. G. S. P. Freeman-Grenville (Tanganyika), Thoughts on the Historiography of the East African Coast [paper delivered in English]. André Scherer (Director of the Archival Service, Réunion Department), The French Expedition to the Shores of Madagascar in 1829. Auguste Toussaint, A Bibliography of the Indian Ocean. Mlle. A. Jurriaanse (Archivist, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands), Dutch Archives in the Governmental Archives of Ceylon. Mlle. A. Jurriaanse, Administration of Modern Archives in the Netherlands. P. Radaody-Ralarosy (President, Académie Malgache), The Madagascan Embassy of 1864. E. P. Thébault (Ecole supérieure de Droit, Tanarive), A New Edition of the Code of 305 Articles. Henri Raharijaona, The Administration of Betsileo Through the Archives of Rafanoharana (1885-1896).

At this meeting an Association Historique Internationale de l'Océan Indien was established for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of the Indian Ocean area and dealing with related archival problems.

[From *Bulletin de Madagascar* 1960 (170)]

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